Two Parts
And Supplement

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,085. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Saturday: FAIR, SLIGHTLY WARMER.

Call money—5@8 per cent.

Wheat, 76⅝ cents; corn, 29⅝ cents; cotton, 7 15-16 cents.

Edward M. Shepard has entered suit in Brooklyn to establish the right of the National Democratic Party to the use of its name on the official ballot.—Page 9.

Work on the first section of the Harlem River Driveway may be resumed. Prof. Burr, the expert, has suggested a modified contract, so that changes may be made.—Page 9.

Winawer, Pillsbury, Charousek, and Tschigorin won chess games at Buda-Pesth yesterday.—Page 9.

The Governor has dismissed the charges made against Gen. Lathrop, State Superintendent of Prisons.—Page 9.

Sixteen National banks publish their statements in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—Page 11.

Dwight L. Moody will begin his evangelistic work in this city Nov. 9.—Page 9.

North side residents protest against the charter change putting their streets under a central control.—Page 9.

Gov. Altgeld is reported to be encouraging convict cigarmaking against trade and labor union protests.—Page 9.

Gold importations this week will bring the total amount received since the movement began up to $52,000,000.—Page 9.

Telegraph lineman was arrested for tapping the wire of a Broad Street news bureau.—Page 9.

John C. Sheehan professes confidence that New-York County will give Bryan from 30,000 to 40,000 plurality.—Page 9.

A boy in this city started a fire in the dining room of his home to see the fire engines. A cat ran to the boy's father, who was asleep in another room, and awakened him by clawing his face. The man soon put out the flames.—Page 3.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club yesterday won the ladies' golf championship of the United States, playing at Morristown, N. J.—Page 2.

A petition was sent to the Board of Street Opening yesterday proposing that Fifty-ninth Street, from Third to Fifth Avenues, be widened, and that the property necessary for the change be taken from the south side of the street.—Page 8.

The President has resumed his official duties in Washington.

Strong influences are at work to secure the release of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle, Americans under arrest in London on a charge of theft.

The Sound Money Democrats of Brooklyn opened their campaign last night with meetings in the Criterion Theatre and Arion Hall at which speeches were made by Daniel G. Griffin and Frederic W. Hinrichs.—Page 8.

The National Democracy will probably be recognized by Secretary of State Palmer in his decision to-day. Independent nominations must be by petition.—Page 9.

The steward of a small club was fined $1,000 and sent to prison yesterday for selling liquor without a license. This is the first case of the kind in this county under the new liquor-tax law.—Page 8.

High-class horses were exhibited yesterday at the Orange County Association's show at Goshen, N. Y.—Page 2.

Purroy and Scannell determine to force John C. Sheehan from the Tammany Hall leadership.—Page 8.

Examinations ordered in the police force for Deputy Chief and Sergeants.—Page 8.

Oswald Ottendorfer has returned from a European trip. He says there is confidence across the water that this country will maintain its financial honor.—Page 8.

Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Edinburgh yesterday, declared that the Turkish question could be settled only by concerted action of the powers nearest interested.—Page 5.

The Czar of Russia reviewed the French troops yesterday at Chalons.—Page 5.

Julius Siebert, President of a soap company, charged with grand larceny in selling lots.—Page 8.

The American liner Paris is partially disabled at sea, having broken one of her tube shafts. She is limping along with one screw, and will probably be two days late.

Chicago celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the great fire yesterday by a great sound-money parade in the daytime and a silverite torchlight procession last evening. Chauncey M. Depew spoke to 15,000 people in the Coliseum.

The Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity has acquired six lots at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West and will build a church there.—Page 8.

Sair, leader in the Sherburne (Minn.) Bank robbery, killed himself yesterday to avoid capture.

By means of the long-distance telephone, persons at the National Republican headquarters in this city yesterday distinctly heard the music and the cheering in the big sound-money parade in Chicago.

A painter falls four stories, at Canal Street and Broadway, and then goes back to his work.—Page 8.

The Fall book auction sales in this city open with many buyers and spirited bidding.—Page 8.

The silver Democrats of Rhode Island refuse to let President Andrews of Brown University withdraw from their Electoral ticket.—Page 5.

At a Republican flag-raising in East Fourteenth Street last evening Mayor Strong, who made a speech, was jeered at by some of those in the gathering.—Page 2.

The town of Corning, in Iowa, was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday.

A thousand Confederate veterans from Virginia visited Canton yesterday and listened with enthusiasm to a patriotic address by Major McKinley.—Page 5.

Outrage Committed by Tramps.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Chief of Police Hayden was this morning notified of a terrible outrage committed near the village of Holley, Ontario County, last night by two tramps. The victims of the outrage were Joseph Colburn, seventy-five years of age and his wife, aged seventy. The couple were tortured in different ways by their assailants in the hope that they could be induced to tell where they had money concealed about the house. The couple, although feeble, made a desperate fight for their money and life. The thieves finally beat them into insensibility and ransacked the house, finding $42. The couple were left, more dead than alive, tied to the bedposts with ropes. A neighbor found the door of the house open this morning and went inside. He found both insensible. The man was revived sufficiently to tell the story of the crime.

Stricken with Paralysis.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 9.—Joseph L. Strauss, member of the firm of Berliner, Strauss & Denzer, New-York, was stricken with paralysis at the Neil House here last night. He suddenly lost power of speech. To-day symptoms of apoplexy appeared. He started back to New-York to-night in charge of a trained nurse.

Mr. Joseph L. Strauss is a member of the firm of Berliner, Strauss & Denzer, wholesale manufacturers of neckwear at 618 Broadway. He lives at 10 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, with his wife and four children. He is about forty-seven years old and is well known in Jewish social and charitable circles. He was born in Germany, but has lived in New-York since his childhood. Mr. Strauss has been in business on Broadway more than twenty years.

PARADE DAY IN CHICAGO

AN UNPRECEDENTED SOUND-MONEY DEMONSTRATION.

A Marching Column Containing More than 75,000 Men Evokes Great Enthusiasm During the Day—Mr. Depew Addresses 15,000 Persons in the Evening—The Silverites Have a Torchlight Procession at Night with Less than 30,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Chicago fire was celebrated to-day by a parade, in which more than 75,000 persons took part. The original idea of the celebration was entirely lost sight of and the occasion was turned to the account of sound money. Democrats and Republicans alike took part in a parade, the greatest ever seen here, with the exception of that by which the World's Fair was dedicated.

The city was a mass of patriotic and sound-money decorations, and the floats and costumes used in the march were of the most original and expensive kind. The outpouring was the most telling rebuke that has yet been administered to Bryanism and was a great contrast to the miserable fizzle of the silverites at night. The procession, which was many miles in length, was several hours in passing a given point, and was everywhere received with loud cheering.

Sound-money uniforms, decorations, canes, and badges were worn by hundreds of thousands of marchers and spectators, and the procession itself was noted for its lack of partisanship. Not one firm in the city was missed from the parade, and all the large office buildings sent battalions, irrespective of politics. Gens. Palmer and Buckner reviewed the procession from the Palmer House, and were continuously cheered.

Banners and flags swung at frequent intervals across the streets, and the front of almost every structure was a mass of red, white, and blue. Many of the show windows also were elaborately decorated in honor of the occasion. From the thousands of paraders arose a mighty roar—cheers, yells, music of innumerable bands, the tooting of horns little and big, the penetrating bellowing of immense megaphones, and the thousand and one other noises that mark the passing of a great parade.

By Telephone to McKinley.

At two or three points along the line of march immense open-mouthed telephone receivers had been attached to wires leading directly to the homes of William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart and to various Eastern cities, into which were announced the names of each organization as the great column passed, and then a mighty shout went up, that was intended to be, and no doubt was, heard hundreds of miles away.

Many distinguished persons from outside the city witnessed the great parade, among them being Mark Hanna, who reached the city yesterday, and who, in company with the members of the Republican National Campaign Committee, viewed the spectacle from the Union League Club.

Promptly at 10 o'clock a cannon at the Lake Front Park gave the signal for the parade to move. Immediately, Gen. Joseph Stockton, who had charge of the vast army of volunteers, representing almost every branch of industry in the city, gave the order to march, and Mayor George B. Swift, Chief of Police Badenoch, Assistant Chief Ross, Inspectors Bonfield and Shea, at the head of a platoon of police, led the great host of industrial workers and political clubs on their triumphal tour of the business portion of the city.

Women Crushed and Robbed.

So great was the crush on the street that the ambulance and patrol wagon were kept busy removing those who were squeezed into unconsciousness—mostly women and children. Pickpockets took advantage of the large crowd in front of the United States Express office on Washington Street and started a fight. In the excitement several women were robbed of their purses, and their screams started a panic during which three or four women fainted, and a number of persons received slight bruises. The parade was stopped while the officers rescued the fainting women and restored order. Several arrests were made. Similar incidents were numerous during the day.

As the parade was passing the corner of Dearborn and Monroe Streets at noon, A. C. Walker, employed in a furniture house, who was under the influence of liquor, drew a loaded revolver and began shooting up at the windows, where ladies and children were gathered watching the parade. Fortunately no one was hit, but a panic and crush resulted, during which many women fainted. Walker was arrested, and the fainting women were taken into neighboring drug stores, where they were revived.

Thousands Hear Depew.

Fifteen thousand people crowded the Coliseum to-night and heard Dr. Chauncey M. Depew deliver an address on the issues of the day. Two or three thousand, unable to gain admittance, were turned away. The doctor was escorted from the Auditorium to the Coliseum, a distance of eight miles, by the McKinley and Hobart Bicycle Club and the employes of several railroads. Mr. Depew was late in arriving, and it was 9 o'clock before his familiar face was seen on the platform. His appearance was greeted with cheering, which could not be controlled by the Chairman for fully ten minutes.

The famous talker was introduced by Elden C. Dewitt of the Marquette Club, under whose auspices the meeting was held. In opening his address, Dr. Depew said: "This is the largest political gathering I have ever seen. I wonder if anybody got away? I witnessed to-day two processions. One of them represented the business men and intelligent laborers, American citizenship, all marching for McKinley and sound money. The other one, which we passed on the way down, looked like Coxey's army after they had reached Washington."

The famous New-Yorker is considered to have outdone himself for eloquence and logic, and there was no doubt that his audience was thoroughly in sympathy with him.

In the Auditorium Secretary Morton spoke on "Finance and the Farmer," and evoked continuous applause by his statements of fact as well as by his biting sarcasm.

Silverites Parade at Night.

The exciting events of the day, in which the sound-money element predominated so overwhelmingly, left the city too exhausted to witness the comparative failure made at night by the silverites. Their parade did not start until 9 o'clock, and lasted only a little over an hour. Compared with the great day demonstration, it was a fiasco. The belief is universal that the showing made by the sound-money men has put at rest all doubt that Bryan will be overwhelmingly defeated in Cook County next month.

The balcony of the Auditorium Annex was the reviewing stand for the free-silver parade, and from it Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, United States Senator Henry M. Teller, and many noted Democrats reviewed the marching followers of Bryan and Sewall as they passed. The parade left the Columbus Statue, on the lake front, at 8 P. M. The line of march was along Michigan Avenue to Randolph Street, then west to Fifth Avenue, to Jackson Street, east to Michigan Avenue, to Sixteenth Street, and thence to Tattersalls, where the speeches of the evening were delivered.

Major Edgar B. Tolman was the Chief Marshal, and the parade was held under the auspices of the United Silver Clubs of Cook County. As to display, the parade was scarcely as gorgeous as the gold Democrats, but this was not unexpected, as the silver people gave it out early in the week that they would attempt nothing in the way of spectacular effect.

The banners, as a rule, were of an impromptu order, and many of the mottoes were trite in their application and were wildly cheered at all points. One in particular, bearing the inscription, "Our bosses are watching," caught the crowds. About 30,000 men were in line.

Bryanite Thrown into the River.

One of the incidents of the day, which came near being serious, was the throwing of an enthusiastic politician into the river to cool off. A Bryan admirer was speaking to an assembled few near Clark Street and the river during the McKinley parade, when a delegation of McKinleyites, who gave evidence of being somewhat intoxicated, came along. The McKinley men took possession of the Bryan speaker, and, lifting him bodily, threw him into the river. But for the fact that a tugboat was passing at the time the man would have drowned. He was hauled out, and went away with his clothes dripping. The affair was taken as a joke, and no report was made to the police.

CHEERS HEARD IN THIS CITY.

Incidents of Chicago Parade Reproduced by the Telephone.

Vice Presidential Candidate Garret A. Hobart sat for a time at a window overlooking Madison Square yesterday and listened to the music of the bands and the cheering of the crowd as the business men's parade passed the Great Northern Hotel, in Chicago, a thousand miles away.

"What's the matter with McKinley?" shouted some one in Chicago, and Mr. Hobart, hearing the question, turned to Joseph H. Manley, who stood near by in the Madison Square room, and said: "They ask in Chicago what's the matter with McKinley? Suppose we ring up Canton and ask the Major what is the matter with him."

This was done a little later, and Major McKinley, sitting in his room at Canton, replied that he was all right. Major McKinley had also been listening to the bands and the cheering in Chicago. All this was possible because the National Committeemen in this city and Chicago had connected a long-distance telephone here and at Canton with a big receiver in front of the hotel in Chicago, which had caught up the sounds and brought them to the ends of the wire.

The telephone in the headquarters at 1 Madison Avenue was fitted with an extra receiver, and thus it was possible for two to listen at once. Mr. Hobart, Mr. Manley, Mr. Scott, Col. Swords, and numerous visitors listened, and as the parade continued for several hours, and the connecting line was unbroken, much of the afternoon was devoted to the Chicago demonstration.

MR. CLEVELAND AT WORK.

The President Resumes His Official Duties in the White House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The big flag floated over the White House this morning for the first time since June 30, and announced to the 20,000 Government officials and clerks hurrying to the various departments that the Chief Executive had returned from his Summer vacation at Gray Gables, on Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts. The President reached Washington at 7:40 A. M., after a good night's rest in Frank Thomson's private car, which had been attached to the midnight train from New-York. No one accompanied the President except his private secretary, and immediately after their arrival at the White House they entered their adjoining offices and began the routine of public business. The President never looked better than to-day, and he is declared to be in splendid condition for the important session of Congress which must necessarily follow the National election, no matter what the result may be.

The trip from New-England to the capital was one of the most enjoyable features of the President's vacation. He embarked on the yacht Oneida last Monday evening, and the yacht got under way next morning. The day was black and stormy, but a long stop was made at Plum Island, where an immense catch of bass and tautog was made. Tuesday night was spent at Mr. Benedict's place in Greenwich, and the following day innumerable bass were taken from the well-stocked lake near by. Wednesday the yacht lay in New-Rochelle Harbor, and very early Thursday morning the lines were busy with striped bass. All the fishing for the three days was of a character to create the greatest enthusiasm in such a sportsman as Mr. Cleveland, and it was with reluctance that the voyage was resumed.

Mrs. Cleveland and the children, who left Gray Gables a few hours ahead of the President, are visiting Mr. Benedict's family at Greenwich, Conn., and will leave there Saturday morning to reach Washington the same evening. They will stay at the White House for the present, until the President's country place, which was so severely damaged by last week's tornado, is completely repaired.

Death of Cardinal de Ruggiero.

ROME, Oct. 9.—Cardinal Gaetano de Ruggiero, Secretary of the Department of Apostolic Briefs and the Grand Chancellerie of Orders, died this morning. He was born at Naples, Jan. 12, 1816, and was created Cardinal May 24, 1889.

A Dutch Transport Lost.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a news agency's dispatch from San Sebastian saying it is stated that the Dutch transport Paramaraibo has been lost off the northern coast of Spain.

DEFAULTER MARSH'S SUICIDE.

Depositors of the Cape Ann Savings Bank in Gloucester Worried.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 9.—Intense excitement prevails here to-day over the suicide of Treasurer Marsh of the Cape Ann Savings Bank. At an early hour a number of women were upon the street waiting for the bank to open, so that they might withdraw their deposits. The officials, acting under instructions from the Examiners, opened the bank for business as usual at 9 o'clock, and at that time from forty to fifty women, with their bankbooks in their hands, rushed in and passed them over the counter. All were accepted and the deposits paid.

The Trustees who were seen to-day said the Commissioners examined the bank a few days ago, and that no irregularity was found, and, when they learned that the Treasurer had committed suicide, they came here again last night, and, after looking over the bank's books, corroborated their former statement. The withdrawals up to 10:30 o'clock were made by women, and were in small amounts. The bank officers say that under the present circumstances the notification rule on the withdrawal of large deposits will be enforced. There will be no trouble, they say, as the depositors' money is safe, but they do not wish to sacrifice any securities, and think the excitement created will disappear as soon as the situation is fully understood.

The bank securities are nearly all deposited in Boston, and a telegram from that city to-day says that they are all right. This has had a good effect upon the general public. Mr. Marsh was trustee and guardian for several prominent estates, among them, notably, the Gilbert Fund, the officers of which informed the press that a short time ago they found Mr. Marsh investing heavily in stocks, and asked that a report be made. Marsh produced the securities Wednesday last of the Gilbert Hospital Home and residuary fund, and on examination it was found that the fund was short $42,400. It was then that Mr. Marsh was notified to be present at a meeting called for 10 o'clock yesterday. The officers of the Gilbert estate say they do not know what his embezzlement will amount to, but, as Marsh held large estates in trust, it would not surprise them if it reached from $100,000 to $150,000, besides the loss of his own fortune, which was thought to be $100,000. There has been no run of consequence made yet upon the bank or any large deposits called for. The general opinion among financial men is that not a dollar of the bank's money will be lost.

LAWYER ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

Achille J. Oischei of Buffalo Charged with Changing Court Record.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—The Grand Jury of the Criminal term of the Supreme Court to-day brought in two indictments against Achille J. Oishei, a prominent lawyer of this city, charging him with forgery in the second degree and intent to deceive the court. He was arraigned in the County Court this afternoon, pleaded not guilty, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $4,000.

The charges against the lawyer are tampering with the records of the Surrogate's Court by altering an important decree relating to the settlement of the estate of Guiseppe Melunzo, who was killed by a Lake Shore Railroad train two years ago, and for whose heirs he was attorney, and for violating his oath as an attorney.

A verdict of $2,000 was secured against the railroad company, and it is alleged Oishei changed the records in the Surrogate's office so as to give him power to compromise the case rather than have it carried to a higher court.

WILL VOTE FOR M'KINLEY.

A Democrat of Eighty-five Cannot Stand Bryanism.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 9.—Henry A. Cargill, a life-long Democrat, eighty-five years of age, who was a friend of Gen. Jackson, whom he visited and with whom he corresponded, has written a letter to J. W. Hinkley, saying that he and his son, Andrew Cargill, will vote for McKinley, who will be the first Republican for whom either of them has ever cast a ballot.

Mr. Cargill and his son were formerly of Poughkeepsie, but are now living in California. The family is of Southern origin, and has been Democratic for many generations on both sides. They have mementos and letters from many of the great Democrats of the past, including Jackson, Polk, Sam Houston, George H. Prentiss, Gov. Foote, Augustus Schill, and others.

Fire Destroys an Iowa Town.

CRESTON, Iowa, Oct. 9.—A report has reached this city that Corning, Iowa, has been almost totally destroyed by fire. An unknown man was burned to death. The loss is $300,000. The blaze broke out in the Raynolds Grain Elevator, which, with its contents, was destroyed. The fire soon spread, burning two entire blocks just north of the elevator. Among the business houses burned were the Johnson Hotel, The Adair County Union, the National Bank of Corning, A. B. Turner's general merchandise store, Lon D. Sheets & Co., grocery; the Bemis Hardware Company, Sniveley Furniture Company, Downing's meat market, Harris & Westrodge Hardware Company, Ella Bixby's millinery store, and Anthony & Carmichael's jewelry establishment. The insurance is not known, but most of the property is partially covered. Inadequate fire protection is responsible for a great part of the loss. The fire was not got under control until 10 o'clock this morning. The origin is not definitely known, but is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue in the boiler room.

Senator Fair's Daughters Subpoenaed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her sister, Miss Virginia Fair, have returned to New-York. They were served with subpoenas previous to their departure to be present at the trial of the so-called pencil will contest, which is set for Nov. 9, before Judge Slack, but as they are residents of New-York they cannot be legally compelled to attend. It is generally believed they will voluntarily return to testify.

Horses for Life Savers.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Oct. 9.—Arthur Dominor, Superintendent of the life-saving service on Long Island and Rhode Island, has ordered the purchase of horses to be used in hauling lifeboats over the beach. The lifesavers have been hampered frequently when they dragged boats three or four miles along the beach to reach wrecks. Many times lives might have been saved but for the delay. The innovation is expected to prove successful.

SHOULD NOT ACT ALONE

LORD ROSEBERY DISCUSSES THE TURKISH QUESTION.

Declares the Panacea Is Alone in the Concerted Action of the Powers Nearest Interested—Tells Why He Retired from the Head of the Liberal Party—His Speech Received with Enthusiasm—Requested to Resume Leadership.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 9.—Lord Rosebery, the ex-Prime Minister, to-night discussed the remedies that had been suggested for the settlement of the Turkish question. He gave reasons against nearly every one of the remedies.

Regarding the proposal that Russia should take possession of Constantinople, Lord Rosebery said that the late Government (his own) had been extremely anxious to arrive at an etente with Russia, and he was still in every way hopeful that a satisfactory understanding between Great Britain and Russia on the Turkish question would be reached. He urged the advocates of the proposal, however, to remember the treatment that had been accorded the Poles by the Russians. Moreover, he asked, how is Great Britain to give to Russia what is not hers?

Avowing veneration and unaltered friendship for Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery said that he could not agree with the proposal made by the latter in his Liverpool speech to withdraw the British Ambassador from Constantinople, or to threaten action which could not be effected if the powers did not approve. Such a course would lead to humiliation.

Lord Rosebery differed with Mr. Gladstone in the opinion that Great Britain was bound by the Cyprus convention to intervene in Turkey. That convention had been a dead letter ever since it had been signed. He did not desire specially the retention of Cyprus, and would willingly give it to any power except Turkey as the price of a European concert.

Against Isolated Action.

Lord Rosebery further declared that he was emphatically opposed to isolated action by Great Britain on the Turkish question, and would fight the proposal that she act alone tooth and nail. Such action would mean a European war, with the slaughter of hundreds of thousands; threaten the existence of Great Britain, and, perhaps, precede the extermination of the Armenians. He could conceive of nothing more futile, dangerous, and disastrous than such a policy.

Any British Minister incurring a European war except through the direct necessity of interests distinctly British would be a criminal to his country and to his position. He believed that any just war would have the assistance of the British colonies. He doubted that a war in behalf of the Armenians would elicit such assistance.

The panacea was concerted action by the powers nearest interested. This could not be long postponed.

Lord Rosebery then referred to his retirement from the leadership of the Liberal Party, saying that the difference of opinion on the Eastern question was only one of a series of incidents that had induced him to resign the leadership. He added that he had not received the loyal support that a peer needed if he was to lead his party successfully. His Government, in its early days, had been defeated by its own followers.

The policy he had suggested for the election had not been adopted. Finally, Mr. Gladstone had innocently administered the coup de grace. The internal differences in the party had been equal to the external differences. His action had been so hampered as to render his position untenable. He had tendered his resignation to his colleagues after the election. Lord Rosebery, in conclusion, thanked Messrs. Fowler, Asquith, Bryce, and Arnold Morley for their cordial support.

Asked to Resume Leadership.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution expressing gratitude for the manner in which Lord Rosebery had led the Liberal Party, deeply regretting his retirement, and earnestly hoping that he would reconsider his action and resume the leadership.

Lord Rosebery replied that his decision was the result of mature reflection, and had been made with the conviction of its absolute necessity.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The clubs here to-night were filled with members, who eagerly awaited a report of Lord Rosebery's speech at Edinburgh. The Central News was alive to the importance of the occasion, and caused a column of the speech to be put on the "tickers," concurrent with its delivery. The references to the reasons that caused Lord Rosebery to throw up the leadership of his party were excitedly discussed.

A great throng filled the National Liberal Club, which presented the appearance it does at the time of a general election. Lord Rosebery's reference to Messrs. Fowler, Asquith, Bryce, and Arnold Morley, which defined the cleavage in the Rosebery Cabinet, especially interested the readers of the speech. His response to the resolution adopted at the meeting was regarded as leaving open the question of his possible resumption of the leadership.

Mr. Alexander Asher, who was Solicitor General for Scotland in Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet, stated afterward that he believed that Lord Rosebery would soon be re-elected as leader of the Liberal Party.

The Midland Liberal Federation has called a meeting for the purpose of offering the leadership of the Liberal Party to Mr. Gladstone, and, in the event of the refusal of the ex-Premier to resume the leadership, to reaffirm their confidence in the leadership of Lord Rosebery.

The various opinions expressed by the press and the gossip and argument in the clubs show the existence of a wide rift in the Liberal Party. A majority of the party desire the leadership of Sir William Harcourt, but others, including Mr. Spence Watson, President of the National Liberal Federation, and most of the Scotch Liberal members of Parliament, declare that Lord Rosebery has not been fairly treated.

To Open the Bosporus.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent telegraphs that the terms for the settlement of the Turkish question agreed upon by the Czar and Lord Salsbury embrace the opening of the Bosporus to the world's warships and traders, and the preserving of the sovereignty of the Sultan, the powers controlling the collection of taxes and the nomination of the Ministers.

A ROBBER KILLS HIMSELF.

Sair, the Leader of the Sherburne Robbery, Would Not Be Taken.

WELLS, Minn., Oct. 9.—John D. Sair, who, it is supposed, directed the robbing of the bank at Sherburne, this State, Wednesday afternoon, killed himself this morning while being pursued by a posse.

Sair and his gang, in robbing the bank at Sherburne, killed the assistant cashier and a traveling collector. The robbers then escaped on bicycles.

A posse of 100 men in command of Deputy Sheriff Ward of Martin County got on Sair's track shortly after daylight this morning, and followed him to a farmhouse. Deputy Ward knocked at the door and was answered by a woman, but before she had spoken three words Sair rushed up behind her and began firing over her shoulder at the officers. He fired seven times in quick succession, one bullet striking Marshal Gallion in the forehead and killing him instantly. The desperado then quickly ran out of the house by way of the back door, mounted his bicycle, and dashed off toward the east. The posse caught sight of him and followed him.

The chase was kept up for four miles, when Sair broke a pedal and took to the fields on foot. As he ran across a cornfield toward a clump of trees Deputy Sheriff Ward dashed up, dismounted, and resting his gun upon a tree, fired, the shot from his Winchester taking effect in the robber's shoulder. The latter fell, it was supposed from the shot from Ward's gun, but when the posse gathered around him it was found he had shot himself in the head. The wound in the shoulder was very slight.

On examination of the body the officers found a portion of the money stolen at Sherburne in an inside pocket of the shirt, the amount being about $600. Fastened to a belt around his body were two revolvers and a dirk. The body was taken to Sherburne. The body of the dead Marshal was taken to Bancroft, Iowa, to-night.

Bicyclists are being held for identification at Preston, Blooming Prairie, and Estherville, Iowa. The man captured at the last-named place best answers the description of the other robber, Fred Pratt, and he will be held until officers can reach Estherville from Wilder, Minn., Pratt's home.

FINANCIAL CRISIS AT RIO.

Many Important Firms Embarrassed—The Government Helpless.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rio Janeiro saying that the commercial and financial situation there is most critical.

There have been 300 applications in bankruptcy, and many important firms are embarrassed. The banks are restricting their operations.

A bill granting a six months' moratorium and also a bill to increase taxation have been presented to Congress, despite the protests of the business interests. The Government is helpless, and the Congress is incompetent to deal with the emergency.

SUICIDE IN LAWRENCE'S WOODS

Xavier Merklen, a New-York Wood Dealer, Shoots Himself.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Xavier Merklen of Maspeth, L. I., a member of the firm of Merklen Brothers, bent-wood dealers of Goerck Street, New-York City, committed suicide last evening.

Merklen was visiting Martin Greenwald, near Sing Sing. Yesterday afternoon he said he was going gunning in Lawrence's Woods, near that place. When he did not return in a few hours, the Greenwald family started to search for him, and soon found his body, with a great wound in the abdomen. Merklen had taken off one of his shoes, using his toe to pull the trigger. He leaves a wife and two children.

To-day is the second day of registration in this city and Brooklyn. In both, the places of registration will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M. No one can vote at the coming election who is not registered. There will be other days, but it is always safest to register at the first opportunity. The places of registration in this city are given elsewhere. Register to-day!

Three Notorious Crooks Arrested.

Three notorious crooks of many aliases are locked up at Police Headquarters. They are "Sheeny Mike," known as Kurtz—who this time gives the name of Sheenhan—Richard Burns, and George McGovern. They were arrested in Corlears Hook Park, under suspicion of having been connected with the robbery last Sunday night of the clothing store of Paul Slavin, at 158 Park Row.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for fair and slightly warmer weather.

The barometer has risen in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States and over the Rocky Mountain districts and the Dakotas, and it has fallen in the central valleys and to the north of Montana.

The conditions continue threatening in the east gulf and on the South Atlantic coast, although no storm is yet in sight.

Dangerous gales are anticipated for the South Atlantic and Florida coasts on Saturday. Vessels leaving Northern ports are likely to encounter dangerous gales off the Virginia and North Carolina coasts.

The weather is generally clear, except on the South Atlantic and East Gulf coasts, where rain is reported, and from Kansas northward over the Dakotas, where it is much colder, with northerly winds.

The weather will continue fair from New-England westward over the lower lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley on Saturday, with a slight rise in temperature and increasing northeasterly winds on the coast and probably threatening weather and rain on Saturday night or Sunday. Showers are indicated for the Central Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region, with colder Saturday night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1893.	1896.
3 A. M.	44	42	43
6 A. M.	41	38	41
9 A. M.	43	41	44
12 M.	45	42	48
4 P. M.	44	52	51
6 P. M.	43	51	51
9 P. M.	39	49	49
12 P. M.	38	47	47

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46.75
Weather Bureau	46.00
Corresponding date 1895	42.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	58.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, Column 1.

LINER PARIS DISABLED

ONE OF HER SCREW SHAFTS BROKEN AT SEA.

Met the Fuerst Bismarck 380 Miles Out and Sent Letters to New-York—Was Limping Bravely Along at Fifteen Knots an Hour with One Screw—Passengers Waved Handkerchiefs and Appeared to be Cheerful.

The American Line twin-screw steamship Paris, which left here at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning for Southampton, broke her starboard tube shaft at 8:40 o'clock Thursday morning, when 320 miles east of Sandy Hook.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which spoke her four hours later, brought the news to this port. Capt. Albers of the German steamship had letters from Capt. Watkins of the Paris and one from Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company, which operates the American Line, and who was a passenger on the Paris.

Vice President James A. Wright subsequently gave out a statement, in which he said:

"The starboard engine was stopped and the Paris will proceed to Southampton under the port engine only. No other injury whatever, and all well aboard."

When spoken by the Fuerst Bismarck, the Paris was 120 miles south of Cape Race, or 380 miles east of Sandy Hook, having traveled sixty knots under her port screw in four hours, or fifteen knots an hour.

She was lying to when the Fuerst Bismarck saw her and flying signals that she would like to communicate.

Capt. Albers ordered engines reversed, and as his ship came to a standstill, a boat put off from the Paris, in charge of an officer, who bore the letters for delivery to the officials of the company in New-York. The officer said the starboard tube shaft had broken, but the steamship would proceed under the other propeller to her destination. No assistance, he said, was needed. He remained aboard only a few minutes. The Fuerst Bismarck then proceeded, and before she had gone far the Paris also was under way, steaming eastward.

The passengers on the Paris were evidently not laboring under anxiety, for they crowded to the rail, as the other liner lay near by them, and gayly waved their handkerchiefs. The passengers on the Fuerst Bismarck returned the salute.

Duplicates of each section are always kept on hand at the company's Southampton terminus, and Mr. Wright said the broken section would be replaced immediately on the vessel's arrival there. This will take several days, and may necessitate some change in the schedule of the American Line.

The speed attained under one screw was shown by the distance traveled by the Paris between the time of breaking down and at her meeting with the German liner. She averages generally about 20 knots, using both screws, and the breakdown means a loss of 5 knots an hour. This would delay her arrival at Southampton about two days, so she will probably reach her destination Friday.

On the Paris were 98 saloon passengers, 60 second cabin, and 190 steerage. Among the saloon passengers were Capt. B. Bellinger, United States Army; George Barrie, Brewster Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Campbell, Major and Mrs. Charles P. Eagan, United States Army; Joseph Hoar, James F. McLaughlin, Gen. S. E. Merwin, Dr. W. P. Orr, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. A. Rich, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Reeves, Col. Herman Stump, Lieut. W. S. Sims, United States Navy; Arthur E. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Temple, Charles W. Whiley, United States Consul at St. Etienne, France; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, and Dr. Samuel Ashhurst.

The Paris is a sister ship of the New-York. She was built in Glasgow in 1889 for the Inman Line, subsequently acquired by the International Navigation Company. Formerly the City of Paris, she became simply the Paris, when she and her sister ship were admitted to American registry in 1893.

The Paris met with a serious accident March 25, 1890, on an easterly run, 216 miles west of Fastnet. The low-pressure cylinder of the starboard engine broke. Flying metal forced the bulkhead between the starboard and port engines, disabled both engines, and smashed the injection water pipe connections. One flying portion of the machinery broke through her inner bottom and opened a hole through the outer skin. She drifted about for sixty hours, the water gaining continually, despite the pumps that were kept going. She was finally towed into port by the steamship Aldersgate.

Two years ago one of her engines became disabled through priming, and she arrived in this port a day late, coming in under one screw.

The American Line steamer St. Louis arrived last night and reported that she passed the Paris in latitude 41.53 north, longitude 63.50 west. The liners exchanged signals at 11:46 P. M. Oct. 8, when 458 miles east of Sandy Hook Lightship. The officers of the St. Louis did not know the Paris had been disabled until they arrived at Quarantine. When the Paris was sighted she was steaming for Southampton.

An Insane Man's Terrible Deed.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Oct. 9.—Evidences of a tragedy were discovered this morning at the home of Albert Bray, a farmer living three miles from this city. A neighbor, on going to the house and failing to get a response to a rap, forced his way in and found the bodies of Bray and his wife and their two little children, aged three and six years, upon the floor of the bedroom, in which they slept. Bray was still alive, but the others were dead. The father expired shortly after the discovery without gaining consciousness. A bloody razor was lying at his side, and it is supposed that he committed the awful butchery with it.

Bray was thirty-six years of age, was a member of the Friends' Church and sect, and had always borne a good reputation. Mrs. Bray and the children had been struck by some blunt instrument and evidently stunned before the razor was used. Mrs. Bray was found lying on a bed, and the oldest child, a boy, on a lounge. Both had died without a struggle.

Dr. Webb's Hunting Trip.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 9.—Dr. W. Seward Webb and party arrived this morning from a hunting trip through the Yellowstone and Jackson's Hole. They report game abundant and an enjoyable outing. They left for New-York this afternoon.

CAMPAIGN ON IN BROOKLYN

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS HAVE TWO ROUSING MEETINGS.

Daniel G. Griffin and F. W. Hinrichs Greeted with Cheers in the Criterion Theatre and Arion Hall—The Candidate for Governor Prophesies Defeat for Bryan in This State by 300,000 Votes—Edward M. Shepard a Speaker.

"Unless all the signs by which we have undertaken to forecast events are misleading, if every Democrat who will not vote for Bryan will vote for Palmer and Buckner, Bryan will then be beaten in this State by 300,000 votes."

This was one of the utterances of Daniel G. Griffin, the candidate for Governor of the National Democratic Party, in a speech at the Criterion Theatre, Fulton Street, near Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, last night.

It was the formal opening of the campaign of the National Democrats in Brooklyn. Mr. Griffin and Mr. Hinrichs were the principal speakers at two meetings, one at the Criterion and the other at Arion Hall. At the former Gen. George W. Wingate presided. Several hundred men, who applauded the candidates and the sentiments they spoke, were present. Ladies were in the boxes. A band played patriotic airs while the crowd was gathering.

In assuming the chair, Gen. Wingate made a plea for votes for the National ticket, headed by Gen. Palmer.

"We should secure control of the organization," he said, "and in the coming election secure votes enough to establish our claim that we are the Democratic Party. We have not left the party, but the party which once held to our principles has left them and us."

Mr. Hinrichs the First Speaker.

Mr. Hinrichs spoke first at this meeting, and when he appeared on the platform his Brooklyn neighbors gave him a rousing welcome. He said he had spoken at Auburn on the preceding night, and he could say that Cayuga County Democrats in large numbers were for sound money. Mr. Hinrichs then discussed the free-coinage issue in an entertaining but matter-of-fact manner that held the close attention of the audience for an hour.

While he was speaking Mr. Griffin reached the meeting from Arion Hall, and as the crowd saw him it began to applaud. Mr. Hinrichs paused, turned, and when he saw what had caused the outbreak, he proposed three cheers for Daniel G. Griffin, which were given heartily.

Mr. Griffin's Speech.

When Mr. Hinrichs hurried to the other meeting Mr. Griffin was introduced. He appealed to Democrats to vote for Palmer and Buckner.

"The dangers of the success of the Chicago candidates have no terrors for me," he said, "because I believe that danger is past. The good sense of the American people has made certain the overwhelming defeat of that platform and the men who stand upon it. The question now is whether enough votes shall be counted for Palmer and Buckner on election night to indicate that there is yet hope for the Democratic Party. The danger from Bryan is past, but I hope enough votes will be cast for Palmer and Buckner to indicate to the young men that there is enough left of the Democratic Party to be worth preserving, and to warrant the hope that men may rally to it who do not believe in this diluted Populism of the Chicago platform. The American people are threatened so long as the Republican candidate at Canton is holding out promises of protection to one portion of the American people greater than to all. That danger is not so great as Bryanism, but it is a danger on which Bryanism is founded, and will not last later."

Mr. Griffin then made the prediction already quoted, which brought applause. He said he had no quarrel with Democrats in other States who felt they must vote for McKinley to prevent Bryan from securing Electoral votes, but that was not necessary in this State.

"You say it is the farmers of the State who are going to vote for Bryan?" he said. "Up in my county of Jefferson, the voters are usually, first, shrewd, red-hot Republican politicians, and second, farmers. They have a shrewd way of settling questions which affect their own interests. I expect that Jefferson County, which is usually Republican by 2,500, will give McKinley 5,000 this year, and St. Lawrence I expect will give 7,000 Republican plurality. I speak of these things not in exultation, but in sorrow—not sorrow that Bryan is defeated, but that the great party to which I have for years belonged has fallen so low."

The Meeting in Arion Hall.

Arion Hall, Wall Street, near Broadway, was comfortably filled. The appearance of Edward M. Shepard and other prominent Democrats on the platform created enthusiasm.

The meeting was called to order by N. S. Jonas, who introduced Mr. Griffin. Mr. Griffin was cordially received. He said he had just arrived from Syracuse, and that he was tired out. He spoke for about fifteen minutes.

Mr. Shepard followed. He spoke for more than an hour. He said the McLaughlin organization in Brooklyn had shown its inherent weakness when it felt compelled to accept the Chicago platform.

As Mr. Shepard was concluding, Frederic W. Hinrichs entered the hall, and his appearance was the signal for great applause.

Mr. Hinrichs began his speech by stating that Bryan said one thing for the West and another for the East. The argument which appealed to the farmer of the West did not suit the Eastern wage earner. Hence, he told the farmers how free silver would increase the price of their products, and in the East he arrayed the masses against the classes.

Gen. Buckner to Wage Earners.

The following letter has been received at the headquarters of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League, written in reply to a notification of Gen. Buckner's election to that body as an honorary member:

"Glenlily, Rio Post Office, Hart County, Ky., Oct. 4, 1896.

"Col. J. E. Bloom, Chairman of Wage Earners' Patriotic League.

"Dear Sir: On my return from New-York, I find your letter announcing my election as an honorary member of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League, with a copy of their platform. I desire to assure you of the very high appreciation of the compliment thus conveyed.

"Your platform advocates not only an honest dollar in payment for honest toil, but also an honest Government, which shall not stamp a falsehood upon a debased dollar while sacrilegiously imprinting upon the same coin the blasphemy, 'In God we trust.'

"Since the agitation of this question began, I have earnestly insisted, and still urge, that the Government has no right to place upon a coin a value different from that which it actually possesses in the markets of the world, for to do so is to defraud its own citizens in order to pay a bounty to the owners of silver. Very truly,

"S. B. BUCKNER."

The Great Sound-Money Parade.

E. A. Drake, Secretary of the Republican and Sound-Money Business Men's Association, has opened headquarters at 29 Broadway. He has received a letter from the Continental Guards of Utica, James Miller commanding, requesting to be assigned as escort to the Republican State Committee in the great business men's sound-money parade in this city on Oct. 31. The guards offer to pay their own expenses. Their request will be taken under consideration. Mayor Strong has called a meeting of the association in Parlor D R, Fifth Avenue Hotel, for next Wednesday night.

Gold Democratic Ticket Filed.

The nominating petition of the National Democrats of Hudson County was filed with County Clerk Fisher yesterday. The candidates are: Ryner J. Wortendyke of Jersey City, for Congress; Alva A. Bedell of Jersey City, for Sheriff; L. H. Nettleson of Hoboken, for Surrogate; Henry G. Hermann of Greenville, for Coroner, and Henry Meigs, Alexander Christie, John J. Bagley, William C. Barr, Henry A. Thomas, Daniel H. Lockwood, Jr., Louis Frey, Joseph H. Smith, Henry Killian, George H. Bell, and R. E. Galbraith, for Assemblymen.

Fall

Medicine is fully as important and beneficial as Spring Medicine, and the best Fall Medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Queens County Sound-Money Ticket.

The gold Democrats of Queens County held their convention in Long Island City Thursday night, nominated a county ticket, and indorsed the Indianapolis and Brooklyn platforms and candidates.

Capt. Thomas Collum of Long Island City, a well-known labor leader, was nominated for County Treasurer, and Alva Oliver of Roslyn and Edward Roach of Far Rockaway for Coroners.

John A. Allen of Long Island City has been nominated by the gold Democrats as a candidate for the Assembly in the First District.

Challenge from Tammany.

Maurice B. Blumenthal, Chairman of the Tammany Committee on Speakers, has sent a letter to Secretary Osborne of the Republican National Committee which contains a challenge for a series of joint debates in all of the Assembly districts of the city.

JEERED AT MAYOR STRONG.

Lively Time at a Flag Raising—Two Men Are Arrested.

The Swiss-American Republican Club had a flag raising and ratification mass meeting in front of the Golden Eagle Hotel, 214 East Fourteenth Street, last night that was lively. A crowd of several thousand gathered in front of the building at an early hour, and were good-natured while being entertained by the band, but there was an element present that objected to listening to Republican sentiments, and it made trouble.

Mayor Strong was to make a speech, and he arrived shortly after 8 o'clock. He had much difficulty in getting from his carriage to the clubrooms through the crowd, and was badly jostled before he gained the stoop, from which the speeches were made.

The Mayor was rudely interrupted a number of times while speaking. When he returned to his carriage, a number of men followed him for a short distance, shouting "The former beat!" "Skin!" &c.

Abraham Gruber, who was one of the speakers, had two of the men whom he thought were among the leaders in the disturbance arrested. They were taken to the Fifth Street Station House. They gave their names as Charles Becker of 308 East Seventy-third Street and William Smith of 41 Rose Street. Mr. Gruber withdrew the complaint against Smith, but Becker was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The Mayor spoke only a few minutes, and the sound of his voice was frequently drowned by the shouting and jeering of the crowd.

The Mayor was followed by Mr. Gruber, who was also frequently interrupted by some one in the crowd, and he finally declared that he thought a man present wearing a pearl-colored Fedora hat was a pickpocket.

The flag that was raised bears the names of the Republican candidates, National and State, and that of Ferdinand Eidman, the Republican nominee for Congress.

HANCOCK CITES GLEASON.

Long Island City's Mayor Must Defend His Title to Office.

Further trouble over his naturalization matters has just come upon Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City. He was served last night with an order from Attorney General Hancock to show cause why quo warranto proceedings should not be commenced against him to oust him from the office of Mayor of Long Island City because he had not been naturalized at the time of election to that office. The hearing was set for 2 P. M., Oct. 6, at Albany.

This action has been contemplated for some time, but was a surprise to the Mayor when he was served with the papers just after dark, while he was standing in Miller's Hotel, opposite the Long Island Railroad Station.

At first he glanced at the papers carelessly, but in a moment he turned slightly pale.

These proceedings are understood to be instituted by ex-Assemblyman John P. Madden, who was Mr. Gleason's opponent for Mayor at the last election. The petition was signed by J. Rufus Terry, a wealthy contractor and real estate owner; J. H. Smedley, cashier of the Long Island City Savings Bank, and Charles N. Hewett and Alric Laux, well known property owners at Long Island City and Astoria. The motion was made before the Attorney General by Coudert Brothers of this city.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Police Board gave a hearing yesterday to the protest of Conrad C. Wisseman against the nomination of William Lickmann for Assembly in the Fourteenth Assembly District. Both are Republicans and have filed certificates of nomination. Mr. Wisseman was represented by Lawyer William T. Daly. Otto Irving Wise appeared for Mr. Lickman. The Commissioners ordered both lawyers to submit at a special meeting of the board, to be held Monday at 11 A. M., affidavits giving the names of the sixty-eight regular delegates and the names of the delegates present at the nominating conventions.

Samuel G. French yesterday obtained an order from Justice MacLean, directing the Board of Police Commissioners to show on Oct. 14 why they accepted the certificate of nomination of Lawrence E. Brown for member of Assembly in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, and why its action should not be reversed.

—The Democratic Club of Mount Vernon Thursday evening held a special meeting for the indorsement of Palmer and Buckner and the platform of the National Democratic Party. Judge Adam E. Schatz introduced sound-money resolutions, which were passed after some opposition.

—Tammany Democrats who believe in honest money will take a leading part in a meeting to be held Oct. 17 at Lion Park, among whom are ex-Assemblyman John Connolly, ex-Dock Commissioner J. J. Phelan, and John P. Kirwin.

—A mass meeting under the auspices of the East Side labor organizations was held last night at Walhalla Hall. It was addressed by Thomas Y. Bradley, Tammany candidate for Congress, and J. A. Bausch, candidate for Coroner.

A large audience filled Lyric Hall, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, last night to ratify the National and State ticket of the Republican Party, under the auspices of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District organization.

—Col. John R. Fellows will address the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League to-day at 12:30 o'clock, at Broadway and Prince Street.

The employes of Harper & Brothers will raise a McKinley and Hobart banner in front of the building on Pearl Street to-day at noon.

HORSES OF BLUEST BLOOD

ORANGE COUNTY ASSOCIATION'S ANIMAL SHOW.

High-Class Animals Exhibited at the Goshen Driving Park, and Much Admired by Society Folks from Tuxedo and Farmers from the Neighborhood—The Show Considered an Educational Institution—Stamboul Wins a First Prize.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Horse Show Association of Orange County has had an ideal Autumn day for the opening of its second annual horse show at the Driving Park here. People from all parts of the county, to the number at least of 3,000, were at the track, and the Tuxedo Park contingent, resplendent in Autumnal finery, was well represented.

From a sporting point of view, the Orange County show and the racing there are not of much consequence, but it is regarded by those in a position to know as an educational institution. By means of it the Tuxedo people, who know all there is to be known about horses, expect to teach the Orange County farmers how horses should be bred, and how they should look and behave when they are properly bred. That the farmers lend themselves readily to the scheme was shown by their enthusiasm yesterday.

For six days previous to the show Mr. T. Suffern Taller, who is not without fame as a whip, has been driving his famous coach, Lightning, from Newburg to Goshen and return each day. Instead of horsing the coach with his own faultless teams, he hired teams of the farmers along the route for the relays. All the farmers were at the show to-day. The grand stand and entrances were gayly decked with bunting The best horseflesh in all the countryside was entered in the twenty-three classes, for which prizes were offered, and every one of the owners was on hand.

T. Suffern Taller was among the first to arrive with his coach, to which he drove four roans. His guests were Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, on the box seat; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Breese Smith, Miss Taller, and Mr. Amos French. Then came the Tuxedo Club coach, driven by Pierre Lorillard, Jr., who had as his passengers Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish and Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold. Others early at the track and occupying boxes in the front tier in the grand stand were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis, Mr. and Mrs. M. Andrea, Mrs. Augustus Van Cortlandt, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mr. S. P. Blagden, Jr., De Ruyter Hollins, Dr. J. O. Green, Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Mrs. C. H. Coster, Mrs. F. de Puyster Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. W. P. Richardson, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Murray.

The judging in Class 1, stallions four years old or over, shown in hand, was the first event. There were ten entries, and E. H. Harriman's Stamboul, for which he paid $41,000, was awarded the blue ribbon. The Walnut Grove Stock Farm's brown Burlingame received second prize, and R. V. Ryerson's black five-year-old Roland Wilkes was very highly commended.

The crowd increased for the racing in the afternoon. The first event was a trotting and pacing race in the 2:28 class for a purse of $300. It furnished a spirited contest. The farmers bet freely on the result. Following is the summary:

2:28 Class.—Trotting and pacing; purse $300.

Harry L., ch. g., by Mansfield, (Lippincott)	4	1	1
Annie Wood, gr. m., by Rywood (O'Biennis)	1	2	2
Philip H., br. h., (Van Evera)	2	4	3
Carrie, b. m., (Corwin & Gurney)	3	3	4
Zella C., (Stevens)	dis.		

Time—2:23¾; 2:25¾; 2:24½; 2:28.

The hurdle race at one and a half miles over six hurdles furnished a remarkable exhibition of tumbling worthy of the variety stage. There were three Gravesend and Aqueduct performers entered and ridden by stable boys, who did not know how to coach them at the jumps. All three fell sooner or later.

Claris, a chestnut gelding, ridden by a boy named Sleck, fell at the first hurdle in the back stretch.

On the third lap Golden Fizz, with a colorered boy (Schell) up, fell at the grandstand hurdle and rolled on his rider. Alakuma, a black gelding, ridden by G. Hyden, was at Golden Fizz's girths, and unavoidably joined the mêlée. The colored boy was carried off the track unconscious, but Hyden pluckily picked himself up, mounted, and finished. The boys were not seriously hurt.

There were nine riders entered in the two-mile bicycle handicap that followed the tumbling race. Orville R. Conklin, 160 yards, Matteawan, won; John T. Beam, scratch, New-York, was second, and William H. Cane, Jr., 60 yards, finished third. S. V. Babcock of New-York fell, but was not hurt. The time was 5:22½.

The half-mile pony race furnished a walkover for Miss Mary Harriman's chestnut gelding War Cry, who behaved very badly at the post, and then left his three competitors as if they had been tied to the fence Dr. Spalding's brown gelding Hustler finished second, and James Van Nuyse's black mare Topsy third. The time was 0:57¼.

There were eight entries in the final one-mile bicycle race. John T. Beam of New-York won by 30 yards, S. V. Babcock was second, and William H. Cane finished third.

The jumping contest for hunters up to 165 pounds weight was noteworthy for the creditable performance of Flycatcher, S. S. Howland's shapely five-year-old bay gelding. Mr. Howland had three entries, all of which were ridden by J. Cannon, and his only competitor was Menendez & Palmer's bay gelding Briar. Mr. Howland received both first and second prizes with Flycatcher and Royalty. Briar was very highly commended.

The 2:35 class trotting and pacing race, for a purse of $250, called out ten entries, and some close heats were trotted. It was not finished on account of darkness.

Following is a summary of the prize winners:

Class 1.—Stallions four years old and over. Stamboul, br. s., E. H. Harriman, first; Burlingame, br. s., Walnut Grove Farm, second; Roland Wilkes, b. s., R. V. Ryerson, third.

Class 2.—Pairs of horses or mares; four years old or over. Halcyona, b. m., and Carol H., b. m., Mrs. Harriman, first; Canoniss, ch. m., and Helmuth, ch. g., Cornwall Farm, second; Tava, br. m., and Anna Belle, gr. m., F. G. Wood, third.

Class 4.—Best three-year-old mare, horse, or gelding. Rival, b. m., E. H. Harriman, first; Pierrot, b. c., W. H. Ludlum, second; Halcyona, b. m., E. H. Harriman, third.

Class 7.—Best horse or mare; 15 hands 2 inches or over. Brilliant, ch. g., Miss Belle Henning, first; Fred Wilkes, b. g., E. L. Dicker, second; Pilgrim, b, g., Mrs. Harriman, third.

Class 9.—Horse or mare, 14.2 hands and under 15.2 hands. Cracksman, ch. g., George B. Hulme, first; Gold Basis, b. m., Mrs. J. A. P. Ramsdell, second; Baroni, ch. m., Cornwall Farm, third.

Class 10.—Pairs of horses or mares, 14.2 hands to 15.2 hands. Tommy Titmouse, ch. g., and Baroni, ch. m., Cornwall Farm, first; Cracksman, ch. g., and Greystone, gr. g., George B. Hulme, second.

Class 12.—Best tandem. Cracksman, ch. g., and Greystone, gr. g., George B. Hulme, first; Pilgrim, b. g., an Eddie Dugan, gr. g., Mrs. Harriman, second.

Class 18.—Horse or mare under 15.1 hands. Fanny Fern, ch. m., Mr. Hulme, first; Gold Basis, b. m., Mrs. Ramsdell, second; Greystone, gr. g., Mr. Hulme, third.

The judges of trotting were James W. Cooke and George Cook; of saddle horses and hunters, P. Lorillard, Jr., and Mal Quintan, and of harness horses, Dr. Grenside of Mount Morris. The show will be continued to-morrow.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT.

A Couple of Sharp Finishes to Wind Up the Day's Sport.

There was another day of very tame and very commonplace racing at the Aqueduct track yesterday, though some of the finishes were sharp and exciting, notably in the last two events. In the fifth race Florian, Sedgwick, and Free Lance had a lively brush through the long stretch, and finished in a bunch, only heads apart, all three in a hard drive. The trio finished in the order named. In the last race, Illusion and Emotional appeared to have the race between them, when Juno, who was second choice in the betting, came with a rush, and, whipping the pair in the last eighth of a mile, beat them both home.

Horse owners generally were pleased to learn that they could race their animals well into next month, it being announced that, following the meeting at Baltimore, there would be a meeting of the Washington Jockey Club from Nov. 17 to Nov. 28, inclusive.

Details of yesterday's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; for two-year-olds. Passover, 110 pounds, (Sims,) 1 to 4, won; Robbie W., 110, (Ballard,) 7 to 1, second; Vinita, 109, (Doggett,) 8 to 1, third. Huri also ran. Time—1:09½.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile. Bon Ami, 94 pounds, (Hirsch,) 2 to 1, won; Milan, 106, (M. Harris,) 10 to 1, second; Royal Princess, 99, (Coyle,) 15 to 1, third. Tomoka, Whipcord, Declare, Florena Hubbard, Emma, Kennebunk, Bonnifield, and Brilliancy also ran. Time—1:43¾.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs. Dolonda, 93 pounds, (Hirsch,) 4 to 5, won; Campania, 99, (Bunn,) 6 to 1, second; Hailstone, 104, (O'Leary,) 6 to 1, third. Dorothy, Medica, and Marshall also ran. Time—1:15.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Septour, 110 pounds, (Doggett,) 1 to 5, won; King Stone, 103, (Nutt,) 4 to 1, second; Rama, 99, (Harris,) 90 to 1, third. Milwaukee also ran. Time—1:49½.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs. Florian, 101 pounds, (Powers,) 6 to 1, won; Sedgwick, 97, (Carrigan,) 20 to 1, second; Free Lance, 105, (H. Lewis,) 6 to 2, third. Valorous, Kitty B. H., Bird of Freedom, Callibee, Lawrence P., Sanguine, Musician, Sly, and Rifler also ran. Time—0:57½.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile. Juno, 86 pounds, (Powers,) 9 to 5, won; Emotional, 79, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1, second; Illusion, 102, (Lamley,) 8 to 5, (third. Bessie Browning, Will Elliott, and Royal H. also ran. Time—1:43½.

Following are the entries and weights for the races to be run to-day:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; highweight handicap; about seven furlongs. Premier, 124 pounds; Kennebunk, 114; Waterman, 112; Truepenny, 106; Fannie B., 106; Master James, 102; Marshall, 118; Dalgretti, 112; Dolando, 110; Flames, 106; Ethan Weed, 104.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One Mile. Eclipse, 107 pounds; Van Brunt, 107; Bonnifield, 99; Inheritance, 95; Royal H., 95; Flames, 90; Eliza Belle, 90; Dorothy III., 90; Predicament, 90; Chugnut, 90; Tanis, 90; Crimea, 85; Telegram, 93.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Stray Step, 118 pounds; Lawrence P., 118; Happy Bird, 118; Bragalone, 118; Trade Last, 115; Templebar, 115; Tricotin, 115; Valley Girl, 115; Ostracized, 115; Spanker, 115; One Chance, 115; Tea Leaf, 115; Numeroet, 115; Trianon, 115; Sonnet, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile. Premier, 107 pounds; Brisk, 102; Hermia, 99; Dorothy, 99; Bessie Browning, 99; Volley, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Red Spider, 103 pounds; Mohawk Prince, 102; Lady Mottle, 100; Lizzie B. H., 95; Edna D., 95; Takanassee, 95; Billall, 90; Stachelberg, 98; Bird of Freedom, 95; Friendship, 95; Hi Daddy, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Doggett, 108 pounds; Satanella, 105; Rey del Mar, 102; Emma, 99; Lily of the West, 99; Sir John, 99; Mangrove, 96; Volley, 85.

YALE AGAINST ORANGE.

The Opposing Teams in To-day's Football Match.

The Yale University football eleven will line up against the crack Orange Athletic Club team on the Orange Oval, at Orange, this afternoon at 3:30 P. M. With the exception of Oliver and Stephens, the Orange team will be composed of the men who scored 12 points to Yale's 24 last year.

The Yale management has made a few changes in the line-up, as published last week, owing to the fine playing of some of the substitutes in Wednesday's game with Brown University. The opposing teams will probably be as follows:

Yale.	Position.	Orange A. C.
Bass	Left end	Collamore.
Rodgers	Left tackle	Sutphin
Chadwick, Sutphin	Left guard	Lancon
Chamberlain	Centre	Mohor
Murray	Right guard	Buell
Murphy, (Capt.)	Right tackle	Marshall, (Capt.)
Hanen, Conner	Right end	Hopskins
Ely	Quarter back	De Hart
Goodwin, Benjamin, Louis Hinkey, Chauncey	Right half back, Left half back, Full back	Cuming, Maynard, Brown, Bird

Notes of Football.

—President W. B. Dillon of the Orange Athletic Club said yesterday: "I am greatly grieved that the finances of the Crescent Club are not adequate to support a football team this season to meet Orange, according to the statement of a member of the Crescent Club, who said that last year's Crescent team cost $11,000." However, the Orange team is not suffering financially, and will welcome the day when the Crescents can again afford to put an eleven on the field.

—The Irving football team of Brooklyn will line up against the strong Yale consolidated team at Eastern Park this afternoon at 3:30 P. M. The Yale Consolidated is made up of most of the scrub team that shut out the Yale 'Varsity and scored twice in last Thursday's practice game at New-Haven. The Irving team will be greatly strengthened by the addition of Cassell Burt, a former noted Princeton fullback.

—The Wilson and Kellogg football team has been reorganized for the season, and is practicing daily at the Central Park Meadows under Capt. Dickerson and Coach Kinley of the University of New-York. The candidates are Tilt, J. Kelly, W. Lindsley, J. Frame, M. Minkel, Holmes, Bowerman, Well, Carey, Eccleston, Capt. Dickerson, Ludlam, Kane, and Sooysmith.

—The football team of the General Theological Seminary is daily practicing on the seminary grounds, at Twentieth Street and Ninth Avenue, under the Captaincy of Richard Woffendon. Twenty candidates, among whom are many former college football stars, are training for the team.

—The eleven of the Elizabeth Athletic Club numbers many former prominent college players in its new make-up. "Billy" Langford, last year's Captain and full back of the Trinity College team, has just been added to its long list of candidates.

—The team of the Metropolitan Insurance Athletic Association will line up against the team of the Staten Island Cricket Club at Livingston, S. I., this afternoon. The game will be called at 3:30 o'clock.

Serenade to Col. Mapleson.

A serenade was tendered to Col. Mapleson at the Brevoort House at 11:30 o'clock last evening by the City Musicians' Band, under the direction of Nahan Franko.

"The purest Natural Spring Water in the world."

SOLD BY
PARK & TILFORD, ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.
Hotels open until October 15th.
ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS.
HIRAM RICKER & SONS,
3 Park Place. N. Y.

WON BY LITTLE MISS HOYT

SHE CAPTURED THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP FOR LADIES.

Brilliant Play Between the Victor and Mrs. Arthur Turnure Witnessed by Many Fashionable Devotees of the Sport on the Beautiful Morristown Links—Third Prize Goes to Miss Anna Sands and Fourth to Miss Cora L. Oliver.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 9.—The winning of the ladies' golf championship of the United States by Miss Beatrix Hoyt of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, an address by Robert Cox, a member of the English Parliament, and the donor of the magnificent silver trophy; handsome decorations in the clubhouse for the evening reception in honor of the foreign visitor, the largest crowd of the week on the links, and a beautiful exhibition of golfing were the most noteworthy features on the last day of the ladies championship at the Morristown Golf Club. Perfection was stamped upon everything in the immediate vicinity of the clubhouse to-day. There was just sufficient snap in the air to spur one up to the limit of golf ability, and this fact was evidently taken advantage of by Mrs. Arthur Turnure, who played in the finals with Miss Hoyt, for in the morning round, which ended even by holes, she made her lowest score of the week over the nine-hole course—48 strokes. On the opening day it was done by Miss Hoyt in 47.

The fashionable folks of Madison and Morristown turned out by the wholesale to witness the play. Even the magic force of "Tom" Reed's name could not keep them away from the golf club, although that well-known politician was delivering a red-hot talk for sound money in Morristown. H. McK. Twombly drove a dashing four-in-hand to the club in the morning, and there were scores of stylish turnouts and high-steppers. It was plain that the crowd had come to see the golf match, for during the game barely a half dozen persons could be found around the club. They swarmed over the grounds, fully 500 strong, in the afternoon, and it may be some satisfaction to both Miss Hoyt and Mrs. Turnure to know that their play was watched by the largest number of spectators that probably ever gathered in America to witness a golf contest. Even at Shinnecock, during the men's championship in July, at no one time was there so large a number on the links.

The Shinnecock Club was well represented, for both the competitors are members of that club, and have hosts of friends. Among these were James Lawrence Breese, Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Miss T. Ethel Wickham, Miss Hoyt, and William Hoyt.

The first round was a hot one. It commenced promptly at 11 o'clock, and the Green Committee, in anticipation of the unusual number, had a long rope, held by caddies, stretched well back of the players, to hold the spectators in check. Walter Wood had the honor of scoring for the champion pair. W. Fellowes Morgan went around as adviser and caddie for Miss Hoyt, and Willie Weir, the club professional, carried for Mrs. Turnure. Thus, being well cared for, the rivals for championship honors started off.

Miss Hoyt had bared her arms up to the elbows and looked girlishly pretty in a broad-brimmed straw hat and short gray golf skirt as she came out on the tee to start. Mrs. Turnure looked the very picture of firmness and determination. She wore a bright blue waist and gray skirt. Her game, it may be stated, was fully up to her looks in every particular. She had the honor of the first drive, and did nobly, outdriving Miss Hoyt by a few yards, although the latter did excellently. Both made too heavy approach shots to the green, rolling beyond, but Mrs. Turnure made the hole first, in four strokes, to her rival's five. The latter got in her fine work on the next hole, her drive being one of the prettiest and longest of the day—fully 150 yards—clear over the hollow and up the hillside. She made the hole in five, one less than her opponent.

The long hole, "Blasted Hopes," going over the track, was made by each in seven strokes. The view of the course here was one of the handsomest of the day. The railroad track being above the intermediate greens, was lined with scores of anxious watchers, and many different groups wended their way slowly up the hill toward the big bastoin bunker, beyond which was the green. This bunker served as an elevated vantage ground from which to watch the start for the next hole, which was also halved. The next hole called forth the sympathies of the spectators for Miss Hoyt, for in the drive her ball jumped over the fence and fell close to the lowest rail. She tried to get it out, but was unsuccessful, and picked it up, losing two strokes. By making the punchbowl hole by a grand drive across the hollow and fine approach of the hill, she tied the game and continued her good work by making the next, placing her one in the lead. The eighth was halved, and Mrs. Turnure got the last, tieing the round; but by strokes Mrs. Turnure had two the best of Miss Hoyt—48 to 50.

The closeness of this round drew a large crowd in the afternoon. Miss Hoyt started off merrily by taking the first hole, and Mrs. Turnure captured the next. In crossing the railroad track the latter struck the fence in front of the track, and her ball bounded back. Her second shot took her over, but her work was slow toward the green. Miss Hoyt's work was perfect. A long drive and two exquisite brassie shots took her beyond the big bunker close to the green in three strokes. This was her best for this hole of the week's play. So the game went on, each playing in top-notch form, and tied to the seventh hole. In the play for that hole Mrs. Turnure had the worst luck, if such it could be called, of the entire play. She made a grand drive, but her ball fell in the high grass near a bush. As a golfer would say, it was a "nasty" lie, but pluckily she tried to strike it out, but without success until the fourth stroke. This was too much ground to be recovered, and Miss Hoyt got the hole, and also the next. This brought the big event that it has taken four days to play to an end, and a wave of prolonged applause greeted the new sixteen-year-old champion. Her game was a revelation to many an old golfer, but it was a fine match.

The presentation of the cup then followed. The trophy was placed in view of all on a stand adjoining the broad veranda, and three of the champion golfers were called up by Secretary Henry O. Tallmadge of the Golf Association. The gold medal and possession of the cup for one year were presented to Miss Hoyt. The silver medal, as second prize, went to Mrs. Arthur Turnure. Miss Anna Sands of the Newport Club, who was not present, gets the third prize, a bronze medal, and Miss Cora L. Oliver of the Albany Country Club got the fourth prize, a bronze medal. Robert Cox, donor of the cup, was introduced and made a neat speech. President Theodore A. Havemeyer was kept at home by a severe cold. Paul Revere, President of the Morristown Club, made a few remarks. Then everybody cheered Mr. Cox and the lady champion.

Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Alexander H. Tiers, G. G. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, F. D. Millet, W. Van T. Sutphen, R. L. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. William Shippen, Mrs. Arthur Dean, Miss Helen Shelton, Miss Fanny Griscom, Miss Elizabeth Oliver, Mrs. F. E. Zerrahn, Miss Lois Raymond, C. B. Beckwith, Miss Annie Howland Ford, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Phipps, J. O. Post, Miss Alice Strong, Mrs. Clarence Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Miss Alice Post, Dr. Henriques, and Miss Edith R. Catlin.

In the evening a reception was given to Mr. Cox in the clubhouse. To-morrow a ladies' handicap match will be played.

The strokes for the two rounds of Miss Hoyt and Mrs. Turnure's play, showing how the different holes were made, follow:

FIRST ROUND.

Mrs. Turnure	4	6	7	6	5	5	6	5	4—48
Miss Hoyt	5	5	7	6	8	4	5	5	5—50

SECOND ROUND—EIGHT HOLES PLAYED.

Mrs. Turnure	5	4	8	7	5	4	*9	7	—49
Miss Hoyt	4	6	6	7	5	*8	4	5	—45

*Approximated, holes not played out.

ST. ANDREW'S TOURNAMENT.

Sweny's Victory over Livermore and Close Contest with Paterson.

The St. Andrew's Cup tournament, the most important match in the open event at the St. Andrew's Golf Club, was won yesterday after a close match by H. R. Sweny. He beat Arthur L. Livermore by 3 holes and 2 to play. The match was remarkably close, being tied up to the fourteenth hole. Sweny, however, got this and the next two, and that ended the struggle. He had a closer one with Albert E. Paterson of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, in the semi-finals, the entire round having to be played out, and Sweny just winning by one hole. Paterson, however, led by strokes, doing 84, which is equal to the record made Wednesday by W. H. Sands. The summaries, showing the winners in the different rounds of both the St. Andrew's and Consolation Cup matches, follow:

St. Andrew's Cup Tournament.—Third Round—A. L. Livermore, St. Andrew's, beat F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's, 3 up, 2 to play. H. R. Sweny, St. Andrew's, beat A. E. Paterson, Richmond County, 1 up.

Final Round—H. R. Sweny beat A. L. Livermore, 3 up, 2 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Third Round—C. H. Wildes, St. Andrew's, beat Alexander Morten, Ardsley Casino, 1 up; G. F. Tiffany, Westchester, beat W. R. Innis, St. Andrew's, 3 up, 2 to play; J. B. Upham, St. Andrew's, beat J. C. Ten Eyck, St. Andrew's, 4 up, 3 to play; C. S. Cox, Fairfield County, beat Beverly Ward, Jr., Baltusrol, 5 up, 4 to play.

Fourth (semi-final) Round—C. H. Wildes beat G. F. Tiffany 2 up; C. S. Cox beat J. B. Upham, 2 up, 1 to play.

The final round will be played to-day, and a handicap eighteen-hole tournament will also be played. The scores in the Sweny-Paterson match are:

Sweny—										
Out	4	3	5	7	5	3	6	4	4—41	
In	5	4	4	3	6	5	7	5	5—44	—85
Paterson—										
Out	4	4	5	4	4	5	8	5	4—43	
In	5	4	4	6	5	4

RECENT PUBLICATIONS. RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Century Co.'s New Books.

A New Art Book of Great Beauty.

MODERN FRENCH MASTERS.

Biographical and Critical Reviews by Well-known American Artists.

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS ON PLATE PAPER.

Edited by Prof. John C. Van Dyke,

Author of "Old Dutch and Flemish Masters," "Art for Art's Sake," etc.

CONTAINING twenty articles on the most famous modern French painters, Gerome, Puvis de Chavannes, Carolus-Duran, Bonnat, Meissonier, Rosseau, Corot, Diaz, Troyon, Millet, Courbet, etc., written by their American pupils and admirers, including Kenyon Cox, Will H. Low, J. Carroll Beckwith, E. H. Blashfield, Theodore Robinson, D. W. Tryon, J. Alden Weir, Wyatt Eaton, W. A. Coffin, G. P. A. Healy, and others. Illustrated by wood-engravings and by half-tones; royal 8vo, 300 pages, $10.00.

Four Entertaining Books.

THE METROPOLITANS.

A novel of New-York society, by Jeanie Drake. The scene is laid mainly in New-York, but partly in the Arctic regions. 12mo, 300 pages, $1.25.

GOLD.

A Dutch-Indian novel, by Annie Linden. A story which will have freshness and fascination for American readers. 12mo, 258 pages, $1.25.

THE WONDERFUL WHEEL.

A romance of Louisiana, by Mary Tracy Earle, taking its name from a potter's luminous wheel. Daintily pathetic and delightfully humorous. 12mo, 150 pages, $1.25.

DAPHNE, OR THE PIPES OF ARCADIA

A libretto of a comic opera by Marguerite Merington. Illustrated by F. T. Richards of Life. This libretto won the $500 prize offered by the National Conservatory of Music. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

AMERICAN HIGHWAYS,

BY PROF. N. S. SHALER.

As the official head of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard, the first institution in this country to teach road-making; as a member of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, and as the author of various articles on the subject of roads and road-making, Professor Shaler is admirably equipped to write such a book as this.

A BOOK which sets forth the gospel of good roads with a clearness and force that distinguish everything that Professor Shaler has written—one that will prove invaluable in directing into effective channels the rising tide of interest in the condition of our highways. Every bicycler should appreciate Professor Shaler's advocacy of the cause he has at heart. It is just the book to buy and present to the people in charge of roads in the improvement of which a wheelman is interested, as it is full of practical suggestions for the building of both city and country roads. 12mo, about 300 pages, price $1.50.

Two New Volumes in the Thumb-Nail Series.

BREAK O' DAY.

By George Wharton Edwards, author of "Thumb-Nail Sketches," etc. Stories of the peculiar people of Long Codlac. Illustrated by the author. In dainty leather, 163 pages, $1.00.

TRACINGS.

By E. Scott O'Connor. Two hundred apothegms by a woman who has thought deeply on life, love, and death. In leather binding, $1.00.

New Books for Boys and Girls.

THE CENTURY BOOK OF FAMOUS AMERICANS.

By Elbridge S. Brooks. A companion volume to the popular "Century Book for Young Americans," by the same author. The story of a pilgrimage of a party of young people to America's historic homes, and describing the early days of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Jefferson, Webster, Clay, and other famous men. Square 8vo, 250 pages, with nearly as many illustrations, $1.50.

THE PRIZE CUP.

By J. T. Trowbridge. A capital story for boys and girls, by the author of "Cudjo's Cave," etc. Illustrated by Relyea, 12mo, 234 pages, $1.50.

SINDBAD, SMITH & CO.

By Albert Stearns. A new Arabian Nights story, by the author of "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp." Illustrated by Birch, 270 pages, $1.50.

THE SWORDMAKER'S SON.

By W. O. Stoddard. A dramatic story of boy life at the beginning of the Christian era, the plot bringing the young hero into active participation with the founding of Christianity. Illustrated by Varian, 300 pages, $1.50.

BOUND VOLUMES OF ST. NICHOLAS.

Beautifully illustrated volumes for the year ending October, 1896, of the greatest of all children's magazines. Full of stories, serials, and short articles, poems and jingles. Large 8vo, 1,000 pages, 1,000 pictures, in two parts, $4.00.

Novelties for Little Folks.

RHYMES OF THE STATES.

By Garrett Newkirk. Illustrated by Harry Fenn. A geographical aid to young people, with many novel features. 100 pages, cloth binding, $1.00.

THE SHADOW SHOW.

By Peter S. Newell, author of the Topsy Turvy books. One of Mr. Newell's most unique productions. Oblong, 90 pages, colored pictures, $1.00.

GOBOLINKS FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

By Ruth McEnery Stuart and Albert Bigelow Paine. A novelty consisting of grotesque pictures, reproductions of odd-shaped blots of ink, accompanied by nonsense verses. With the book are directions for playing the game of Gobolinks, $1.00.

PAPER DOLL POEMS.

By Pauline King. A nonsense book written by a big child for little ones, containing pictures in imitation of dolls and animals cut out of paper for the amusement of children, with verses, 75 cents.

New Editions.

RANCH LIFE AND THE HUNTING TRAIL.

By Theodore Roosevelt, illustrated by Frederic Remington. One of Mr. Roosevelt's most popular books, originally issued at $5.00. New edition in handsome binding, (royal 8vo,) with additional pictures, $2.50.

DADDY JAKE.

By "Uncle Remus." One of Joel Chandler Harris's most famous books. Stories about Br'er B'ar, Br'er Fox, and other well-known animals. Illustrated by Kemble. Now issued in new form, and made a companion volume to Kipling's Jungle Books. 12mo, 200 pages, $1.25.

Sold by all dealers, or sent, post-paid, by the publishers,

THE CENTURY CO., UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

HIS CAT GAVE THE ALARM.

Carroll's Boy Started a Fire and the Animal Awakened the Father.

John J. Carroll, the night receiving clerk at the Eighty-sixth Street station of the New-York Central Railroad, probably owes his life to the sagacity of his Maltese cat Jim. He lives at 135 East One Hundred and Eighth Street.

Mr. Carroll has a son, Joseph, four years old. One of the boy's greatest delights is to witness a fire. Sometimes he will follow the fire engines for blocks, and sometimes he makes his own fires. This was what he did Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Carroll was sleeping and Mrs. Carroll was down town. "Joe" was alone, and he conceived the idea of having a nice fire display. He secured all the old newspapers he could find. These and some pieces of wood he piled into a chair near a window of the dining room. Then he got some matches and set the pile on fire. He then went out and posted his playmates to be on the outlook for the fire engines.

Meanwhile the fire blazed up and threatened to set the house ablaze. The heat awoke Jim, the cat, who was curled up on a chair, and it was then he showed his worth.

He ran into the room where Mr. Carroll was sleeping and began to scratch at his face. Finally his efforts to arouse his master met with success. Carroll opened his eyes, muttered something, brushed the cat off the bed, and turned over to sleep again.

The sagacious animal climbed back on the bed, and in a moment he dug his claws into Mr. Carroll's cheek with telling effect. This time Mr. Carroll opened his eyes with a start, and sat up in bed. The first thing he saw was the reflection of the flames in the dining room. Then he noticed the smoke and was out of bed with a bound.

By the time he reached the dining room the chair was afire, and there was danger that the flames would reach the woodwork. Mr. Carroll dashed water over the fire, putting it out. Jim, in the meantime, ran out into the back yard.

Joe came into the house later, after waiting until he was tired for the engines. He made a full confession. While he was disappointed in not seeing the fire engines, he got something he did not expect in the shape of a good spanking.

To-day is the second day of registration in this city and Brooklyn. In both, the places of registration will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M. No one can vote at the coming election who is not registered. There will be other days, but it is always safest to register at the first opportunity. The places of registration in this city are given elsewhere. Register to-day!

Suicide After a Quarrel.

Frank Miller, twenty-five years old, of 174 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon. Miller and his wife had a quarrel early in the afternoon, and Mrs. Miller left the house. Upon her return, several hours later, she found her husband's body hanging from the kitchen door. He had tied a clothesline to the knob, thrown it over the door, and strangled himself.

USES MILK IN BATHS.

Anna Held Sued by a Milkman Who Cannot Get His Money.

Anna Held, the much-advertised French singer of "A Parlor Match," is going to have some more advertising. She was served yesterday with papers in a suit brought by H. R. Wallace, a Long Island milkman. The demand is for $64, alleged to be due for milk delivered at the New-Netherlands Hotel for Miss Held.

Wallace conducts the Greenfield Dairy, at Great Neck, L. I., and also has a retail establishment at 25 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn.

When Miss Held arrived in New-York she requested her manager to provide her every other day with forty gallons of milk for bathing purposes. Mr. Ziegfeld made a contract with Wallace for the quantity at the rate of 20 cents a gallon. Miss Held had used 320 gallons, when she says she discovered that it was not fresh, and lacked the "creamy" quality essential. She declares that she ordered the dairyman to cease serving the milk. She also refused to pay for the 320 gallons she had used.

Wallace employed John Anderson, a lawyer, of The Eagle Building, Brooklyn, who instituted proceedings to recover $64.

Miss Held was surprised when served with the process, and laid the matter before Mr. Ziegfeld, who engaged Col. Taliaferro to represent Miss Held in defense.

Mr. Marks, Miss Held's personal representative, said yesterday that the matter would be settled out of court, as milk baths were too peculiar to be discussed in public.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The following cases were argued to-day before the Court of Appeals:

P. M. Wilson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants.—Argued by William H. Godden for appellants, Ira D. Warren for respondent.

Philip Wolff and another vs. Paul Kuhne, appellant.—Argued by S. C. Kopff for appellant, W. M. Mullen for respondents.

Stephen G. Condit, appellant, vs. Charles Wahlig and others.—Argued by Joseph H. Hayes for appellant, B. F. Einstein for respondents.

Robert Went, appellant, vs. The Methodist Protestant Church of Williamsburg and another. —Argued by H. F. Lawrence for appellant, William Erdman for respondents.

The People ex rel. J. E. Eckerson and others, appellants, vs. Board of Trustees Village of Haverstraw.—Argued by Louis Marshall for appellants, Alonzo Wheeler for respondents.

Calendar for Monday: Nos. 631, 632, 636, 663, 674, 678, 679, 650.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Carl L. Childs, Bridget Grady, and Henry Gerken.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Room 12 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water.

Hunyadi János

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and Property Leased.

Mr. Edmund S. Mills has sold, for Mrs. E. M. Lockwood, to Mrs. William R. Graves of Bennington, Vt., at about $40,000, the private dwelling 250 West Seventy-third Street.

Messrs. D. Kempner & Son have sold, for Edmund Coffin, Jr., the five-story brick apartment house 42 Bradhurst Avenue, southeast corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 14.5¾ by 99; also, for Thomas Farrell, at $16,000, the three-story private dwelling 368 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 18 by 104.5, and for Mrs. E. K. Simonson a three-story private dwelling, 15.6 by 71, on private terms.

Mr. J. P. Smith has sold, to Ingomar Goldsmith, the four-story private dwelling 16 West Ninetieth Street, on private terms.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom, Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Louise D. Mears, at $18,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 66 East Eighty-first Street, 20 by 102.2.

Mr. Julius Friend has leased, for G. Sidenberg & Co. the six lofts in the fire-proof building 111 and 113 Bleecker Street, and for James McCreery, the store and basement 22, 24, and 26 East Fourteenth Street, 75 by 200, and to Boyd, Sutton & Co., lofts at 512 Broadway.

Mr. William M. Ryan will sell at auction to-day ninety-three acres of land at Kensico, Westchester County, in lots as desired. The sale will take place on the premises rain or shine, and will be without reserve. It is announced to commence at 1 P. M. A large section of the property offered for sale is divided into building lots, and the rest is in blocks which will be divided if desired by the intending purchasers.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 109 and 111 West Washington Place, for a five-story and basement brick school, by the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph, 138 Waverley Place, owner; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 96 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for two five-story brick flats by William G. Webber of 649 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; cost, $56,000.

Crotona Park East, south side, 150 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling by Peter and Mary Rameri of 185 East Ninety-third Street, owners; cost, $2,500.

Twenty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, northwest corner, alterations to a three-story and extension brick hotel, by the estate of David Stevenson, Thirty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, owner; cost, $200.

No. 158 Seventh Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling by Michael Schachtel of 153 West Sixteenth Street, owner; cost, $250.

Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, northeast corner, alterations to six-story brick and stone store and apartment house by Mrs. L. M. Gerry of 2 East Sixty-first Street, owner; Alfred Zucker of 33 Union Square, lessee; cost, $3,000.

No. 530 Second Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement, by B. Berkowski of 530 Second Avenue, owner; cost, $800.

No. 683 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, alterations to a three-story frame hotel by John W. Katzenberger of 683 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; cost, $125.

Throgg's Neck, alterations to a one-story frame dancing pavilion on the Lagden estate, by Frederick Lohbauer of Throgg's Neck, owner; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Oct. 9.

127TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of 3d Av, 45.8x99.11; Sarah E. Barnes to Ella L. Hibberd 1

AVENUE A, e s, 25.5 ft s of 117th St, 25x98; Marcello H. Barilati and another to Cesare Conti, ½ part 1

121ST ST, s s, 180 ft w of Mount Morris Av, 20x100.11; James A. McMillin to James G. Wallace 1

SAME property; The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to James A. McMillin 36,227

LENOX AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 114th St, 25.2x75; Thomas R. White to Henrietta K. White 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 141st St, 50.3x82.5x49.11x87.11; Charles Wirth and wife to Leopold Jonas 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 75.5 ft n of 141st St, 25.1x82.5x24.11x85.2; Leopold Jonas and wife to Sarah Lippstadt 10

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 75.5 ft n of 141st St, 25.1x82.5x24.11x85; Sarah Lippstadt to Felix Levy 23,750

147TH ST, n s, 68 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 16x74.11; William Broadbelt to Leopold Friesen 1

AVENUE D, s w corner Ninth St, 108x105; Elise J. Allison to Katie Herald 1

LOT 137, Block 2,926, map of property of Springhurst; Terence F. Maguire to Mary McManus 1

19TH AV, n s, 105 ft e of 2d St, 25x114, Wakefield; Joseph H. Jones and wife to John W. Hartmann 10

101ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; David Steinfeld and wife to Daniel P. Hays and another 1

HOME ST, s s, 253 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x irregular; David McNeill and wife to Peck Brothers & Co. 1

30TH ST, n e s, 325 ft s of 9th Av, 25x113.11x25x115.7; Louisa Hottenroth to Adolph C. Hottenroth 19,466

SAME PROPERTY; Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, to Louisa Hottenroth 3,800

SAME PROPERTY; Adolph C. Hottenroth to Henry F. A. Wolf, ½ part 1

42D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 100x100.5; Henry Murray to Consolidated Gas Company 1

76TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 50x102.2; Frederic Tetreau to Adrien Durant 48,000

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 92d St, 100.8x78; Asbhel P. Fitch and wife to George Ehret 12,500

88TH ST, 12 to 20 East; John W. Livingston and wife to John Livingston 10

ALL RIGHT AND TITLE TO ½ PART of Taylor Av and King's Bridge, as stated in the deed dated June 22, 1896; Alphonse Mermilliod to John Armstrong. 1

175TH ST, n s, 20.6 ft w of Clinton Av, 30.2x80; Jane Bedell and another to Amelia J. Nickerson 3,000

183D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; the Northern Improvement Company to William H. Carter 1,000

168TH ST, s s, 166.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x95; Katie J. Roys to George W. Eggers 10,000

GRAND ST, n e corner of Mulberry St, 24.11x51.11x48.8x25.2x100; Euphemia Van Rensselaer Grubb Halsey to Charles D. Halsey, ½ part 2,800

LUDLOW ST, w s, Lot 95, map of the heirs of Nicholas de Gouverneur, Lizzie A. Kennelly to Clarence D. Jones 34,000

CROSBY ST, 9, and 56 Marion St; Frieda Hart to Oscar Von Bernuth 1

STRIP OR ALLEY 10 ft wide and 180 ft deep on Rivington St, n s, 178 ft e of Bowery; Jabez Harris and wife to Darius O. Mills 1

24TH ST, s s, 73.6 ft e of 6th Av, 21.6x24.8; Henry W. Gordon to Mary A. Gordon 1

75TH ST, 152 West; Miriam Giesen to Benjamin F. Cohen 10

60TH ST, 108 East; Francis P. Lowrey, referee, to Henry Dale 25,000

Recorded Leases.

BRENNAN, Michael, to Brennan & Gale; w s of Central Park West, between 74th and 75th Sts, (Hotel San Remo,) 8 years $80,000, $85,000

ANTONAZZI, Mariantonia, to Giovanni Ciccone; 108 Mulberry St, 5 years 600

LYONS, Julius J., to Kate E. Pinckney; 283 West 74th St, 3 years 1,600

NILES, Nathaniel, to Climax Café Company; 140 Nassau St, (basement, &c.,) 6 years $4,000, 6,000

STRODEL, John H., to Giuseppe Molea; 189 Hester St, 1½ years 600

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMSTRONG, John, and wife to Camilla Williams; n s of King's Bridge Road, 86.1 ft e of Taylor Av, 3 years $25,000

CARTER, William H., to the Northern Improvement Company; s s of 183d St, 200 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years 600

DONIHEE, William B., and Edward J. Plock and wives to Judson S. Todd; s s of 118th St, 219 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.. 14,000

FRANKE, William B., and wife to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; n e corner of 79th St and West End Av, demand 151,000

HIRSH, Julia, and husband to United States Trust Company of New-York, 25 West 87th St, 5 years 20,000

HENDRICKSON, Julia C., to Harriet Balcom; s s of 162d St, 481 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 2,000

SAME to same; 666 East 162d St, 3 years. 2,000

HERMANNY, Anton, and wife to Willson, Adams & Co.; n e s of Saratoga Av, 150 ft s e of Elberon Av, 1 year 200

JELLIFF, Charles M., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Walton Av, 99.4 ft n of 150th St, 2 years 3,000

JONES, Joseph H., and wife to William F. and James V. Lawrence; w s of Decatur Av, 325 ft s of Scott Av, 1 year 2,400

KELLY, James A., to Judson S. Todd; n e corner of Manhattan Av and 103d St, demand 7,000

LIPPSTADT, Sarah, to Leopold Jonas; e s of Edgecombe Av, 75.5 ft n of 141st St, 2 years 17,000

LINDNER, Esther, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 131 East 123d St, 14 months 2,000

SAME to Edward A. Nichols; same property, 14 months 4,000

McMILLIN, James A., to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; s s of 121st St, 180 ft w of Mount Morris Av, 3 years.... 25,000

NICKERSON, Amelia J. and Charles H., to Susannah S. Weeks; n s of 175th St, 20.6 ft w of Clinton Av, 3 years 2,000

NEWMAN, William V. and Julia T., to Mary T. Tatum; n s of 71st St, 121 ft e of West End Av, 2 years 15,000

O'NEILL, Patrick W., and wife to Emma F. Rontey; w ½ of Lot 995, map of Wakefield, 2 years 250

PORTER, Sarah F., to Sara R. D. Jones; n s of 112th St, 120 ft e of Manhattan Av, 3 years 1,000

PERRY, Hannah M., to United States Trust Company of New-York; w s of 2d Av, 82 ft s of 21st St, 3 years 12,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Joseph Grundler and wife; e s of Bradhurst Av, 25 ft n of 146th St, 2 years 1,500

SAME to same; n s of 146th St, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years 1,500

SCHAEFLER, Theresa, to G. F. Swift and another; s s of 27th St, 60 ft w of 10th Av, demand 400

SCHOPPER, Henry, Michael Bondy and another, executors, of Morris Pollak, deceased; s s of Lebanon St, 133.4 ft w of Clinton Av, 2 years 2,000

SAME, to Samuel W. Weiss, as Trustee for Therese Weiss estate; s s of Lebanon St, 100 and 116.8 ft w of Clinton Av, 2 years, (two mortgages) 4,000

SAME to David Korn; s s of Lebanon St, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 1 year 2,000

WARD, Walworth, and wife, to John O. Baker; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 91st St, demand 5,000

WAGNER, Peter, and Robert Wallace, and wives, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 68th St, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 18,000

SAME to same; n w corner of 87th St and Amsterdam Av, demand 10,000

SAME to same; s s of 68th St, 305 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 20,000

SAME to same; s s of 68th St, 285 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 20,000

SAME to same; s s of 68th St, 266 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 19,000

SAME to same; s s of 68th St, 247 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 19,000

SAME to same; s s of 68th St, 229 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 18,000

SAME to same; s s of 68th St, 211 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 18,000

SAME to same; 68th St, 193 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 18,000

WYATT, Ida T., to Charles C. Valentine; n s of 93d St, 268.9 ft w of Columbus Av, and plot adjoining, demand 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLEECKER, William S., to Catharine A. Bleecker $2,000

FALK, Gustav, to Ann E. Hasbrook 9,000

GRAFF, Eva P., to George D. Cabot 3,000

HYMAN, David M., to Edward B. Simon ..... Nom.

JACOB, August, to Gustav Lange 2,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Ida M. Wichum 3,000

TOWNSEND, Henry P., to Mary C. Burke 3,000

WHITFIELD, Lizzie, to Joseph Stephens. 2,000

WHITNEY, E. B., to Isaac N. Hebberd.. 150

WEINBERG, Charles, to Charles Scholle.. 8,605

Lis Pendens.

109TH ST, s s, 144.9½ ft e of Madison Av, 0.2½xhalf block; John Townshend against Annie M. Archer and another, (action to recover possession.)

98TH ST, n s, 176.5 ft w of Columbus Av, 0.7x50; same against Mitchell Rogers, (action to recover possession.)

2D AV, w s, 44.4 ft s of 50th St, 21.4x80; Theodore W. Myers against Babetta Solomon and another, (action to set aside deed.)

112TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x85.4; Department of Buildings of the City of New-York against Gundlach & Koch, (violation of Building laws.)

TAYLOR ST, old, s s, 164 ft w of Madison Av, 16.6x92.5x13.11x92.4; Minnie Heintz against William F. Traphagen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

43D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Annie W. Brown and another against Paul Viane and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

84TH ST, n s, 264.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 39.6x102.2; Rosa Krajewski against Thomas Hagan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Fitch Gilbert against Fred Gille and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

GOERCK ST, 33; Elliot Smith and others, trustees of Augustus Smith, deceased, against Natale Cavinato and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BROOK AV, e s, 123.10 ft s of 165th St, 53x147 x50x164.9; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company against Otto Von Luck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WEST END AV, w s, 75.8 ft n of 92d St, 15x100; The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company against William E. Lanchantin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SPRING ST, 261 to 273, and 137 to 141 Varick St; the D. K. Martin Roofing and Manufacturing Company against Henry C. Weeks and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

LOTS 238, 240, 241, and 237, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 23d Ward; William Wetterer against Robert Pickens and others, (four actions to foreclose mortgages.)

MORTON ST s s, 105 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100; Mary A. Kennedy against William B. Pope and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

OAKLAND PLACE, n s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 23x108; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Joseph Blum, owner; T. J. Blair & Son, contractors $355

WALKER ST, 117; George P. Chappell against Emma J. Keller, owner and contractor 300

5TH AV AND 114TH ST, s e corner, 101x100; The Manhattan Cornice and Skylight Works against Davies & Co., owners and contractors 800

100TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, 38x101; Ravitch Brothers against Aaron Canter, owner; Louis Ratner, contractor 205

102D ST, 207 to 209 West; John J. Dorgan & Brother against Kate Smith, owner and contractor 407

POPHAM AV, n s, 50 ft w of Montgomery Av, 100x100; Overbaugh & Camp against John Schreyer, owner; Charles E. Red, contractor 270

8TH AV AND 126TH ST, s e corner, 50x100; Robert L. Bowes against Seth M. Milliken, owner; Robert Valentine, owner and contractor 134

ST. NICHOLAS AV AND 118TH ST, 125x125; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against Thomas R. White, owner and contractor 288

83D ST, 204 East; Jonson Engineering and Foundry Company against Susan McEvoy, owner; William W. Hyde, contractor 70

18TH ST, n s, 165.3 ft w of Whiteplains Av, 90.2x114, Wakefield; John Hare against Emanuel Burlando, owner and contractor 34

16TH ST, 247 to 249 West; Maurice J. Engel against Joel B. Wolfe, owner; John L. Murtha & Son, contractor 232

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—S. BRETT & SON.—S. Brett & Son, manufacturers of trousers at 12 Waverly Place, have been unsuccessful, and B. Lewinson, who represents them, said yesterday that, finding themselves unable to go on, they had distributed their outstandings among their confidential creditors and transferred what was left of the stock to their largest merchandise creditors. Uncut goods were returned to the vendors. Mr. Lewinson declared that they surrendered everything, and ascribed the failure of the old house to the gradual loss of business through competition and consequent impairment of general credit. Their liabilities are about $10,000. Sylvester Brett, the senior partner, is seventy-nine years of age. He had been in business forty years in this city and Brooklyn, but had not given much attention to the affairs of the firm of late years.

—SYDNEY & ROSENTHAL.—Sydney & Rosenthal, jobbers in dry goods, dress goods, shawls, and blankets at 88 Walker Street, have failed, and yesterday Deputy Sheriff Henning placed a keeper in their store, on an execution for $321 in favor of Nathan Rosenthal, to whom they confessed judgment. Nearly everything of value had been removed from the store before the execution was issued, and creditors were unable to learn what disposition had been made of the goods. The partners are William Sydney and Lester W. Rosenthal. Their liabilities are reported to be about $15,000.

EUGENE F. HOYT, WARREN SAGE, AND JOHN B. ANDERSON.—Judgment for $17,000 was entered yesterday against Eugene F. Hoyt, Warren Sage, and John B. Anderson, in favor of the New-York Security and Trust Company. They indorsed a note of the old Manhattan Athletic Club, dated July 25, 1892, for $25,000, secured by $60,000 mortgage bonds of the club, on which $5,000 was realized by the sale of the collateral.

—GEORGE F. VETTER.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has taken charge of the store of George F. Vetter, dealer in furniture and carpets at 1,501 Third Avenue, on executions for $3,711, in favor of Elizabeth Vetter, $1,525; Andrew Ludwig, $1,160, and Aloysius Ludwig, $1,026. He has been in business thirteen years, and generally carried a stock of $8,000.

—B. L. PRICE & CO.—A meeting of the creditors of B. L. Price & Co., clothing manufacturers at 90 to 96 Bleecker Street, who failed Oct. 6, was held at their store yesterday. A committee consisting of Messrs. Goetting, Saroni, Van Clieft, Baldwin, and Cowdrey was appointed to assist the receiver, William R. Rose.

—MARTIN J. CONNELLAN.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of Martin J. Connellan, dealer in dry goods at Columbus Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, realizing about $19,000.

Out of Town.

—JOHN LUNN.—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment against John Lunn, manufacturer of yarns at Philadelphia, for Blumenstiel & Hirsch, for $3,233, in favor of E. C. Lockwood, on an assigned claim of the Columbia Worsted Company of Philadelphia. The New-York and Boston Dye Wood Company has also obtained an attachment against him for $594. He has confessed judgments in Philadelphia for $19,000, has been in business ten years, and claimed a capital of $35,000.

Failures for the Week.

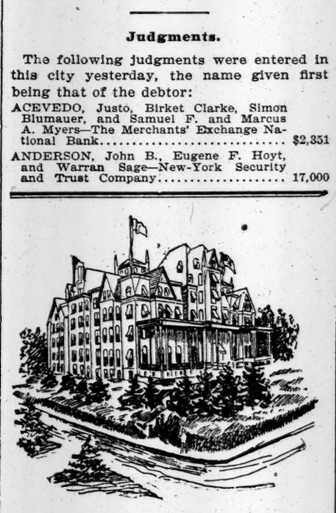
Bradstreet's reports 291 failures in the United States during the week, against 325 for the previous week, and 274, 238, 406, and 191 in the corresponding weeks of 1895 to 1892. The Middle States had 65, New-England, 34; Southern, 47; Western, 74; Northwestern, 38; Pacific, 28; Territories, 5. Canada had 37, against 23 for the preceding week. About 75 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 16 per cent. had $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name given first being that of the debtor:

ACEVEDO, Justo, Birket Clarke, Simon Blumauer, and Samuel F. and Marcus A. Myers—The Merchants' Exchange National Bank $2,351

ANDERSON, John B., Eugene F. Hoyt, and Warran Sage—New-York Security and Trust Company 17,000



HUNTERSTON.

The opening of this beautiful hotel as a sanitary home for those having weak lungs is the beginning of a new era of hope and confidence for all so afflicted. It is not only the first rational application of the latest discoveries of medical science for the arrest of the dread ravages of consumption, but also supplies the means for the speedy and radical cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all the minor ills that afflict the breathing organs.

Practical notes from Dr. Hunter's Lectures:

What IS Consumption? It is a local disease of the lungs, caused by the TUBERCLE BACILLUS, a poisonous germ of the air. These parasites are breathed into the lungs from without, and produce by their ravages in the air tubes and cells all the sufferings the patient endures. They cause not only the cough, expectoration, spitting of blood, and shortness of breath, but also through their derangement of the general health produce hectic fever, night sweats, and loss of flesh and strength.

Under the old theory that consumption was a disease "of the blood and general system, transmitted by inheritance from parent to child," and the treatment based upon that false theory, it was hopeless. Neither its arrest nor cure was possible. To be attacked was equivalent to the hand of death. To even claim that it might be cured by such treatment brought discredit on the physician making it. People when told their disease was consumption universally gave up all hope. The only effort made by physicians was to relieve the symptoms by cough mixtures, tonics, opiates, and change of climate, palliative measures which only veiled the progress of the disease. Every case so treated went on from bad to worse and terminated fatally.

All this is now changed for the better. The real cause of consumption has been found to be not "a taint in the patient's constitution," nor "poison in his blood," but the tuberculous bacillus, a parasite feeding upon and destroying the structure of the lungs.

After centuries of fatal treatment founded upon false theory, (in 1891, only five years ago,) the leading medical colleges and physicians of the world accepted the germ theory as proved, and adopted it as the true and only cause of consumption. This is now the established doctrine of the profession. With our knowledge of the true origin of the disease, the cause of past failures to cure it becomes intelligible, and its rational and scientific treatment is placed within the reach of all. Consumption is a LOCAL disease of the lungs, and it is an axiom of medical science that all local disease requires LOCAL TREATMENT. It is a GERM DISEASE of the lungs, and the clinical experience of all the great lights of medicine teaches us that no germ disease is ever cured without specific germicides applied directly to the germs and germ-infected parts.

To cure consumption we must kill and expel the germs and arrest and heal their ravages in the air tubes and cells of the lungs. Unless this be done there can be no possibility of cure.

So long as the germs remain in the lungs, and retain their vitality, the disease will go on. Solid and fluid medicines taken by the stomach and hypodermic fluids injected through the skin only act on the general system. They never reach the lungs in any curative form, and do not act upon the germs which are killing the patient at all.

The only way we can reach or heal the lungs is to inhale medicines into them. Medicated air and medicines in a state of vapor when breathed produce a direct healing action on the very seat of the disease. If the medicines inhaled are right and the disease has not gone too far, its arrest and cure will surely follow. If the injury to the lungs is very great, the progress of cure will not be rapid; but it is as certain to occur in consumption as in other serious diseases.

(To be continued.)

NOTE.—Readers of The Times can obtain Dr. Hunter's books free, giving full particulars on all lung complaints, and instructions for the Home treatment of those unable to go to the sanitarium, by addressing him at 117 West 45th St., New-York.

Pond's Extract

FOR BRUISES, SPRAINS, BURNS, SORE FEET, PILES, CHAFING, SORE EYES, CATARRH, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, DIARRHŒA, Etc., Etc.

Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our landscape trade mark on surrounding buff wrapper. Take no other preparation.

BEBUS, Jacob B—A. T. De La Mare Printing and Publishing Company 51
BERGER, Joseph—R. J. Boyd 96
BERNHARDT, Julius—F. N. Du Bois 239
BLUMAUER, Simon, Samuel F. and Marcus A. Myers—Joseph Fahys and others, 1,220
BODINE, Albert—Charles Barsotti 198
BOGGS, John L.—Thomas Lenane 96
BREDEN, Henry—William Drought 81
BULLE, German, and another—A. D. Farmer & Son Typefounding Company 157
CASHIN, James—F. McElduff 90
CHARMAN, May—Lazarus Straus and others 323
CHEEVER, John D., Cheever, Colt & Co. —The Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Company 697
CLARKE, Birket, Samuel F. and Marcus A. Myers, and Simon Blumauer—The Merchants' Exchange National Bank 2,219
COHEN, Jacob, and Moses L. Rosenfeld —J. S. Bernheimer and another 154
CONGER, Cornelia E.—Robert A. Greacen 547
COTTER, Nicholas—J. Laird 137
CRANE, Royal S.—Eleanor J. Robinson 10
CRAWFORD, Samuel M.—L. N. Lukens 141
CROUTER, Albert M.—same 95
DELAI

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW-YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
GENEVA, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
MAINZ, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ROME, Italy: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.
Daily, with Sunday.	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75
Sunday edition only.	2.00	1.00	.50	.....
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—A Happy Little Home—8:00.
GARDEN THEATRE—Evangeline—8:00. Matinée.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Food Show—Afternoon and Evening.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Marty Malone—8:15. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:30. Matinée—2:30.
IRVING PLACE—My Official Wife—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Mary Pennington, Spinster—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
STANDARD—Cleveland-Haverly Minstrels—12:30 to 11:00.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES
WITH BOOK REVIEW SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1896.

A BOOK REVIEW SUPPLEMENT.

We begin to-day the publication of a Supplement which contains reviews of the new books, the announcements of the publishers, an epitome of the leading articles in the domestic and foreign magazines, information and comment relating to art, and other interesting matter which may appropriately be associated with the literary and art news of the day. This Book Review Supplement will appear hereafter every Saturday morning. We commend it to the attention of our readers, who will observe that its form will enable them easily to preserve the successive numbers.

THE PARTY NAME QUESTION.

Considering the questions that have been raised as to the right of the sound-money Democrats of this State to have a party column on the official ballot under the name of "The National Democratic Party," it was proper enough for the Brooklyn Board of Elections to make a pro forma decision against them in order to bring the matter to a prompt adjudication. That was the sole purpose of their decision, which was made under the advice of the Corporation Counsel in order that the questions might be "determined as speedily as possible by the highest court which can hear and determine them" within the time allowed for amending the nomination certificates. We believe, however, that if the decision had been the other way it would have been upheld, and that the one made will have to be reversed.

Two questions have been raised under the election law; first, whether the certificate of nomination as filed was a party certificate at all—that is, whether the organization filing it was entitled to make nominations by convention; second, whether the name adopted is "the same or substantially the same" as that designated by the "regular" Democratic Convention at Buffalo in its certificate of nominations.

The first question rests on a quibble. Any "political party" which cast 10,000 votes for Governor two years ago is entitled to nominate by convention. The "Democratic Party Reform Organization" gained the right by a vote of more than 27,000 for EVERETT P. WHEELER, and it held the convention which nominated the Palmer and Buckner ticket for Electors and GRIFFIN, HINRICHS, and CLINTON as candidates for State offices. There was no question about its right to nominate by convention, but every convention making nominations is required to file a certificate thereof which shall designate the party name and emblem that are to "distinguish its candidates" on the ballot. It is not obliged to stick to the name adopted previously. The convention held at Buffalo was that of the Democratic Party of 1894, but if it had seen fit in its certificate to adopt the appropriate name of Popocratic Party or that of Continental Democratic Party or Free Silver Democratic Party, it would have been at liberty to do so. The sole purpose is to furnish a label of its own selection for its ticket on the official ballot to distinguish it from other tickets. The officer with whom certificates are filed and the courts have nothing to do with the principles and purposes or the history of the parties making nominations.

If the "Democratic Party Reform Organization" had the right to designate a new name in its certificate, had it a right to adopt that of "National Democratic Party"? It had, unless that was "the same or substantially the same" as the one used in the certificate of some other political party. That question we considered the other day, reaching the conclusion that if the names of two parties or two bodies of citizens making nominations differ sufficiently to serve the purpose of the law in distinguishing the tickets from each other on the ballot, so that there can be no doubt or confusion or misunderstanding on account of their similarity, there can be no ground for denying either party the use of its chosen name. The reasons for the choice are irrelevant to the real purpose of distinguishing one ticket from the other. Can any voter mistake a column headed by "The National Democratic Party" and the emblem of a ship for that headed by "The Democratic Party" and the emblem of a star?

CLAIMS AND FACTS.

Mr. BRYAN'S committee in Chicago has been sending out another estimate of the Electoral votes he will receive. It is a good deal lower than the last, which footed up 383. This one stops modestly at 300. It includes Illinois 24, Indiana 15, Iowa 13, Michigan 14, Minnesota 9, New-Jersey 10, Ohio 23, 108 votes altogether, every one of which to any sane observer is, to say the least, doubtful.

At the same time it is announced that Mr. BRYAN is to spend the entire last week of the canvass in Illinois. This is plain proof that he and his managers regard that State as the most doubtful part of the whole field, and that they will make there their most desperate efforts. They are right to this extent, that if they cannot carry Illinois they are hopelessly beaten. In that State they have the aid of Gov. ALTGELD, who is by far the shrewdest and keenest and most indefatigable politician of the whole company.

On the other hand, the Republican managers are giving out claims that are as confident as those of the Bryanites, and quite as extensive. The ordinary citizen who does not breed opinions by wishes out of pure ignorance must needs be much puzzled to know which of these sets of estimates is the more trustworthy. Our own judgment is that in this campaign specific estimates are impracticable, and that any statement of the exact number of Electoral votes to be got by either candidate is untrustworthy. But the fact remains that all evidence that can be verified, all that rests on any solid foundation, is against Mr. BRYAN. The surprising Republican gains in Vermont and Maine, the distinct loss for the Democrats and Populists in Arkansas, are hard facts that no one can ignore or deny. The Democratic defection from the Chicago ticket, demonstrated by the Indianapolis movement and the independent State tickets, is another hard fact. The enormous Republican majorities throughout the Union in the elections of the last two years, sufficient, if given this year, to secure 100 majority in the Electoral College, is a third hard fact. What is there to show a Republican defection sufficient not only to overcome this advantage, but also to overcome the Democratic defection? There is nothing substantial—absolutely nothing.

Back of these distinct and tangible elements in the problem lie the common honesty and common sense of the American people, which must be utterly broken down before BRYAN can hope to reach the White House. Of that what sober American has any real fear?

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF CUBA.

The correspondent of The London Times at Havana has sent that journal some interesting and apparently impartial information about the condition of Cuba. It is plain that the situation of Spain is absolutely desperate and that there is no longer any hope even in the chapter of accidents. WEYLER presents a curious spectacle denouncing pains and penalties against those who refuse to take at par notes founded upon nothing, which the Government refuses to take at all in payment of duties, and the very bank that issues them refuses to receive as the purchase money of a draft on Spain. Along with this Bryanism in finance is a complete industrial paralysis.

The insurgents even last year reduced the sugar crop to a small fraction of what it had been. Now WEYLER decrees that no sugar shall be allowed to be made even in those factories which the insurgents had allowed to continue operations. This he does upon the theory that they are allowed to continue only by paying blackmail to MACEO and GOMEZ and that it is from this blackmail that the insurgents derive their campaign fund. This is likely enough, but the results of his action will none the less be to increase the number of unemployed and desperate men, whose desperation will induce them to join the ranks of the insurgents. The correspondent's conclusion is that "between the authorities on one side and the rebels on the other we may now be sure that no crop at all will be made." What is true of sugar is very nearly as true of tobacco, the other important staple of the island, although in this case it seems to be rather to the impossibility of procuring labor than to direct military intervention that the failure is due.

Nothing, it is plain, but immediate and sweeping military success could save such a situation, and that looks further off than ever, in spite of the fact that there are now over 200,000 Spanish troops in the island. No sensible person pays any attention to the bulletins announcing Spanish victories, unless they are confirmed from some independent source, as they very seldom are. The correspondent says "it is quite clear the rebels can obtain all the war material they need as long as they can find money to cover the cost." Three expeditions from the United States, he adds, have landed in Cuba within a few weeks with arms and ammunition. This means that the Spanish officials in this country and the Spanish cruisers on the Cuban coast are equally inefficient. Naturally they transfer the blame of their inefficiency to the United States, but that does not alter the desperateness of the situation. The Times, commenting editorially upon its correspondent's information, says that the letter shows the "growing urgency of economic difficulties and the vanishing hopes of any military success." It is simply a question how long Spanish stubbornness will persist in the face of absolute hopelessness.

THOSE IRON FURNACES.

Four years ago the people of this country determined to change that [tariff] policy, and they did change it. What has been the result? We have had for the greater part of that time a deficiency in the Treasury, and labor has never been so ill employed. Your spokesman tells us that in your own county thirty-one blast furnaces have been stopped. What does that mean? [Mr. McKINLEY to a party of Pennsylvanians, Oct. 6.]

The Republican candidate knows that those pig-iron furnaces are not idle because of any change in the tariff on iron or on manufactures of iron and steel. Were they idle in the last quarter of 1895, when the American output of pig iron was greater than ever before, and when the present tariff was more than a year old?

The chief cause of the inactivity of these thirty-one furnaces is the prevailing distrust and want of confidence, due to the silver menace, and Mr. MCKINLEY has encouraged the free-coinage movement in the past, although he opposes it with vigor now.

But this is not the only cause. There are others, as to which Mr. MCKINLEY must have some information. The cost of the furnacemen's raw material has been increased arbitrarily by Mr. HANNA'S Iron Ore Pool and by the combination of coke producers which is controlled by the Carnegie interests. The demand for iron products is weakened and consumption is discouraged, not only by this unnatural increase of cost at the very base of the industry, but also by the influence of other combinations which exact artificial high prices for crude steel, (the Billet Pool,) steel rails, nails, and other finished products.

You know very well, Mr. MCKINLEY, that no change in tariff duties has closed those iron furnaces.

WATER FOR BROOKLYN.

How can Brooklyn procure in the near future a supply of water which shall be both wholesome and sufficient? Recent investigations concerning the source and character of the contamination which made the city's water repulsive during the Summer have led to the preparation of a report which deals not only with the results of these inquiries, but also with the broader question as to the enlargement of the supply. The available sources, in the western end of Long Island, of water suitable for the use of the people of Brooklyn will soon be taxed to the utmost limit. Recent additions to the supply have been made at considerable risk of pollution, and the danger of pollution will be greater from year to year, owing to the increase of population throughout the districts from which water is obtained.

It will become more and more difficult to protect the outlying sources of supply, and while the quality may be injuriously affected, the quantity drawn from all the sources will soon be inadequate.

The long report of Engineer DE VARONA contains the following questions and answers:

"Q.—For how much longer can we safely rely on the supply to be obtained from our present watershed and the small plants in the new wards?

"A.—Five years seems a safe and prudent estimate.

"Q.—How soon, in your opinion, should we begin work actively to determine our future sources of supply?

"A.—We should be in a position to draw water from our future sources of supply within five years from date, and as that period of time scarcely exceeds that which would be required to build the necessary works to furnish the supply—whether said works be built by the city or by any private company—it is evident that active steps to secure it should be taken now.

"Q.—What recommendation can you generally make on the subject of future sources of supply?

"A.—That immediate steps be taken to determine, after thorough examination, and to secure that source of supply which may be most advantageous to the city."

It is clear that action should be taken without any unnecessary delay. The engineer deals at considerable length in his report with all the points briefly mentioned in the sentences we have quoted, and recommends that the whole question should be discussed thoroughly by citizens and municipal officers at public hearings. The beginning of this discussion should not be delayed. The problem is one which cannot be solved easily, and the solution of it involves large expenditures. But we are confident that the water supply of Brooklyn will be as satisfactory in quality and quantity hereafter as it has been in past years.

PARK BOARD AND SPEEDWAY.

The Park Board seems at last to have come to terms with the contractor for the completion of the first section of the Harlem River Speedway and the remedy of the defects in the work already done, for which it seems to be conceded that the contractor was not responsible.

The present Park Board has no responsibility for the laying out of the speedway or for such construction as has been executed. They inherited the "job" from their predecessors and were required by law to take it up and complete the section which was under way. As to that they had no choice, whatever they might think of the wisdom or advisability of the undertaking.

Their method of performing the task imposed upon them seems to have been the wisest possible under the circumstances. They employed a competent engineer in Prof. BURR to examine the work and decide what was best to be done, and how it should be done, and to prescribe the terms and conditions for the completion of the job. It was thought best for various reasons, including that of avoiding delay and vexatious litigation, to continue it in the hands of the old contractor, provided he would accept the terms prescribed by the board's engineer.

After much haggling and delay Mr. LEARY, the contractor, seems to have come to the terms recommended by Prof. BURR, and a new agreement has been reached. The differences which had to be overcome related entirely to the pecuniary terms of the contract, and the Park Board followed the sound principle of sticking to what its expert advised and conceding nothing over his head to the contractor.

The first section at least of the speedway is now to be completed, and it will then remain to be seen whether it is ever to serve any satisfactory public purpose.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

It has not yet been shown satisfactorily why the Hovas of Madagascar, who had shown themselves a warlike race, allowed the French column to march unopposed from the coast to the capital. What seemed their pusillanimity may very possibly have been the result of domestic politics and an opposition to the Queen. At any rate, the natives have lately been showing a very different spirit from that which they showed at first.

The project of annexing the island outright as a French possession, instead of establishing a French protectorate, had the apparent advantage that it would enable France to tear up all the existing commercial treaties with other powers, and so to create exclusive trading privileges for herself. It was explained, however, that the possession was in fact to be a protectorate, and that the local and domestic administration would be left to the islanders as before. If this arrangement could have been worked, it would no doubt have given France the maximum of advantage at the minimum of cost and trouble, but in fact it does not work at all. The "local administration" of the natives is mere anarchy. If they would confine themselves to killing each other, the French might possibly not object. But the lives of foreigners are not safe. This is true not only of the outlying districts, but of the main thoroughfares of the island. It is said that during June and July sixteen Europeans and three Americans were murdered in attempting to make their way from Majunga, on the west coast, to Tananarivo. The French troops themselves are in danger when they stray beyond their own camps.

It seems, indeed, that the whole island is in a state of rebellion, and the action of the French in proclaiming martial law is a formal acknowledgment of this fact. It is not likely that the natives will venture upon giving open battle to their conquerors. But the "bushwhacking" and irregular warfare which they are able and willing to carry on is seen, when the conditions are taken into account, to be very formidable. Consider that in order to maintain the claim of possession they are forced to keep up a line of communication two hundred miles long, of which a part lies through pestilential swamps and another part through heavily wooded mountains. This chain is no stronger than its weakest link. To make sure that it shall not be broken it seems that the French will require a far larger force than they now have in Madagascar, and a very much greater force still if they undertake anything like a real conquest of the country.

Mr. HENRY WATTERSON'S letter to The Herald from Geneva closes with an appeal at once eloquent and sensible to the Democrats of the country, and especially to those of his own State:

"There is but one hope for the country, but one for the Democratic Party, and that hope lies embedded in the principles unfolded by the Indianapolis platform and represented by the candidacy of PALMER and BUCKNER. If we are to have a free country, it is only a question of time when those principles will prevail in its Government. If we are to have a great party, it must after the election be mustered on the line therein laid down. But better before than after; and, invoking the faith of the fathers and the memories of the past, I entreat Democrats everywhere, but particularly the Democrats of Kentucky and the South, to withdraw themselves out from the body of this death, and to stand with me upon the sunlit heights of truth; truth for the sake of the honor of the country and the glory of the flag sought by these madmen to be desecrated in the sight of foreign nations; truth for the sake of the moral character and well-being of the people menaced by this rash essay in political debauchery, and last, not least, truth for the sake of that Constitutional party, which, though misled by reckless leaders and rent by factions, is still capable of good works for conservative government and popular liberty."

The applicants for registration find some interesting changes in the requirements of the law. They are not required to make oath to their qualifications unless their right to be registered is challenged by some "qualified elector present," or some member of the Board of Inspectors "shall have reason to suspect" that they are not entitled to have their names enrolled on the register. The absurd questions about height, weight, color of hair and eyes, &c., which were prescribed last year have been wisely dropped from the requirements, but there is a new provision that in first-class cities a certificate of registration shall be issued to "every person enrolled on the register," containing his name and address and the date of registration. This is nominally for the protection of his rights, but it is also supposed to serve as a check upon false registration and fraudulent voting, though no one is required to produce his certificate on election day as evidence of his right to vote, nor would it be accepted as such evidence. Another change to be noted is the requirement that a naturalized citizen shall produce his "papers" or a certified copy thereof if demanded by any Inspector, and shall swear that he is the person "naturalized by the papers so produced." If he cannot produce them, he may be registered if he furnishes evidence which shall satisfy the Inspectors or a majority of them of his right.

"It is not possible, under the conditions presented to us, to separate National and State affairs. A party which has shown itself capable of the outrages of the Chicago platform, a platform approved and indorsed by the Democratic organization of the State and by the local organizations of that party in all the counties of the State, is not one that can ever be trusted with the duties and responsibilities of government in any locality, or in either high or low degree."—T. C. PLATT.

It is one of the most disgusting features of the capture of the Democratic National Convention by the Populists that this plea can plausibly be made. And one of the strongest arguments for the reorganization of the Democratic Party is that it will prevent such pleas in the future and make independent action in State and local matters feasible.

Mr. TOM WATSON'S letter of acceptance, when it comes, if it comes at all, will be a very lively document. This is made clear by an article in TOM'S paper, which bears the cheerful title, "No WATSON, no BRYAN." In reference to the demand that TOM shall make concessions for the good of the cause, he remarks that it is a demand that "Mr. WATSON and the Populists shall furnish all the patriotism," while "Mr. SEWALL and the Democrats go in for the pie." There is a good deal in this, as there has been in TOM'S discourse throughout the campaign. His attitude encourages us to look for a letter which, if it does nothing for the Populist cause, will powerfully promote the gayety of nations.

Those who think that Mr. BRYAN is doing an undue amount of speaking in his own behalf must remember that he has to do about all that is being done. BLACKBURN of Kentucky and GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS of Massachusetts are the only prominent speakers who are helping him—if they are, indeed, helping.

Why is it that our wheat fields in this country are desolate, while the silver-using country of India is every year extending her farm territory and sending more and more of her wheat abroad, in competition with ours? I believe firmly that it is because we have a false monetary system. [Mr. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS at Lynn, Mass.]

And we are now exporting wheat to India.

Mr. HENRY CLAY SMITH, (colored,) some time Consul at Tamatave and later Consul at Santos, seems to possess some worldly wisdom. He has been summoned to Washington from his latest Consulate to explain certain charges against his official conduct. He has come to Washington, but instead of explaining the charges, he has offered his resignation. This, he explains, he does on account of the President's order that office holders shall not take an active part in politics. As he feels it his "plain duty" to take active part in politics this year, "his conscience leaves no other course open to him but to resign." These "charges" must have been serious and awkward. When confronted by charges of that character, it is evidently prudent, instead of waiting to be turned out when they are proved, to resign beforehand and become a martyr to principle.

Mr. ELLIOT DANFORTH'S account of Mr. HILL'S state of mind was put into rhyme some three centuries since by Sir WALTER RALEIGH:

"Fain would I, but I dare not; I dare, and yet I may not;
I may, although I care not, for pleasure when I play not."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The following is an extract from a letter of a prominent woman residing in Virginia, in the heart of the rural districts, and shows the cause for much of the strength of free silver: "I see revolution menacing, no matter how the election goes, and I think Mr. MOODY'S suggestion of a day of fasting and prayer, that class hatreds and sectional bitterness may be calmed, is a very timely one. More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of. The utter poverty and the intense feeling of the farming community is both pathetic and alarming. My own hope and prayer is that, whatever comes, may be for the good of all. Never was anything more deplorable than the enmity between capital and labor—each so dependent upon the other. There are some Third Ticket men here—not many. Well, let us pray to GOD, and take courage. If November should bring a cataclysm, perhaps out of the very wreck better things will come. I am heretical enough to deplore universal suffrage, and to think it the greatest menace to true liberty—the liberty of law and order. Think of this difficult and delicate financial question, now to be decided by a mob—easily swayed, easily bribed, wholly ignorant!"

—Prince FERDINAND of Bulgaria sold himself and his country to Russia, the price paid being the Czar's "recognition" of FERDINAND'S right to wear the Bulgarian crown. The Coburger got the recognition, but seems to have been able to keep only the unimportant part of his bargain, for Bulgaria refuses to be delivered, and FERDINAND'S own Minister of War has effectively opposed the readmission of STAMBULOFF'S murderers, now refugees in Russia, to the Bulgarian Army.

—TAITU, the wife of the Negus of Abyssinia, is described as handsome, intelligent, and light brown. She meddles constantly in affairs of state, and therefore has so many enemies that in case of MENELEK'S death she would have to flee the country at once to escape their vengeance. She can read, and is learning to write.

—Senator GEORGE GRAY of Delaware resigns from the Democratic ticket as a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, to be held in that State, partly because the Senate will probably be in session while the convention is being held, and partly because of the condition of his health.

—The New-Orleans Times-Democrat (free-silver Dem.) says Candidate BRYAN is a lucid and cogent reasoner.

—Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON of Harvard University is to deliver the eulogy upon the life and character of the late ex-Gov. WILLIAM E. RUSSELL at a memorial meeting to be held in Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 26.

—Among the precautions taken to insure the Czar's safety while in Paris was the photographing and measurement by M. BERTILLON, head of the anthropometric service, of every servant employed at the Russian Embassy.

—The new Sultan of Zanzibar is a reformer. He has ordered that women convicted of crime shall be kept in prison and not, as hitherto, forced to work in chained gangs on the streets of his capital.

PERSONAL.

—Harvard University honored the memory of the late Prof. JOSIAH DWIGHT WHITNEY at a meeting of the Faculty, students and graduates in Appleton Chapel on Tuesday morning. A eulogy was delivered by Prof. F. G. PEABODY, Plummer, Professor of Christian Morals, who said: "In 1869 Prof. WHITNEY, in company with Prof. BREWER of Yale, made the first accurate measurements of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains; and two of the highest peaks were named Mount Harvard and Mount Yale. But the highest peak of all was named Mount WHITNEY in honor of this famous scientist. Prof. WHITNEY'S character was of this Alpine type; high, noble, strong, grand, and fitly set forever in the high places of the land."

—The Mobile (Ala.) Register welcomes Capt. REUBEN F. KOLB into the ranks of the Bryanites, and says: "No apologies are necessary save to our readers, who need to be told that Capt. KOLB and we are in the same boat now, and that it is an old axiom that when you can't swim you must not rock the boat. Well, we are going to keep dead quiet during the voyage and make friends with all on board. These are troublous times, and the swimming is not only uncertain, but very cold. Capt. KOLB knows something about it, as his recent rather violent departure from his Populist and Republican associates proves."

—GLADSTONE, replying to a recent letter from Dr. KANE, Grand Master of the Belfast Orangemen, says: "As life ebbs away I hope I become inclined to a milder and more hopeful view of any differences that prevail among us, and concurrence in yet greater and far greater, matters. This has the further advantage of inspiring a lively hope that at home, too, we may discover a method of agreement. Let us now join in saying "God save Armenia," yet not at the proper time forget "God save Ireland."

—The learned oculist recently summoned from Wiesbaden to examine and treat Queen VICTORIA'S eyes is a person who has raised to European fame the somewhat rugged name of "PAGENSTECKER." He says his royal patient is suffering only from the natural effect of advancing years, and has made her some new glasses with which she can read and write about as well as ever.

—A London journalist reveals why Sir HENRY IRVING plays in America. "These visits to the United States," he says, "are very profitable, and they enable IRVING to spend money lavishly in England on productions which would not of themselves pay well enough." Thus is the existence of this country at last justified.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The National Democrats throughout the country cannot too heartily express their gratitude to the delegates to the Indianapolis Convention. They assembled as patriots to rescue the Democratic Party, that had been disgraced and disrupted at Chicago. They did not seek to form a new party, but to reorganize and regenerate the old, and to place it in the hands of new and better men. Its cherished and time-honored principles were preserved—its discordant elements eliminated—and the Populistic, self-seeking men for pelf and power, in and out of Congress, had no voice or hand in the movement. They did their work promptly and well; placed the party on a sound basis, and started it, as I believe, on a new and prosperous career.

The State Democracy at Syracuse, too, is equally entitled to gratitude, and especially from the National Democrats in the State, for here notably had the demoralization in the party prevailed for a generation. It is humiliating to an American citizen, and especially to an old-time Democrat, to contemplate the moral obliquity into which the Democratic Party had fallen in New-York. From the Tweed ring to Chicago, its degeneracy may be traced, in primaries, municipal governments, county conventions, and Legislatures. The old machine and disreputable leaders have been abandoned and ignored, and, come what may at the election in November, the National Democracy will be the nucleus of the party in the future, and all there is of it worthy of preservation in America. JOHN S. WOODS.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1896.

SILVERITE BLASPHEMY.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Why is it that atheism and blasphemy are always found in the company of communism and anarchism? Carl Browne, Gen. Coxey's first Captain on his march to Washington, carried a large flag bearing the blasphemous representation of Jesus Christ. Revolutionary France abolished God and invented a Goddess of Reason. The inclosed newspaper clipping is from a California Brianarchist paper, which copies it from Kansas City, and it seems to be flying all over the West. It is a parody of the Lord's Prayer of the Christian world, and as a specimen of the moral character of the party seeking to get possession of our Government, should be printed in every newspaper of the land. F. A. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7, 1896.

The correspondence inclosed is a clipping from The Kansas City Appeal. It consists of a blasphemous parody of the Lord's Prayer headed "McKinley's Prayer."—[EDITOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.]

Col. Trenholm's Not the Right View.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES does not think that the view expressed by Col. W. L. Trenholm, that the South favors free silver coinage "because of a sense of gratitude to the free-silver Republicans," who helped to defeat the Force bill, is a correct once. THE TIMES is right, and it is rather remarkable that Mr. Trenholm should entertain such a view. No doubt there is a feeling of gratitude to those free-silver Republicans who helped to defeat the Force bill legislation proposed by the Republican Party, but that feeling has nothing whatever to do with the position the Southern people occupy on the silver question. It must not be overlooked that there is a strong gold-standard sentiment among the Southern people, especially those who compose the professional and business elements—the elements that would be for free silver if Mr. Trenholm's idea were correct, because they would be most likely to be familiar with the incidents of the Force bill fight.

MINISTER TERRELL DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am a friend of Judge Terrell, our Minister to Turkey. I read with much interest your editorial of this morning on our rights and duties in Turkey, and the dispatch on the American Turkish policy, from Washington. I was in Constantinople in March last. I had excellent opportunities while there of looking into the Armenian question. I have had many lengthy conversations upon the subject with persons who were in a situation to be well informed, including Judge Terrell. The result of my observation is to satisfy me that Judge Terrell is not only well fitted for the position in which he is placed, but that under circumstances of exceptional embarrassment he has done all that was possible for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. To apply to him the language of your editorial, I think that Judge Terrell has "a clear perception of what should be done, inflexible firmness in pursuing the demand that it shall be done," and a mode of conducting the business which suits the situation better than what is usually understood as "perfect diplomatic tact." The subject can only be referred to in a general way and with more or less of delicacy and reserve. Statements in American newspapers, declarations in Congress and elsewhere, go immediately to Turkey. Any one who has studied the subject must recognize the astuteness with which the Sultan and his advisers deal with the situation. There is little that they overlook. They know how to handle to the best advantage the instrumentalities in their power. Published statements to the discredit of our representative, if deserved, hurt the situation. They hurt it all the more where, as in this case, in my opinion, they are entirely undeserved.

Judge Terrell's functions begin and end with the treaty obligations of Turkey and with the protection of our missionaries and other citizens who are there, and their property. The policy which is to control his action must originate, not with him, but in Washington. He is limited to following his instructions. That within the limitations which control him he has acted successfully, is best evidenced by the fact that, while our missionaries have been surrounded by massacres of Armenians, and while the Turks look upon the missionaries as inimical, no harm has come to the missionaries nor to a member of their families. This has been due to the protection which has been furnished by the Turkish soldiers. That the missionaries have been protected by the soldiers, and that the Armenians have been suffered to be massacred, furnishes a strong argument in support of the claim of the complicity of the Turkish Government. The fact remains that through the protection afforded by the Turkish soldiers the missionaries have been saved. I have no right to speak of the extent to which credit is due to Judge Terrell. The fact sufficiently speaks for itself. Of course Judge Terrell cannot be seriously found fault with because the Turks do not permit us to send a gunboat to the Bosporus, because we do not insist upon sending a vessel of war there against the objection of the Turks, or because we do not concentrate a naval and military force for action against the Turks. That would mean war. No one can help but feel the greatest degree of sympathy with the condition of the Armenians. The whole civilized world must abhor the outrages and murders which are permitted to prevail in many parts of Turkey, including Constantinople itself. But even Mr. Gladstone, in his magnificent outburst of indignation, does not go so far as to counsel war. What that would mean is sufficiently indicated in your Washington dispatch. It is conceivably within our power to bombard Smyrna, Beyroot, or even Constantinople itself. The result would be an enormous sacrifice of life and property of innocent persons. It is scarcely conceivable that we shall land a military force upon Turkish soil. While in Constantinople I was present at the selam-lik, or ceremony when the Sultan attends upon service at the mosque on Friday. Eight or nine thousand troops were in line. So far as could be judged from appearance, they were excellent soldiers. Their officers were in every way capable. Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, sat in the carriage with the Sultan. In all the principal towns considerable bodies of troops are found. It is not difficult to see what would happen if an attempt were made by us to land troops at any conceivable point in Turkey. But assume that we could do so successfully, and the immediate result would be reprisals involving the 170 or more American missionaries, their wives, and children. One may well dread to think what this would mean. The missionaries are deserving of all praise. They realize that their lives and the lives of their families are continually in danger. They cheerfully incur the risk. But I think it may safely be prognosticated that if one missionary were to be seriously harmed or killed it would provoke an outburst of indignation here infinitely greater than that which we feel in considering the treatment received from Turkey by its own subjects. To avoid such a result, Judge Terrell gives the most painful and constant care. Up to this time he has done so with great success. His efforts will be successful just in proportion as they are discouraged. It is just in proportion as they are discouraged that they may fail. I feel constrained to say this, not only in justice to Judge Terrell, for whom I entertain a very great personal regard, and whose ability and accomplishments are not in question by those who know him, but because I think that the Turkish situation, even to the limited extent that it may concern us, is one of great delicacy, and that in dealing with it we should keep in mind the harm which may come from statements which by possibility may be incautious or inaccurate.

JOHN E. PARSONS.

TRINITY BUILDING, Oct. 9, 1896.

The New School Commissioner.

From The Evening Post.

Mayor Strong has made another excellent appointment of School Commissioner in selecting Mr. John G. Agar to succeed Mr. Wehrum. Mr. Agar's qualifications for the position are all that could be desired. He is an educated gentleman, a lawyer of demonstrated ability, and a public-spirited citizen who has been found uniformly and zealously working for the improvement of our municipal politics. There is no doubt about where he will stand in school matters. He will be found from the outset in cordial alliance with the reform element in the Board of Education, and will prove a most efficient aid in the work of putting the new law into faithful operation. It is said that he accepts the position at a sacrifice of his private business, and that he enters upon the service solely because of his sense of public duty. His example should be followed by other of our citizens who may be asked to make similar sacrifice. It is well known that Mayor Strong has experienced great difficulty in inducing desirable men to take public office, and has been compelled in many instances, because of their refusal, to select persons who were less fit. There is no field of public duty in which self-sacrificing service is more demanded of reputable citizens than in various branches of our Municipal Government at the present time, and if all those who are asked to render it will follow Mr. Agar's example, the work of putting the city on a thoroughly civilized footing will go forward much more swiftly.

CASTLES STILL IN PRISON

SECRETARY OLNEY VOUCHES FOR THEIR GOOD CHARACTER.

London Police Said to Have New Evidence Against Them—Physicians Examine Mrs. Castle's Mental Condition—Application for Bail Will Be Made Next Tuesday—The Prisoners Are Treated with Due Consideration While in Prison.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The United States Embassy here is making every possible effort to ameliorate the position of the Americans, Walter Michael Castle and his wife, Ella Castle, who were arrested on Wednesday on the complaint of several furriers, charging them with stealing valuable sable and chinchilla skins, and upon arraignment in the police court remanded for a week without bail. The prisoners, who claim to be well known in New-York and San Francisco, are receiving many telegrams and letters of sympathy, and are also receiving offers of assistance from all parts of America and England. It is learned at the United States Embassy that Secretary Olney vouches for the good character of Mr. and Mrs. Castle, and that the Mayor of San Francisco, the Attorney General of the State of California, and Baron Rothschild will also certify to their respectability.

Physicians have examined Mrs. Castle since her incarceration in Holloway Jail with a view to ascertaining her exact mental condition, and their examination has resulted in their determination to support the defense in obtaining the services of special medical experts to appear at the hearing of the case of the lady and her husband, which will come up next Tuesday. The lawyers retained by Mr. and Mrs. Castle have not yet been successful in their efforts to obtain bail for their clients. J. R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the United States Embassy, will see Mr. and Mrs. Castle in Holloway Jail this evening, and will afterward have a conference with the lawyers of the accused Americans in regard to the procuring of bail for their release pending trial. It is not likely, however, that an application for their admission to bail will be made until the defendants are again brought into court, which will be on Tuesday, Oct. 13. Mr. and Mrs. Castle are being made as comfortable as possible during their detention in jail. The authorities permit them to wear their ordinary clothing and to provide their own food. In addition to these privileges, Mr. Castle and his wife have been provided with better rooms than prisoners are usually permitted to occupy. Mrs. Castle is very much depressed, and the American Embassy will make special efforts to obtain bail for her, if their endeavors to secure the release of both herself and her husband under bonds should fail.

United States Consul General Patrick A. Collins, Mr. L. A. Lathrop, United States Consul at Bristol, and a large number of Liverpool and London merchants have signified their willingness to vouch for the good character of Mr. Castle. Col. McFarlane, the agent in Liverpool of the sugar firm of Spreckels of San Francisco, and Mr. McNear, a prominent merchant of Liverpool, came to London yesterday, traveling in a special train, for the purpose of assisting Secretary Roosevelt in his interview with the officials of the Home Office in behalf of the Castles. The interview was held, but the Home Office officials said that at the present stage of the case they were unable to interfere. Magistrate Newton of the Great Marlborough Street Police Court, before whom Mr. and Mrs. Castle were arraigned, was next applied to, but he informed his callers that under the law he could only hear applications for bail in open court.

It is now understood that the police are in possession of additional evidence against Mrs. Castle, but have nothing whatever against Mr. Castle. It is generally believed that the defense will plead kleptomania on the part of Mrs. Castle.

Embassy Assisting the Castles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—In the case of the Castles of California, who are under arrest in London, charged with the larceny of furs. Secretary Olney to-day received a dispatch from Ambassador Bayard, which simply confirms London dispatches on the same subject. Mr. Bayard says that the embassy is giving all possible assistance to the accused. Eminent counsel has been retained for their defense. No additional facts in connection with the case are given in Mr. Bayard's dispatch.

IVORY AGAIN IN COURT.

The Alleged Dynamite Conspirator Identified by Three Persons.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, the alleged dynamite conspirator, who was arrested at Glasgow on Sept. 12, was arraigned for the third time in the Bow Street Police Court this morning. A boy named James Burns, stepson of Patrick McCaffrey, was called to the witness stand and identified Ivory as having called at his mother's house, in Glasgow, and as afterward having gone in search of O'Hara and Meagher, to whom he had letters of introduction from Kearney.

Meagher's wife was placed upon the witness stand and testified that her husband was a member of the Young Ireland Society, and also of the Amnesty Society. Mrs. Meagher identified Ivory as having brought a letter to her home addressed to her husband. The prisoner, she said, told her that he had come from America, and that he had never crossed the Atlantic before. Mr. Meagher, the witness said, was absent from home at the time, and she refused to take the letter because she did not know the prisoner, and told him that she would burn the letter if he left it. Ivory finally left, taking the letter with him.

Elizabeth Harper, a nurse in the Cancer Hospital, identified Ivory as having visited McCaffrey while the latter was confined in the hospital. Police Sergeant Maguire detailed the arrest in Glasgow of Ivory, who, when he was taken into custody, said: "I have nothing to fear. I fancy that somebody has brought something to Glasgow for which you blame me." The hearing was further adjourned for a week.

RIFF PIRATES AT WORK.

They Board the French Ship Corinte and Carry Off Her Captain.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—News has been received by the Government that the Riff pirates are again committing depredations upon passing vessels, having become bolder than ever. A strong band of Riffians boarded the French ship Corinte, off Athucemas, and, after pinioning the crew, plundered the ship's cargo. The Spanish steamer Sevilla, conveying Cuban exiles to Ceuta, appeared upon the scene and fired upon the pirates.

The fire was returned and a fight ensued, which lasted some time. Four men on board the Sevilla were killed, including a Cuban prisoner named Oscar. The pirates finally retired, but carried with them the Captain of the Corinte. A Spanish warship has gone in search of the pirates.

Premier Canovas del Castillo, through Señor Ascarraga, Minister of War, has ordered the Spanish Diplomatic Agent at Tangier to make an energetic protest to the Government of Morocco against the depredations of the Riffians, and the Government has hopes that France will join Spain in administering to the Riff outlaws such punishment as will put a stop to their acts of piracy in the future.

PHILIPPINE REBELS BEATEN.

The Spanish Troops Victorious at Imus and San Isidro.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—Advices to the Imparcial from Manila, dated Sept. 15, are to the effect that a force of Spanish troops defeated the rebels at Imus, killing eighty. In another engagement, at San Isidro, the insurgents were defeated, with a loss of 600 killed.

Captain General Blanco y Arenas, Governor of the Philippine Islands, has wired the Government from Manila that a company of native soldiers who were fortifying the town of Mindanao, on the island of that name, recently mutinied and massacred their officers. The Government of Mindanao, Gen. Blanco says, claims that the other Malay troops on the island are loyal.

CANNOT RETURN TO TURKEY.

Armenians Who Leave Their Country Debarred from Citizenship.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9.—The Porte has issued an irade declaring that all Armenians who shall hereafter flee from Turkey shall lose their citizenship and will not be permitted to return. Those who have already left the country are warned that if they do not return within two months they will be forever afterward debarred from returning, even though they may be provided with foreign passports, which will not be accepted.

All fugitive Armenians returning to Turkey in defiance of these conditions will be arrested.

Not the Bark Luigi Ruggiero.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The report received from Montevideo yesterday that the Italian bark Luigi Ruggiero, from Cadiz for Montevideo, had been run down by the British steamer Saltram, was erroneous. It was the Italian bark Tommasino, from Buenos Ayres, that was struck by the Saltram. The Tommasino foundered, carrying down part of her crew. Those of the crew who were saved were landed at Montevideo by the Saltram.

Charge Against Earl Russell.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A man named Kast brought an action against Earl Russell in the police court at Winchester this morning, but the nature of the charge against his lordship was not publicly stated. The case was stricken from the docket upon the ground that the offense alleged in the complaint had been committed outside the jurisdiction of the court.

Du Maurier's Body to be Cremated.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The body of George Du Maurier, the celebrated artist and novelist, who died yesterday morning, will be cremated to-morrow at Woking.

May Revisit Paris Incognito.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—It is reported here that the Czar and Czarina will revisit Paris in the Spring, incognito, and remain three weeks.

Baron von Mueller Dead.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 9.—Baron Sir F. von Mueller, Government Botanist, died to-day from apoplexy.

To-day is the second day of registration in this city and Brooklyn. In both, the places of registration will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M. No one can vote at the coming election who is not registered. There will be other days, but it is always safest to register at the first opportunity. The places of registration in this city are given elsewhere. Register to-day!

AT THE HOTELS.

—The Rev. John Watson of Liverpool is at the Everett.

—Judge W. P. Bynum of North Carolina is at the Marlborough.

—Ex-Congressman James Kerr of Pennsylvania is at the Gilsey.

—Freiherr Schertel von Burtenbach of Germany is at the Savoy.

—Commander James M. Forsyth, United States Navy, is at the Astor.

—Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Jamaica, and Lady Blake are at the Breevoort.

—R. J. Preston of Philadelphia and E. A. Rusden of Hartford are at the Metropole.

—Maxwell Kilvert of Chicago and Horace K. Porter of Pittsburg are at the Buckingham.

—H. R. Roberts of Philadelphia and Prof. Hubrecht of Utrecht, Holland, are at the Bartholdi.

—George H. Newhall of Philadelphia and John B. Clapp of Hartford are at the Normandie.

—William J. Crawford of Buffalo and George W. Ashley of Baltimore are at the Netherland.

—Dr. Murray MacLaren of St. John, N. B., and George S. Graham of Philadelphia are at the Plaza.

—Dean Harris and John McKeown, Queen's Counsel, of St. Catharines, Ontario, are at the Hoffman.

—Morgan B. Williams of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and Louis C. Washburn of Rochester are at the Westminster.

—Charles M. Reed of Erie, Penn.; Henry C. Cushman of Albany, and W. B. Martin of Cleveland are at the Albemarle.

—Charles F. Ganson of Buffalo, William H. Chappell of Chicago, and Edward L. Page of Cleveland are at the Windsor.

—Gen. George S. Field of Buffalo and Oliver W. Mink, receiver of the Union Pacific Railway Company are at the Waldorf.

—A. M. Calderon of Ottawa, Ontario; C. W. Johnston of Philadelphia, and P. C. Jones of Honolulu are at the Park Avenue.

—J. W. Boteler of Washington, Henry L. Smith of Indianapolis, James F. Clark of Boston, and John P. Dill of Augusta, Ga., are at the Imperial.

—B. F. Jones of Pittsburg, Capt. George E. Lemon, and Mrs. John A. Logan of Washington, D. C., and Courtney West of St. Louis are at the Holland.

—Harris Parker and John W. Morrill of Hartford, W. R. Nicholson of Philadelphia, Gaius Paddock of St. Louis, and C. L. Holmes of Providence are at the Murray Hill.

—The Marquis and Marchioness de Pinar del Rio of Cuba, Congressman Joseph H. Walker of Massachusetts, ex-Lieut. Gov. L. A. Watres of Pennsylvania, and L. Victor Baughman of Maryland are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. M. Harrison, notions, 621 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

—Bronner Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. M. Bronner, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, dress goods, cloaks, and suits, 57 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Marks, O. & Son, New-Berne, N. C.; M. M. Marks, dry goods; Morton House.

—Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. McKnight, books, 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Albert.

—Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. B. Clark, art goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. B. Strawbridge, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Strong, Lee & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. L. Lee, domestics, 56 Worth Street; Holland House.

—Thompson Dry Goods Company, Mansfield, Ohio; L. O. Thompson, notions and fancy goods, 328 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. E. Weber, notions and fancy goods; Hoffman House.

NEW-YORK'S REGISTRATION.

The Total 136,015, Showing Increase in Nearly Every District.

Yesterday was the first day for the registration in New-York, and the returns show a material increase in almost every Assembly district of the city. The total for the city, with four election districts missing, was 136,015.

The following table shows the registration yesterday by Assembly districts, as compared with the first day's registration in the four preceding years:

Assembly District.	First Day, 1892.	First Day, 1893.	First Day, 1894.	First Day, 1895.	First Day, 1896.
First	2,249	1,706	2,510	1,436	2,358
Second	2,997	2,825	3,324	1,955	3,108
Third	2,248	2,325	2,484	2,363	3,508
Fourth	2,256	1,809	2,169	2,131	3,230
Fifth	2,510	2,103	2,331	2,478	3,949
Sixth	3,335	2,367	3,160	2,186	3,420
Seventh	4,188	3,027	4,071	2,551	3,966
Eighth	4,142	2,903	4,361	1,314	2,204
Ninth	3,606	2,809	4,251	2,594	4,043
Tenth	3,348	2,674	3,701	2,364	3,424
Eleventh	2,950	1,579	2,887	2,212	2,200
Twelfth	2,750	2,236	2,940	1,813	2,812
Thirteenth	3,453	2,366	3,642	2,226	3,132
Fourteenth	3,037	2,346	3,425	2,567	3,574
Fifteenth	2,818	2,106	3,236	2,431	3,469
Sixteenth	3,235	2,146	3,369	2,335	3,348
Seventeenth	2,390	1,853	2,990	2,813	3,354
Eighteenth	2,762	2,496	3,286	2,441	3,561
Nineteenth	2,889	2,148	3,560	2,956	5,808
Twentieth	2,100	1,435	2,378	2,430	3,676
Twenty-first	3,473	2,921	3,136	3,674	5,540
Twenty-second	2,547	1,746	2,831	2,533	3,518
*Twenty-third	4,013	2,735	5,358	3,176	4,981
Twenty-fourth	2,854	2,136	3,606	2,236	2,224
Twenty-fifth	2,609	1,905	3,174	2,019	4,207
Twenty-sixth	3,901	2,999	4,430	2,974	3,075
Twenty-seventh	5,025	3,377	5,406	2,031	3,841
Twenty-eighth	3,400	2,475	4,182	2,689	3,562
Twenty-ninth	3,133	2,514	3,746	2,418	4,797
Thirtieth	2,435	1,905	2,860	2,907	4,288
*Thirty-first	....	....	....	3,450	3,794
Thirty-second	....	....	....	2,906	4,283
Thirty-third	....	....	....	2,708	3,958
Thirty-fourth	....	....	....	4,516	6,521
Thirty-fifth	....	....	....	4,134	6,210
Annexed Dist.	....	....	....	848	1,089

*One district mising in the Twenty-third District, and three missing in the Thirty-first.

Brooklyn's Big Registration.

The total registration yesterday in Brooklyn was 90,015. In every one of the thirty-two wards the registration was phenomenally large. The increase in the Twenty-second Ward, in which Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, resides, is 2,000 over the first day last year.

Following are the complete returns by wards as received last night, compared with the last four years:

Wards.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
First	2,487	1,337	1,997	1,492	1,914
Second	719	506	765	862	879
Third	1,851	1,287	1,654	1,614	1,733
Fourth	1,334	839	1,184	950	998
Fifth	1,624	1,094	1,635	1,749	1,606
Sixth	3,413	2,184	2,914	2,168	2,609
Seventh	4,161	2,664	3,577	3,061	3,537
Eighth	3,117	2,074	2,552	1,941	2,450
Ninth	3,889	2,557	3,031	3,001	2,985
Tenth	3,192	2,545	3,021	3,070	2,928
Eleventh	2,289	1,440	1,997	1,826	1,977
Twelfth	1,990	1,598	1,954	1,716	1,828
Thirteenth	2,391	1,846	2,031	1,850	1,840
Fourteenth	1,996	1,539	1,947	1,898	1,722
Fifteenth	2,576	1,826	2,495	2,282	2,378
Sixteenth	2,645	1,787	2,385	2,078	2,460
Seventeenth	4,475	2,259	3,869	3,000	3,459
Eighteenth	1,344	1,036	1,454	1,173	1,362
Nineteenth	3,407	2,373	2,926	2,457	2,827
Twentieth	3,030	1,819	2,504	2,177	2,564
Twenty-first	4,769	3,265	4,140	3,612	3,929
Twenty-second	5,627	3,544	4,909	3,537	3,859
Twenty-third	6,733	4,202	5,279	4,296	4,939
Twenty-fourth	2,166	1,408	1,751	1,324	1,474
Twenty-fifth	3,851	2,546	2,957	2,335	2,550
Twenty-sixth	3,851	2,396	2,861	2,338	2,457
Twenty-seventh	2,404	1,637	1,996	1,672	1,883
Twenty-eighth	5,144	3,258	3,847	2,869	2,906
Twenty-ninth	1,401	932	1,236	....	....
Thirtieth	1,089	647	946	....	....
Thirty-first	827	651	951	....	....
Thirty-second	418	....	....	....	....
Total	90,015	59,863	76,146	62,868	67,783

Saratoga Registration Heavy.

SARATOGA, Oct. 9.—The first of the four days of registration in this village indicates that the vote here in November will be very heavy. It is estimated that to-day's registration will exceed 800, nearly one-third of the total registration last year. The registration for the first day last year was 676.

Registration in Albany 9,822.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—The first day's registration in this city was 9,822, which is 1,075 greater than that of the first day's registration in 1895, and 2,647 greater than that for the corresponding day of 1892. The total city vote of 1895 was about 23,000.

Gain of 100 Per Cent. in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 9.—The registration in this city to-day was 3,008, an increase of about 100 per cent. over last year. A noticeable feature of the registration this year is that the usual stay-at-homes were out in large numbers early.

Very Heavy in Elmira.

ELMIRA, Oct. 9.—The registration in this city to-day was 4,003. Last year it was 2,286, and in 1894, 2,345. The increase over the first day in 1892 is about 100 per cent. The increase was general, both parties contributing to it.

Large Figures in Utica.

UTICA, Oct. 9.—The first day's registration was unusually heavy in Utica. The total was 4,513, nearly a third larger than last year, when it was 3,404.

MISSION HOME FOR NYACK.

Christian Alliance Acquires a Large Tract of Land.

Members of the Christian Alliance of this city have purchased the property of the Rev. Ross Taylor, and fourteen acres adjoining the land of E. G. W. Woerz, at Nyack, N. Y. It proposes to use this land for a mission home.

It is understood that the purchasers will spend $50,000 in improvements the first year. The plan comprehends the enlarging of a stone building on the property, so that it will have 100 rooms, for the purposes of the home; the erection of another large building for educational purposes, in connection with the work of the Alliance, and buildings for an orphanage and an auditorium.

While the plans have not been fully developed, there is authority for the statement that they will include the above features and also the erection of cottages for members of the Alliance. Considerable preliminary work will first have to be done in grading and laying out the grounds.

Nyack people are greatly interested in the project, and are well pleased with the prospect of such an important improvement.

THE ERNEST SEYD SLANDER.

Emphatically and Completely Proved False by Testimony from England.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—F. B. Forbes of this city has issued a public letter refuting the charges made years ago and brought up again in the present campaign in reference to the bribing of the Senate and House Committees by Ernest Seyd to demonetize silver in 1873.

Mr. Forbes investigated the matter thoroughly and now gives out the following explicit denials from England:

"The late Mr. Ernest Seyd left this country in 1857 and never again returned here. He was well known in England, as one of the most ardent of the earlier advocates of international bimetallism and was the last man to have accepted a mission to this country for the purpose of securing the demonetization of silver.

"The Bank of England never employed the late Mr. Ernest Seyd or any one else to secure the demonetization of silver in this country or elsewhere."

Mr. Forbes also publishes a letter from Lord Aldenham, formerly Mr. Gibbs, who has been a Director of the Bank of England since 1853, characterizing the charge against Seyd as absolutely false.

VIRGINIANS SEE M'KINLEY

A THOUSAND EX-CONFEDERATES VISIT CANTON.

Old Soldiers in the Blue and the Gray March Arm in Arm to the Home of the Republican Presidential Candidate—The Spirit of Americanism in Full Play—Major McKinley Extends a Cordial Welcome to the Veterans.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 9.—More than 1,000 Southern veterans who had worn the Confederate gray and fought under Stonewall Jackson visited this place to-day and paid their respects to Major McKinley. They constituted about one-half of a party which came here in three special trains from the Valley of the Shenandoah.

This was a day of much enthusiasm. Besides the old Confederate soldiers, there was a delegation of Tennessee Republicans, two delegations from Pennsylvania, and a large party of farmers from Clinton County, Ohio. The veterans from Virginia, most of whom never voted the Republican ticket, were met at the railroad station by the Grand Army posts of Canton and Stark County and by the Union Veterans' Patriotic League of Cleveland. They were escorted to the Tabernacle, where an elaborate dinner was served by the women of Canton. After dinner they marched to Major McKinley's house. Scores of the ex-Confederate soldiers walked arm in arm with the Union veterans—gray uniforms and blue were mingled in the parade.

Along the line of march the veterans were cheered at every step, and they made a brave spectacle as they swung up the broad street and passed under the white arch at the foot of the hill leading to McKinley's residence, just at sunset. The last rays of the sun gleamed on the faces of men who had confronted each other as foes in deadly battle, and the same rays fell upon and glorified the forty American flags which waved above them as they marched. It was an impressive sight. At Major McKinley's house the reception given the visitors was most cordial. Flags and handkerchiefs fluttered from every window, and Mrs. McKinley leaned far out from a second-story window and waved a small silken banner. The 2,000 spectators on the streets and in neighboring yards lifted their voices in a chorus, and then from the great delegation of Southerners rose a storm of hurrahs—the old rebel yell transformed into a patriotic cheer.

The cheering when Major McKinley appeared on the stand was prolonged and vehement. The speaking in behalf of the delegation of Confederates was done by A. P. Funkhouser, editor of a paper at Harrisonburg, Va., and Gen. J. E. Roller.

When Major McKinley rose to speak he faced the most compact and one of the very largest audiences to which he has spoken this campaign, and altogether it was the most impressive and significant one. Major McKinley was at his best. His voice was never clearer, never more resonant, never gifted with greater carrying power than this evening. Night fell as he preached the gospel of peace and of National unity.

IN THE NAME OF ANDREW JACKSON.

McKinley Calls upon Tennesseeans to Do Their Duty This Fall.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 9.—An interesting delegation of 500 came from Knoxville and East Tennessee. In the party were the donors of the large hickory stump which Major McKinley received some time ago from Knox County, Tenn. The Major to-day made use of the stump for the first time in addressing the Tennesseeans. In his talk to them he said:

"Tennessee can justly boast that she has been the birthplace and home of many of the eminent men of our country. She has given to the Presidency three of her distinguished citizens—Jackson, Polk, and Johnson. She gave to the Lone Star Republic of Texas that sturdy old patriot, "Sam" Houston, one of its early Presidents. She has given to the Nation such splendid patriots, statesmen and upright servants as Hugh L. White, John Bell, Felix Grundy, David Crockett, the hero of the Alamo; Admiral Farragut, one of the great commanders of the Union navy; David Given of California, that distinguished journalist of Kentucky, Henry Watterson, and that able, incorruptible, and honored Republican, Henry Clay Evans, whose absence here to-day I very much regret, and only excuse because I know he is in another part of the great field of political contest, busily engaged in the good cause of National prosperity and National honor.

"The record this year of Tennessee should be in keeping with the principles emblazoned on her State seal: 'Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce.' With the prosperity of these fields of human activity, she can always advance; without it she must inevitably recede and decline.

"Men of Tennessee, do you stand by the principles enunciated by the immortal Jackson? Do you favor protective tariff and honest money? [Loud cries of "Yes, yes, we do!"] I am glad to be assured by your voice that you do and that you have not forgotten the force and merit of his great example. Do you believe in his declaration for the enforcement and majesty of public law? [Cries of "Yes! Yes!"] Are you willing to promote the great principles he so steadfastly upheld in defense of the Constitution, the courts, and the citizen?

"In whatever other particulars we may differ from that sturdy old soldier, he declared for three essentials to National well-being—protection, honest money, and legislational authority—which lie at the very foundation of our political fabric, and without which we cannot have peace, tranquility, or prosperity, in which every good citizen must heartily concur.

"Men of Tennessee, true and tried patriots, who have not given, according to the words of your spokesman, a majority for the election of a Democratic candidate for President for sixty-four years, when they voted for that glorious old hero, sound-money and protection Democrat, Andrew Jackson, men of East Tennessee, with such a record you must not falter in the presence of a great impending National peril, but I am sure you can be relied upon this year to sustain those great ideas and to stand by that party which upholds law and order, and is against public and private dishonesty." [Great applause.]

THREE TO ONE FOR McKINLEY.

Result of a Postal Card Ballot in Ten Chicago Wards.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The Chicago Record, an independent newspaper, is taking a ballot by postal cards, which have been sent to every voter in this city, and to the voters throughout this and other States. Judges from all parties are counting the ballots as they come in. The result in ten wards in this city to date shows that McKinley has three votes to Bryan's one. The silverites denounce the vote as being inspired by Hanna, who, they say, will make use of the ballots to coerce the voters.

Chairman Jones to-day issued a bulletin in which he says, speaking of himself in the third person:

"While Chairman Jones has no reason to impugn the motives or doubt the honesty of those having said ballot in charge, he is compelled from what he has learned of the scheme to believe that it is unfair to the silver men, especially in Chicago, and that the friends of silver everywhere will be justified in ignoring the request made by the paper in question to send in their ballots.

"This belief on the part of Chairman Jones has been formed from reports concerning conditions existing in Chicago, conditions under which probably not more than one-half of the believers in free silver, especially in the inside wards of Chicago, will ever receive the postal cards sent to them. This amounts, under this scheme, to the disfranchisement of at least 50,000 voters who will vote for Bryan.

"This being the case, it will be seen that the ballot will have no significance whatever, and will simply furnish ammunition for the goldbug organs to make claims which are not founded on fact. So far as can be learned nearly every silver club in the City of Chicago has adopted resolutions pledging the members to ignore the ballot. This indicates that the ballot will have no political significance whatever.

"As to the vote in country districts from the twelve States included in the newspaper scheme, there is reason to believe that the lists of names furnished to the newspaper were not impartially selected."

MR. UHL TO MR. CAMPAU.

The Ambassador to Germany Declines to Help Bryan.

DETROIT, Oct. 9.—In reply to a letter from Chairman Daniel J. Campau, asking for aid in the Democratic campaign, Edwin F. Uhl, ex-Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, and now Ambassador to Germany, writes in refusing the request:

"I do not recognize as the rightful representatives of true Democracy a convention whose principles and policy as enunciated in its platform are at war with the historic tenets of that great political organization—a platform which strikes at the very essentials of our Constitutional form of government and announces a policy that would undermine one of the pillars wrought into our peculiar system by the founders of the Republic, without whose preservation that system cannot survive; which assails the independence and integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States because displeased with one of its decisions, and promises, if given the power, to pack the court until its judgments shall accord with the will of the law-enacting body; which threatens the debasement of our currency and favors legislation impairing the obligation of contracts; which in effect condemns the President because he has faithfully executed the law.

"Such is the platform of the Chicago Convention. It is Democratic in name alone; its spirit, its essence, its tendency are undemocratic, un-American, revolutionary, and loyal Democrats are charged with a grave and special obligation to see to it that no such noxious growth shall in the name of Democracy be engrafted upon the body politic."

CONFERENCE WITH GORMAN.

Some Confusion at Headquarters About Its Date.

There will be a conference to-day between Senator Gorman, Chairman Danforth of the State Popocrats, and Treasurer St. John concerning various campaign matters in the South and in this State. Mr. Danforth was asked yesterday if he had seen Senator Gorman during the day. "No," he replied; "I expect to see Senator Gorman to-morrow."

Mr. Danforth's press bureau was probably not aware of this, for it issued the following yesterday: "Senator Gorman conferred with Chairman Danforth of the Democratic State Committee for an hour yesterday in regard to the condition of the canvass in the State, and made several valuable suggestions for the remaining work to be done in this State, which were received with favor. Senator Gorman has been making a tour of the Central Western States, and he brought most encouraging reports of the Democratic situation in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois."

ANDREWS CAN'T LET GO.

Popocrats Want His Name and Refuse to Let Him Retire.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 9.—The Democratic leaders have declined to withdraw the name of President Andrews of Brown University from their Electoral ticket, as he recently requested.

President Andrews is in Europe on a year's tour. About ten days ago he wrote home declining to serve as an Elector, but the name of the leading Rhode Island exponent of free silver will be kept on the ticket. The leaders decided upon this course to-day, and it is not known how President Andrews can have his wishes complied with.

Big Registration in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 9.—The first day's registration in Poughkeepsie is fully double the first day's registration of last year.

Assembly Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
Ontario	Nat. Dem.	B. Ellis
Chemung	Proh.	Rev. T. K. Beecher
Livingston	Proh.	C. J. McKenzie
Wayne	Proh.	D. J. Catton
Seneca	Dem.	T. J. Yawger
Seneca	Rep.	H. M. Glinn
1st Orange	Nat. Dem.	B. T. Smith
2d Orange	Nat. Dem.	B. S. Henning
1st Cayuga	Dem.	M. C. Johnson

REVIEWED FRENCH TROOPS.

The Czar in a Red Cossack Uniform Watched the Manoeuvres.

CHALONS, Oct. 9.—The grand review of the French troops in honor of the Czar began at noon to-day. His Majesty appeared on horseback, fronting the troops. President Faure and the Czarina sat together in a landau.

The weather was rainy and altogether disagreeable at daybreak, threatening to mar the effect of, if not absoultely to prevent, the review, but at 10 o'clock the skies had cleared, and the day was as fine as could be desired.

Over 150,000 spectators were present, trains crowded with sightseers coming in to Chalons as frequently as they could be handled.

The review was a grand success. The Czar, who wore the red Cossack uniform, appeared to be in excellent spirits and displayed much enthusiasm over the movements of the troops. The defile was finished at 2:50 P. M., and was a fine spectacle, which elicited prolonged cheering from the enthusiastic multitude. The Czar divided with the troops the acclamations of the crowds, and easily received the larger share.

The number of troops reviewed comprised 3,090 officers and 66,756 privates, together with 18,679 horses.

After the review a luncheon was served for the guests and the officers of the staff. Five hundred covers were laid. At the luncheon the Czar gave a toast to the French Army, declaring the unalterable friendship of the armies of France and Russia.

The Czar and Czarina started to-night for Darmstadt.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—4:10 A. M.—35 East Broadway; Klopp Brothers; damage trifling.

—4:40 A. M.—194 Orchard Street; George Folsom; damage trifling.

—11 A. M.—147 Maiden Lane; H. Schnitzlar; damage, $20.

—6:10 P. M.—348 West Twenty-fourth Street; C. M. Condtile; damage, $300.

—8:05 P. M.—1,033 First Avenue; William Wilcox; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—In Somerville last night fire in the rum distillery of Daniel E. Chase & Co., in Bleachery Court, caused an estimated damage of $12,000 to buildings and contents. Insurance about $15,000.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 12:05 A. M. Oct. 10.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS St. Louis, Randle, Southampton Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:47 P. M.

T. B. REED AT MORRISTOWN.

He Pays a High Tribute to Representative Pitney.

MORRISOWN, N. J., Oct. 9.—A rally of the Fourth District Republicans was held here to-day. Speeches were made by Representative Mahlon Pitney and Speaker Thomas B. Reed.

Mr. Reed referred to Mr. Pitney as a man "in whose re-election to Congress I am interested not for my own sake, but for the sake of the Fourth Congressional District of New-Jersey and for the sake of the people of the United States. I showed what I thought of him not as a matter of personal friendship, for I hardly knew him, but as a matter of tribute to the reputation which he had in New-Jersey, by placing him, a new member, upon one of the two most important committees in the House of Representatives."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry D. Van Nostrand.

Henry D. Van Nostrand, for many years a resident of Jersey City, but for the past few years a resident of Glen Ridge, N. J., died at his home at the latter place last Thursday. He was born in this city in 1824, and took up his residence in Jersey City when a boy. He was a member of the grocery firm of J. & H. Van Nostrand in New-York for a number of years, but retired from business some years ago. He was a life member of the Academy of Natural History, a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, and a member of the Union League Club and of the Scientific Alliance. He was one of the most noted conchologists in the world, and leaves a collection of shells of great value. He was a Republican in politics, and attended St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Jersey City. A widow, a son, and two daughters survive him.

Edward Wells.

Edward Wells of Peekskill, one of the oldest and best-known members of the Westchester County bar, died yesterday at his home.

Mr. Wells was born in Dunham, Greene County, this State, on Dec. 2, 1818, was graduated from Yale in 1839, and studied law at the office of Gen. Aaron Ward, at Sing Sing. He moved to White Plains in 1842, and was admitted as an attorney and solicitor in 1842, and in 1845 as counselor at law.

After his admission to the bar, Mr. Wells moved to Peeksskill, and was a partner of John Currey for five years. He was the nominee of the Whigs in 1850 for District Attorney, and was elected by a majority of 330. He was re-elected, and declined a third nomination. He was a zealous advocate of the temperance cause. In 1854, at the formation of the Republican Party, he joined it.

Mr. Wells married Hannah Hamill, daughter of the Rev. Charles W. Nassau, D. D., of Lawrenceville, formerly a professor, and, for a time, President of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn. They had three children.

John Sutliffe.

John Sutliffe, a wealthy manufacturer of Brooklyn, who died on Wednesday at his home, at 1,074 Third Avenue, was buried yesterday afternoon in Greenwood Cemetery. He was born in Yorkshire, England, July 8, 1825, and became a furniture manufacturer. In this business he made a great deal of money, but lost it. Then he came to the United States, and started again as a furniture manufacturer in Brooklyn. He accumulated another fortune. He leaves behind a wife, three sons, and five daughters.

Silas Woodson.

Silas Woodson, ex-Governor of Missouri, died at his home in St. Joseph, in that State, last evening at the age of seventy-seven years. He was one of the most prominent members of the bar in Missouri, and was an uncommonly eloquent and graceful speaker. He was elected Governor in 1872.

Obituary Notes.

—Patrick Cox, a well-known manufacturer of Rochester, this State, died at his residence in that city last night, aged fifty-seven years. Mr. Cox has been intimately connected with the business enterprises of Rochester for many years, and was the executive officer of the Cox Shoe Company.

—Henry Maas, one of the oldest and best-known residents of Elizabeth, N. J., died at his home, Third and Fulton Streets, of Bright's disease yesterday

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

CONDITION OF THE CONCORD AND MONTREAL LINE.

President Kimball's Annual Report—Stockholders Will Be Asked to Ratify a Contract Providing for New Terminal Facilities in Manchester, N. H.—The Road Operated by the Boston and Maine at an Annual Rental of Nearly $500,000.

The annual report of President B. A. Kimball of the Concord and Montreal Railroad for the year ended June 30 is very brief. It recites that prior to the lease of the road to the Boston and Maine Company the Directors had under consideration plans for enlarging, increasing, and improving the terminal and station facilities at Manchester. At the annual meeting to be held in Concord next Tuesday the stockholders will be asked to ratify a contract between the Concord and Montreal, the Manchester and Lawrence, and the Boston and Maine with reference to joint terminal properties in Manchester. The new contract provides for the needed facilities and fully protects the rights of the Concord and Montreal corporation.

The Concord and Montreal, which has assets amounting to $14,622,169, was leased to the Boston and Maine on June 29, 1895. Under the provisions of this lease the last-named company has paid rentals as follows: Oct. 1, 1895, $103,729; Jan. 1, 1896, $124,326; April 1, $124,358; July 1, $125,905. Total, $478,350. The lessee company has also paid interest on Concord and Montreal bonds as follows: Two hundred thousand dollars on 4 per cent. bonds and $30,000 on 6 per cent. bonds. A new passenger station, 250 feet long and 80 feet wide, is to be built in Manchester; also a freight station 300 feet long and 65 feet wide.

At the annual election the following Directors will probably be re-elected: Frederick Smyth, Benjamin A. Kimball, Samuel S. Kimball, Charles E. Morrison, John H. Pearson, Lewis C. Pattee, Walter M. Parker, John A. White, Alphen J. Pillsbury, Charles E. Tilton, Charles A. Busiel, Noah S. Clark, and Ebraham Turner.

The Board of Directors recently completed its first annual inspection of the road, which is required by the terms of the lease.

Affairs of the Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The final instalment of the assessment on the first, second, and third preference bonds, the deferred income bonds, and the stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was payable to-day. The underwriting syndicate has also been asked to pay in 20 per cent of its subscriptions. These payments, it is estimated, will aggregate $6,000,000. The stock of the company was for the first time quoted at $10 paid to-day, and it sold in the neighborhood of $12. With this feature of the plan of reorganization accomplished, the field becomes clear for the putting out of new bonds and settlement of obligations.

The road is being operated by the receivers for the account of the purchasers at the recent foreclosure sale, and it is understood that no request will be made to the court to take the company out of the hands of the receivers for some time.

To Bring Back the Fruit Trade.

John E. Miller, Agent of the Erie Despatch, 401 Broadway, leaves this afternoon on a trip through the West. He intends to make a general study, in the interests of the Erie Railroad, of the freight situation. His special mission, however, is in connection with the fruit trade, the bulk of which is carried by the Erie Road. This trade has increased enormously in the last few years, but of late this city's supremacy in the business has been seriously threatened by New-Orleans and Montreal. To meet this competition the Joint Traffic Association has arranged to make cartage allowances to fruit jobbers on import freight from shipside, bonded warehouses and appraisers' stores within ten days after arrival of vessel. He expects to join Colonel Wilgus in the West by General Freight Agent Chamberlain of the Erie, and A. S. White, the General Manager of the Erie Despatch.

Lehigh Valley Passenger Service.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Charles Lee, General Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, to-day denied the truth of the report circulated a few days ago that new trains to Chicago were to be put on Oct. 15, and that the Black Diamond Express would run through from New-York to Chicago. As a matter of fact, he said, the Black Diamond Express will not go beyond Buffalo. The change of time will be made on Nov. 15, not Oct. 15, and there will be no additional trains to Chicago. The Grand Trunk system will make connection with the Black Diamond Express to Chicago. No change in the arrangements with the Grand Trunk are contemplated, our agreement with the road, made three years ago, being perfectly satisfactory.

Western Freight Rates.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Freight Traffic Managers of Western roads were in session all of yesterday considering the problem of restoration of rates to a normal basis. Not much progress was made at the last session, for the two matters under discussion present probably the knottiest questions that can arise. Grain rates and rates on packing-house products engaged their attention, and from present indications are likely to for some time. That advances will be made above present rates is a certainty, for orders to that effect have come from headquarters.

Buying the Trolley Lines.

Charles P. Clark, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, has been much concerned for the past two years over the local competition of the trolley lines in Connecticut. The management of his road has apparently decided to buy up the trolley lines whenever occasion offers. A few days ago a controlling interest in the Bridgeport Traction Company was purchased and about six weeks ago the Stamford and Norwalk lines were bought.

The Atchison System.

A special meeting of the Atchison Directors will be held next week in order to make certain changes in the by-laws for the purpose of facilitating matters at the approaching annual election. Lewis Kingman, Chief Engineer of the Mexican Central Railroad, has been engaged by the Atchison management to inspect that entire system and report an estimate of what it would cost to reproduce the several lines in the system.

Elevated Trains on the Surface Road.

Arrangements are almost completed for the running of trains of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad over the Culver, and the Long Island Roads without change of cars. It is proposed to run direct trains hourly from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be late theatre trains.

Wealthy California Farmer's Suicide.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 9.—Word was received in this city at an early hour this morning of the suicide of John Miller, one of the wealthiest and most prominent farmers of Sacramento County, who for years past had been a resident of Walnut Grove. It is known that Miller had been in ill-health for some time, and had been suffering from severe pains in his head, which at times had affected his mental equilibrium, and it is thought that, believing death to be but a matter of a few weeks, and living in dread of insanity, he ended his sufferings with a bullet from his pistol. Some years ago Miller was Secretary of the Finance and Contract Company, now known as the Pacific Improvement Company of San Francisco. He was discharged suddenly from his high position, and with the news of his discharge came the announcement that $800,000 was missing from the coffers of the company. Miller was to be prosecuted for embezzlement, but the prosecution was eventually dropped.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...6:05	Sun sets...5:28	Moon sets...7:46	

HIGH WATER OCT. 10.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
9:48 A. M.	10:09 A. M.	11:58 A. M.
10:24 P. M.	10:40 P. M.	12:29 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 10.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Hubert	Barbados	Oct. 1
Istria	Gibraltar	Sept. 23
La Touraine	Havre	Oct. 3
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Sept. 26
Umbria	Liverpool	Oct. 3
Ville de Brest	Gibraltar	Sept. 27

SUNDAY, OCT. 11.

Allianca	Colon	Oct. 4
El Mar	New-Orleans	Oct. 6
Mohican	Antwerp	Sept. 27
Nacoochee	Savannah	Oct. 8
St. Irene	Shields	Sept. 26
Seminole	Jacksonville	Oct. 8

MONDAY, OCT. 12.

Aller	Bremen	Oct. 3
Anchoria	Glasgow	Oct. 1
Cevic	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Croft	Dundee	Sept. 27
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	Oct. 1
Llandaff City	Swansea	Sept. 28

TUESDAY, OCT. 13.

Betty	Gibraltar	Sept. 28
Kensington	Antwerp	Oct. 3
Mobile	London	Sept. 30
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Oct. 2
Veendam	Rotterdam	Sept. 30

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14.

Aachen	Bremen	Oct. 7
Concho	Galveston	Oct. 7
Ludgate Hill	London	Sept. 30
Majestic	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Spree	Bremen	Oct. 6
Venetia	Stettin	Sept. 28
Yumuri	Havana	Oct. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Colorado	Oct. 9	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Oct. 9	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
City of Rome	Oct. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Oct. 10	Jeremie	24 State St.
Campania	Oct. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Georgian	Oct. 10	London	22 State St.
Idaho	Oct. 10	Hull	22 State St.
Finance	Oct. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Neuces	Oct. 10	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
El Norte	Oct. 10	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Comanche	Oct. 10	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Mohawk	Oct. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Oct. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Adirondack	Oct. 10	Kingston	24 State St.
Persia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
San Agustin	Oct. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Fontabelle	Oct. 10	W'd'ls	37 Broadway.
Panama	Oct. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Tallahassee	Oct. 10	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Vigilancia	Oct. 10	Havana	113 Wall St.
Knickerbocker	Oct. 10	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Oregon	Oct. 10	Naples	61 Broadway.
Trave	Oct. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Muriel	Oct. 13	W'd'd Isl'd.	39 Broadway.
Yumuri	Oct. 13	C. Haiti	24 State St.
Seminole	Oct. 13	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Andes	Oct. 13	Gonaives	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Oct. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Oct. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Seneca	Oct. 14	Havana	113 Wall St.
Alamo	Oct. 14	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Friesland	Oct. 14	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiedam	Oct. 15	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Carib Prince	Oct. 15	Montevideo	261 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Oct. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Oct. 16	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Cherokee	Oct. 16	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Algonquin	Oct. 17	Jacksonville	Pier 29 E. R.
N. Wilhelm II.	Oct. 17	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Oct. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Oct. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Oct. 17	London	1 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Oct. 17	Montevideo	301 Pearl St.
New-York	Oct. 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Oct. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Oct. 17	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Oct. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orizaba	Oct. 17	Havana	113 Wall St.
Hudson	Oct. 17	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Aller	Oct. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Spree	Oct. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Valencia	Oct. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Hubert	Oct. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Majestic	Oct. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Oct. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Werkendam	Oct. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Obdam	Oct. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 24	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 24	London	1 Broadway.
Lucania	Oct. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Oct. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Oct. 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Oct. 24	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Lahn	Oct. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Oct. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Edam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Slavel	Nov. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Clive	Nov. 4	N'ples, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Oct. 9.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Thomas, Bristol Sept. 27, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Ingle, Ingram, Charleston Oct. 6, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Willowdene, (Br.,) Tippitt, Shields Sept. 18, via Newport News Oct. 8, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Arkadia, (Br.,) Lloyd, Mayaguez Sept. 23, Arroyo and Ponce 30th, and St. John's, P. R., Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the New-York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, from Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg Oct. 1, Southampton 2d, Cherbourg 3d, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:54 A. M. to-day.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Sept. 30 and Queenstown Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 4:01 A. M. to-day.

SS El Sud, (Br.,) Irving, New-Orleans five days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Oct. 7, with mdse. and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Goldsboro, Simmins, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Capac, (Br.,) Sproul, Mollendo Aug. 13, Callao 19th, Pisagua 22d, Iquique 26th, Valparaiso 30th, Coronel Sept. 2, and Punta Arenas 9th, with mdse. to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Kuhn, Hamburg Sept. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Cuno, Hix, Galveston Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Sailed.

SS Aksafla, for Glasgow; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News; Salerno, for Pernambuco, Santos, &c., via Baltimore.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 9, 9:30 P. M., northeast, fresh breeze, clear.

Spoken.

SS Alesia, which sailed for Marseilles last night, returned this morning in tow of tugs Robert Haddon and John Fuller, passing Quarantine at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Point Delgada Oct. 6.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Capt. Linnell, from Ymuiden for New-York, passed Dover yesterday.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York Sept. 24 for Leith and Dundee, passed Lewis Island yesterday.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Sept. 29 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Swansea for New-York to-day.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, from New-York Aug. 17, arr. at Buenos Ayres Sept. 11.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Vierre, from Lisbon Sept. 15, via Huelva, for New-York, arr. at St. Michael's Sept. 28.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, from New-York Sept. 19, arr. at Naples Oct. 6.

SS Asiatic Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New-York Sept. 11, arr. at Rio Janeiro Oct. 7.

SS Howick Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Kilvert, from New-York Aug. 5, arr. at Shanghai Oct. 7.

SS Justin, (Br.,) Capt. Bissen, from New-York Sept. 21, arr. at Para Oct. 7.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New-York Sept. 18, arr. at Genoa Oct. 7.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Antwerp for New-York, arr. at Lundy Island yesterday for shelter.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New-York Sept. 26, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York Sept. 27, arr. at London to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from Hamburg, via Southampton, for New-York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Norseman, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, for New-York, sld from Liverpool at noon to-day.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Continued from Page 12.

HAY AND STRAW.

Receipts continue moderate, and with a fairly active demand, the market is firm, with prices favoring buyers: We quote: Hay—prime, per 100 lb, 85@87½c; do No. 3 to No. 1, 60@80c; do, clover and clover mixed, 50@65c; do, shipping, 55@60c; do, salt, 45@50c; do, trash, 30@40c. Straw—Long rye, per 100 lbs, 75@90c; do, short rye, 55@65c; do oat and wheat, 35@45c.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 24,842 bbls; spirits of turpentine, 935 bbls; tar, 1,603 bbls. The market for spirits of turpentine ruled firm, with regulars and machines quoted at 28@28½c. Resin was firm, with $1.77½@$1.80 quoted for common to good strained. Tar and pitch unchanged and quoted: Tar, regulars, $1.65@$1.70; oil, bbls, $3.50; pitch, $1.80@$1.90.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 9.—Resin firm; strained, $1.40; good strained, $1.45. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25½c; irregular, 24½c. Tar firm at $1.05. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.70; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 9.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26¼c; sales, 500 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

FREIGHTS.

The market for berth freights was very strong. Business, however, was of small proportions, owing to the great scarcity of room for near futures. We quote: Grain—Liverpool, 4½d, London, 5d; Glasgow, 5d; Bristol, 5d; Leith, 5d; Hull, 5d; Newcastle, 5d bid; Antwerp, 5d; Marseilles, 3s 9d; Copenhagen, 4s 9d; Bremen, no room; Hamburg, 7½f; Rotterdam, 11c; Amsterdam, 11c; Cork, for orders, 4s 6d; petroleum to United Kingdom, 2s 3d@3s; cotton to Liverpool, 11-64d.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—Canal freights—Steady; wheat, 3¾c; corn, 3½c; oats, 2¾c; barley, 8c; rye, 3½c; flaxseed, 8¾c.

WOOL.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The wool sales to-day were conducted by Messrs. Buxton, Ronald & Co. and Messrs. Henry P. Hughes & Sons. There were offered 13,347 bales. Continental buyers competed keenly with the home trade, though the latter continue to take the largest share. The firmness of the market was maintained. Medium and fully sorts were in good request, with Continental operators at an advance of 5 per cent. on the prices ruling last week. A few bales of greasy combing were purchased for America. The day's sales in detail, with the prices obtained, were as follows: New South Wales, 1,400 bales—Scoured, 8d@1s 4d; do, locks and pieces, 5d@1s 3d; greasy, 5¼@9d; do, locks and pieces, 4@7¼d. Queensland, 1,200 bales—Scoured, 11½d@1s 1½d; do, locks and pieces, 7d@1s; greasy, 5¼@8d; do, locks and pieces, 6¾@7¼d. Victoria, 2,500 bales—Scoured, 5¾@1s 6½d; do, locks and pieces, 6d@1s 1½d; greasy, 5@10½d; do, locks and pieces, 5¼@7¼d. South Australia, 2,100 bales—Scoured, locks and pieces, 7d; greasy, do, locks and pieces, 6d. Tasmania, 400 bales—Scoured, 6½d@1s ½d; do, locks and pieces, 6¼d; greasy, 5½@8½d; do, locks and pieces, 6½d. New-Zealand, 6,000 bales—Scoured, 5¾d@1s 3½d; do, locks and pieces, 8½@1s 2d; greasy, 5¼@9¼d; do, locks and pieces, 4@7¾d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 800 bales—Scoured, 7¼d@1s 3½d; greasy, 4½@5¾d.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9.

BEEVES—Receipts, 169 cars, or 2,890 head, including 46 cars for the market and 52 cars on sale, counting the stock held over yesterday; on liberal supplies, steers of all grades except choice, declined fully 10c per 100 lb, and common and medium steers sold in many cases 15c lower than on Wednesday; rough stuff was rated steady to firm; two cars were suitable for export demand and no rangers; poor to prime native steers sold at $3.50@$4.75 per 100 lb; 13 choice Kentucky do at $4.90; oxen and stags at $2.50@$4.20; bulls at $2.25@$3.20; cows at $1.25@$2.75; city-dressed beef steady at 6@8¾c for poor to choice native sides. Latest cables from London and Liverpool quoted refrigerator beef at 8@8¾c per lb; American steers steady at 10½@11c, dressed weight; live sheep selling at 9@10c, dressed weight; Glasgow markets steady; shipments to-day, none.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 5 head; W. McPherson & Co. sold 2 cows and calves at $27.50 each, and the market was quoted steady.

CALVES—Receipts, 255 head, all for the market, and about 100 calves were held over yesterday, making 355 head on sale; feeling steady all around, and all sold at $5.50@$7 per 100 lb for ordinary to good veals, $2.75@$3 for grassers, $3@$4 for mixed and fed calves, and a car of Westerns at $4; dressed calves generally unchanged and selling at 7@9½c for city-dressed veals, 7@10c for country-dressed, 5@6c for little calves, and 4@6c for dressed grassers and buttermilks.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 23 cars, or 4,937 head—3 cars for butchers direct and 20 cars for the market, and, counting 9½ cars held over Thursday, there were 29½ cars to be sold; sheep were in fair demand and a trifle firmer; lambs moderately active at an advance of 15@25c; 3 cars unsold; poor to prime sheep sold at $2.40@$3.25 per 100 lb; inferior to choice lambs at $3.50@$5, including Canada and Western lambs at $4.75@$5; dressed mutton slow at 4@7c per lb; dressed lambs at 7@9c.

HOGS—Receipts, 24 cars, or 3,790 head, including 1½ cars for sale; market quoted steady at $3.60@$4 for heavy to light weights, and $4@$4.25 for pigs; country-dressed sold more readily and were rated firm at 4@6½c for weights averaging from 200 to 400 lb.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Oct. 9.—Cattle—Market steady; prime, $4.40@$4.60; good, $4.10@$4.30; tidy, $3.75@$4; fair, $3.40@$3.70; common, $2.75@$3.40; bulls, stags, and cows, $2@$3.50; bologna cows, $5@$15; fresh cows and springers, $20@$45. Hogs—Market active; prime medium, $3.70@$3.75; best heavy Yorkers, $3.60@$3.65; common to fair Yorkers, $3.50@$3.55; heavy hogs, $3.30@$3.50; pigs, as to quality, $2.50@$3.40; roughs, $2.70@$3.25. Sheep—Market steady; prime, $3.50@$3.60; good, $3.30@$3.50; fair, $2.65@$3; common, $1.75@$2.25; culls, 75c@$1.25. Lambs—Choice, $4.25@$4.50; common to good lambs, $3@$4; veal calves, $5.50@$6; heavy and thin calves, $3@$3.50.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—Cattle—102 cars through; 1 car on sale; market feeling steady to firm; veals, $3.75@$5.25; extra, $6.50@$6.62½; heavy-fed calves, $2.25@$4. Hogs—7 cars through; 48 cars on sale; market fairly active and stronger for all kinds; Yorkers, $3.65@$3.67½; mixed packers, $3.60@$3.65; pigs, $3.50@$3.55; heavy, $3.35@$3.45; pigs, $3.40@$3.50; roughs, $2.90@$3.10; stags, $2.25@$2.75. Sheep and lambs—2 cars through; 22 cars on sale; market active and 10@20c higher for Canadas; sheep rather slow and unchanged; good to choice native lambs, $4.35@$4.60; common to fair, $4@$4.25; bulls, $3.50@$3.75; native mixed sheep, good to choice, $3.20@$3.50; common to fair, $2.75@$3.10; Canada lambs, $4.40@$4.50.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; market barely steady; common to extra steers, $3.40@$5.15; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.85; cows and bulls, $1.25@$3.50; calves, $2.50@$6.25; Texans, $2.55@$3.15; Western rangers, $3.30@$3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 25,000 head; market firm and 5c higher; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.10@$3.45; common to choice mixed, $3.10@$3.55; choice assorted, $3.45@$3.55; light, $3.10@$3.55; pigs, $2@$3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000 head; market steady; inferior to choice, $1.75@$3.25; lambs, $3@$4.65.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 9.—Hogs—Receipts, 8,500 head; market strong; light and pigs, $3.10@$3.25; medium, $3.05@$3.20; heavy, $3@$3.15. Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head; market easy; native steers, best, $4.10@$4.60; fair to good, $3.10@$4.10; cows and heifers, best, $2.75@$3; fair to good, $1.75@$2.75; bulls, $2@$2.65; stockers and feeders, $2.40@$3.60; Texans and Western, $2.40@$3.60; calves, $4@$9. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,485 head; market steady; native steers, $4.15; native cows, $1.50@$2.50; Texas steers, $2.60@$3.05; Texas cows, $1.65@$2.40. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; market active and strong; light, $3.20@$3.40; mixed, $3@$3.30; heavy, $3.10@$3.37½. Sheep—Receipts, 545 head; market steady; native sheep, $2.60; lambs, $3.12½@$3.90.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. Frank Baker, Ordinance Department, will make not to exceed four visits from Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to the works of the Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence, R. I., on business pertaining to the inspection of castings for the Emery gun carriage.

—Pay Inspector Worthington Goldsborough, general storekeeper at the Naval Academy, was placed on the retired list of the navy yesterday, having reached the age limit of sixty-two years. He was appointed to the Pay Corps from Maryland, Sept. 30, 1862.

—Col. Charles Alden, Assistant Surgeon General, and Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, are detailed to represent the medical department of the army at the second Pan-American Medical Congress, to be held in the City of Mexico, Nov. 16 to 19.

—The following transfers of officers are ordered: Major Joseph G. Ramsay, from the Third Artillery to the Fifth Artillery; Major John A. Darling, from the Fifth Artillery to the Third Artillery.

—Additional Lieut. Harry O. Williard, Tenth Cavalry, is assigned to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry, Troop I, vice Fitzgerald, resigned.

—Second Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., Second Cavalry, will proceed from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and join his troop.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Crosby Transportation Company of Little Falls, to operate on the Fulton Chain of lakes in the Adirondacks; capital $20,000. Directors—A. H. Crosby, Victor Adams, Judson J. Gilbert, and others.

The Metropolitan Messenger Company, to carry on a messenger business in New-York City; capital $10,000. Directors—Charles H. Porter, New York City; F. V. D. Skillman, Jersey City; Andrew Lowe, and Percy L. Kleck, New York City.

DOUBLE VALUE

is really what our offer means. There is no middleman's profit in our dealings. Our goods come direct from mill to workshop. Part of that saving is yours.

When we make to your order, from goods of a quality that cannot be surpassed, a suit or an overcoat for

NO MORE $15.00 NO LESS

we are giving you just $30 for $15. We're glad to be able to do it, for we're making money as well as you are.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

10 Branch Salesrooms in This City.

Wholesale Woollen House, Tailoring Shops and Mail Order Department, 568 to 578 Broadway, cor. Prince St.

Self-Measurements and Samples Sent.
Sun Bldg., near Bridge. (Open evenings.)
49 Beaver St. Arcade Bldg., 71 B'way.
25 Whitehall St.
Equitable Bldg., 120 B'way. (7th floor.)
Postal Bldg., 255 B'way. (6th floor.)
579 B'way, bet. Prince and Houston.
1,191 B'way, near 28th. (Open evenings.)
125th St. & Lex. Ave. (Open evenings.)
Newark—Broad St., near Market. (Opening evenings.)
Albany—22 South Pearl St. (Opening evenings.)

AN INSANE MAN'S FREAK.

A Citizen of Atlanta Shot Dead Without Cause.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 9.—B. H. Osborne, a lunatic, escaped from his home here today, and this afternoon shot and killed Theodore Shrader on the corner of Lloyd and Alabama Streets. Shrader was foreman of a lithograph company. He had left his work and was on his way home. Osborne met him, and without warning drew a pistol and shot him five times, killing him almost instantly. The men did not know each other. Osborne was in the asylum once and was violently insane. A year ago he was released, the doctors thinking that he had recovered. On Monday he was married, and a day or two later his family noticed that he was growing violent again. His father had arranged for a judicial investigation to-day in order that the young man could be returned to the State asylum.

While the father was absent Osborne escaped from his home, having secured a pistol. He had declared that he intended to kill some one, and officers were sent out to look for him. Osborne went to the Union Passenger Station and spent an hour or more there. About 4 o'clock he walked off rapidly, and, after passing a hundred people, met and shot Shrader on the insane impulse of the moment. Osborne stood still and waited until a policeman arrested him. Shrader leaves a family.

Flagship Charleston to be Changed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The flagship Charleston is to be changed to a single command cruiser at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. This decision was reached by the Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs at a meeting this afternoon, without a dissenting vote. The vessel will also be put in thorough repair after seven years of the most arduous service of any ship in the new navy, the work requiring eight months' time and an expenditure of $200,000.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 10 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 8 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 10 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Richmond Hill, (letters must be directed "per Richmond Hill";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails will be opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour or sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix, St. Thomas, Leeward and Windward Islands, and Martinique, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardandhu, (letters for Costa Rica, must be directed "per Ardandhu";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack; at 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship Panama, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

SUNDAY.—At 4 AM for Barbados direct and North Brazil, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Dominic, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Dominic.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office da

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair Saturday, slightly warmer, threatening weather and rain Sunday, northerly to easterly winds, probably increasing to brisk and high on the southeast coast.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair Saturday, slightly warmer, threatening weather and rain by Sunday morning, easterly winds, high off the coast.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair Saturday, followed by threatening weather and rain by Sunday morning, warmer, easterly winds. VIRGINIA, fair Saturday, except in southeast portion showers, northeasterly winds, brisk and high off the coast, slightly warmer. EASTERN FLORIDA, threatening weather and rain, conditions favorable for dangerous winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, generally fair Saturday, except probably showers on the coast, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, warmer. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair Saturday, followed by showers and cooler weather in northern portion Saturday afternoon or night, southeasterly winds, shifting to northerly in the interior. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, rain near the coast, generally fair in the interior, brisk and high northeasterly winds. There is a storm apparently central south of Florida, likely to cause dangerous winds off the coast. Direction and movement of storm uncertain, but it is dangerous for vessels to leave port. Danger signals are displayed at all ports from the mouth of the Mississippi to Norfolk. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, showers in northern portion, followed by clearing weather, cooler, northerly winds. INDIAN TERRITORY and OKLAHOMA, increasing cloudiness, with rain, winds shifting to northerly and cooler. ARKANSAS, fair, followed Saturday night by showers, southerly winds, shifting to northerly Saturday night, with cooler weather. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, warmer and fair Saturday, with east to southerly winds, probably local showers by Sunday morning.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair and warmer Saturday, probably cloudy weather and showers on Sunday, increasing easterly winds. INDIANA, fair in the morning, showers in the evening or night, southeasterly winds, cooler Saturday night. ILLINOIS, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain, southeasterly winds, shifting to northerly, colder Saturday night. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair Saturday, showers Saturday evening or night, increasing southeasterly winds, warmer Saturday. UPPER MICHIGAN, threatening weather and rain, brisk southeasterly winds. WISCONSIN, threatening weather, with rain, brisk to high southeasterly winds, shifting to northerly. MISSOURI and IOWA, increasing cloudiness and rain, southeasterly winds, shifting to northerly and colder. MINNESOTA, rain in southeast, fair in northwest portion, colder in southeast, and warmer in northwest portion, northerly winds, shifting to westerly. KANSAS, rain, colder, northerly winds. NEBRASKA, rain, followed by clearing weather, colder in eastern portion, north winds. COLORADO, rain in the early morning, followed by clearing weather, slightly warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. SOUTH DAKOTA, clearing weather, slightly warmer, northerly winds, shifting to southerly. NORTH DAKOTA, fair and warmer, winds shifting to southerly. WYOMING and MONTANA, generally fair and warmer, southerly to westerly winds.

SIGNALS are displayed on the coast from Newport News to Pensacola and at Port Eads, and on Lake Michigan at Chicago.

BOARDERS WANTED.

32D ST., 34 WEST, NEAR IMPERIAL.—Elegant parlor suite; three rooms; private bath; suitable for physician or dentist; excellent table; reference.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable large and hall rooms; private baths; references exchanged.

44th ST., 221 WEST.—Furnished, sunny rooms, single or en suite; excellent board; parlor floor dining room.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Large and hall rooms, en suite or single; references.

57 WEST 45th ST.—Rooms, with board; references required.

158 EAST 61ST ST.—Wanted first-class boarders for new private boarding house; first-class table and rooms.

214 WEST 78TH ST.—Large square rooms, beautifully furnished, with table board; location unsurpassed.

260 4TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; private service; open fires; references.

A.—34 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely furnished and desirable large and small rooms; with board; references.

VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE and small, with good board; terms moderate. 42 East 21st St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly; moderate; central; references; private house. 441 Lexington Av.

18th ST., 123 EAST.—Very pleasant large rooms; also hall room; without board; references.

33D ST., 30 EAST.—Large middle and back parlor, ample closet room; also smaller rooms; private house; references exchanged.

33d ST., 3 EAST.—For a gentleman, elegantly furnished suite of rooms; breakfast optional; reference.

58 EAST 66TH ST.—Large room, with bath; private family; one or two gentlemen; references.

64TH ST., 43 EAST.—Furnished rooms for bachelors, appointments first-class; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

216 WEST 78TH ST.—Two large connecting rooms, with private bath, in private family; board optional.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Boulevard, corner West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."

HOTEL BRISTOL,
5th Av. and 42d St.,
within three minutes' walk of Grand Central Depot and the Elevated Railroads. APPOINTMENTS AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

Autumnal Foliage.

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) to West Point, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie, by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M. " New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS. LAST Up Trip, Oct. 14, Down, Oct. 15.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable German Jewess as chambermaid, or to single lady; plain sewing. 1,720 2d Av. Keifer.

Cooks.

COOK.—By man as cook in private family or boarding house. 236 West 41st St. John Hinton.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to do washing and ironing, or housecleaning, or take wash home; best city reference; call two days. Mrs. McKileck, 128 West 58th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a fashionable, experienced dressmaker; take work home or by the day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also, remodeling; alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 131st St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a first-class French teacher; diplomée; graduate from Paris; desires engagement as governess; in school or family; all branches; best references. Mdlle., 28 Greenwich Av.

GOVERNESS.—By French young lady as nursery governess or companion; sleep home; personal references. M. Leteilier, 566 7th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thoroughly competent housekeeper; recommendations from first-class families; no objections to country. Miss Peterson, 147 West 62d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; eight years' reference; good cutter and fitter. T. Y., Box 360 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; no other work; city references from last place. 106 East 88th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city references; last employer can be seen; wages, $23 to $25. M. F., Box 460 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress, some family washing, or ladies' and gentlemen's wash; good city reference. Mrs. Brady, 491 7th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, to take washing home or go out by day. Leheney, 123 Manhattan St.

LAUNDRESS.—Go out by day, week, or month; in private family; reference. 343 East 35th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By well-educated German Jewess as nurse for children; speaks English; city or country; wages, $18; references. 1,720 2d Av. Keifer.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a French woman; capable, and with best personal references. Louise, Box 89, 1,242 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—French Parisienne; latest style; by day; in private family; $2 per day. A. B., Box 450 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly experienced in all branches; day or otherwise; first-class references. H. B., Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—By young lady, few more customers at her private residence or out; $1ite only. 48 West 24th St., near Broadway.

NURSERY MAID.—By a young Frenchwoman; age, 26. Apply, on Monday, Oct. 12, after 10 o'clock, at present employer's, 32 East 33d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Swiss; 24; thoroughly experienced and highly recommended in both capacities; disengaged Oct. 18. Address or call, from 10 to 4 o'clock, 839 Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.

BUTLER.—By competent Swede; three years' references from last employer; just disengaged. C. S., Box 809 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—In a private family; speaks German, French, and English; age 28; wages, $40; best city references. R. Simon, 74 West 50th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an experienced Englishman; good traveling servant; age 30. F. S., 311 West 54th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; tall; in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; highest references. H., 12 West 18th St.

BUTLER, WAITER, or SECOND MAN.—City references; in private family. J. W., 10 West 36th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged; in private family; willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate; best of city and country reference. Obliging, Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to secure a situation for his coachman, (married,) who has been in his employ for past seven years. Employer, 66 East 66th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; 28; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; strictly temperate; 5 feet 10; weight, 160. F. S., Box 40, 1,334 3d Av.

COACHMAN, SECOND MAN.—Age, 24 years; two and one-half years' personal reference; sober; obliging; smart appearance. A. B., 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a place for her coachman, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 31 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman; English; age, 24; married; one child; good references; city or country. James, care Walter Lee, 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; two children; good references; city or country. Coachman, 70 Church St., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—English; married; 35; thoroughly understands his business; city or country; first-class references. R. L., 120 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman; best references; city or country; call between 4 and 6 P. M. J. H. G., 18 East 38th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man; references first-class. 985 Madison Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By respectable Frenchman; intelligent, sober, obliging; good references; last employer seen. Martin, 315 West 35th St.

Miscellaneous.

GENTLEMAN RETURNING TO SOUTH Africa would like to represent house or article. H., Box 193, 1,242 Broadway.

HOUSEMAN.—By thorough, competent houseman; middle-aged; thirteen years' personal reference; city or country. M. Leonard, Irvington-on-Hudson.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A COUPLE OF BIG MEETINGS AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Mission, 42d St., Third Av., 7:30. Tuesday, "Intersociality," music, conversational. Messrs. Jacobus and Conkling of Orange will operate the wonderful graphophone, reproducing Plantation Chimes, Laughing Song, Old Kentucky Home, Cornfield Quartette, Dixie, King Cotton. Free Supper and Song Service Friday night. Special carload of visitors from the Oranges.

AMERICAN MISSION TO THE JEWS, 424 Grand Street.—Herman Warszawiak preaches to-day at 3. Service to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 8, when a number of converted Jews will be baptized. Rev. Dr. John Hall is expected to officiate. Friends cordially invited.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.: Evening, 7:45. Father O'Connor preaches, subject, "Rome Divided; Fight Between Liberal Catholics (like Gibbons and Ireland) and Ultramontanes (Corrigan and Jesuits.)"

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach at 11 A. M. Evensong at 8 P. M. (Seats free.) A one-hour service, with sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, (Corner Lexington Av.,) Rev. B. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Song service 7:30 P. M. Welcome.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D ST. AND 4TH AV.—Sunday, 3:45, address by Cephas Brainerd, Esq., of the New-York Bar. Special music by male quartet. Men invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., COR. 20TH St.—Rev. Joseph May of Philadelphia will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., will preach.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
HENRY VAN DYKE, Pastor.
Services, Sunday, October 11th, at 11 A. M. Dr. van Dyke will preach.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Weekly Evening Service, Wednesday, at 8 o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches. 11—"Doing the Good We Know." 8—"The Ministry of the Hard Times." Welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—Prest. Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., Union College, will preach; services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach. Morning: "A Minister of the Gospel of Life and Immortality." Evening: "Moral Aspects of Political Issues. Bryanism Weighed in the Balance and Found Wanting." National hymns by choir and congregation. Young men specially invited.

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH Av., 14th. S. Parkes Cadman pastor.—Preaching, 11 A. M. Pleasant-Hour Bible Class, 3:30 P. M. Christian Endeavor Anniversary, address by Dr. Cadman, 8 P. M. Tuesday, lecture, "Adventures in Africa." Reading Rooms now open. Chautauqua Circle Friday nights. Something good every night.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by Rev. John Gillespie, D. D.; Sabbath school at 3; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.; strangers cordially invited.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST.—Sunday, Oct. 11, Holy Communion, 8 and 10 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M. Choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The Rector, J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., will preach morning and evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening; subject: "Divine Providence in European and American Affairs." All invited.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.,
REV. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector.
A musical service at 4 P. M.
Anthem.....Gesu, Word of God, By John White.
Offertory.....Evening Hymn. By Reinecke.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.,
REV. WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, Rector.
Services—9 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., morning service.
4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.
Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion; 4 P. M., choral service and sermon. The Rev. John Williams, M. A., will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M., Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach. Subject—"Sacrifice the Law of Life." All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 51st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching: "Our Idea of God." 12:15 Sunday school.

CHURCH OF DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH AV. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M.: "The Arraignment of Wealth." No evening service.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM, —First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11. Subject: "Christian Aggressiveness." Rev. Frank Malven, assistant, preaches at 8. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45 Evening topic: "The Proposed Evangelistic Campaign for the Greater New-York."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., topic—"Ye Serve the Lord Christ," and 8 P. M., topic—"Self-Mastery."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. Henry M. MacCracken, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The pastor will preach. Morning subject—"The Old Testament in Modern Life"; evening—"The Stenographer of Paul." Midweek service Friday evening. All welcome.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D STREET,
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
11 A. M.—Communion of the Lord's Supper.
8 P. M.—PREACHING SERVICE.
Wednesday Evening Prayer Meeting at 8.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
Communion, 11 A. M. Afternoon service, 4 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 11th inst., at 11 A. M., and communion at 4 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South.—Edward Judson will preach 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for evening, Series on Esther, 2. "Esther; or Religion Without Cant." Seats free. Strangers welcome. Service every night, including Saturday.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Midweek service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Midweek service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th Street.—Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 P. M.

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (53d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., preaches. 11. The Attraction of the Cross. 8 P. M. The New Evangelism. Seats free.

N. Y. SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.
The public are cordially invited to the following non-denominational classes, where the lesson for next Sunday will be taught:

1. Primary Union in Chapel, Broadway Tabernacle, Saturday, Oct. 10, 2:15. Mrs. S. W. Clark, teacher.

2. In Broadway Tabernacle, (34th St.,) Saturday, Oct. 10, 3:30. Dr. Schauffler, conductor.

3. In Madison Avenue Reformed Church, (57th St.,) Saturday, Oct. 10, 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge, conductor.

4. Superintendents' Class, 113 Fulton St., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 4 P. M. Ralph Wells, conductor.

5. In Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St., Tuesday, Oct. 13, 8 P. M.

6. The First Auxiliary Primary Union meets Mondays at 7:45 P. M., in the chapel of Calvary Baptist Church, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian,) East 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30. Services at 11 o'clock; subject: "A Very Present Help in Trouble."

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON, THE GIFTED preacher of Scotland, will preach at 10:30 A. M. in Hanson Place Baptist Church, Hanson Place and South Portland Av., Brooklyn, and every evening during the week in Washington Avenue Baptist Church, corner Gates Avenue.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St.—Service at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., pastor emeritus. Communion service at 4 P. M., Dr. Booth officiating.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th Street, West of Columbus Avenue.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M., subject, "Sensationalism in New-York Pulpits"; and 8 P. M., subject, "Satan in Politics. Is He a Republican, Democrat, or Populist?" The public is cordially invited to all services.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Bishop Dudley of Kentucky will preach in the morning, and Bishop Sessums of Louisiana in the afternoon.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East 42d St.—Sunday service: Holy Communion at 8:45. Prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. McGrew will officiate. Seats free.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, MADISON Av. & 73d St. Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. "The Pulpit and Politics."

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. In the absence of the pastor, Rev. John R. Paxton, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AYRES, ELIHU.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIHU AYRES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1896. DONALD F. AYRES, Executor. jy25-1aw6mS

BABBITT, REBECCA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lillia Babbitt Hyde, Benjamin T. B. Hyde, Elizabeth Alvira Hyde, Frederick E. Hyde, Jr., Ida Josephine Hyde, Mabel L. Hyde, Frederick E. Hyde, as general guardian of Ida J. Hyde and Mabel L. Hyde, infants; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, under the will of REBECCA BABBITT, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Rebecca Babbitt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the thirtieth day of October, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attent a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward F. Gibbon and Edward R. Barton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 3d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
s5-1aw6wS&o17

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURNS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE BURNS, sometimes known as ROSE McGINLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Peter Condon, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of October, 1896. MICHAEL J. SCANLAN, Executor. PETER CONDON, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, New-York. o10-1aw6mS

DE THOMSEN, FLORENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENTINE DE THOMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 87 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. HUGO A. THOMSEN, Administrator. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall Street, New-York, Attorneys for Administrator. jy11-1aw6mS

KENNY, WILLIAM P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. KENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 152 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. ANNIE V. BOYDEN GOULD, Executrix. BANKSON T. MORGAN, Attorney for Executrix, 132 Nassau St., New-York City. jy25-1aw6mS

KIENE, MARGARETTA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Ort, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward Weiss of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 30th day of January, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARGARETTA KIENE, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 5th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN T. FENLON, Attorney for Petitioner, 261 Broadway, New-York. o10-1aw6wS

McGUINNESS, OWEN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Patrick McGuinness, Mary McGuinness, Rosa McGuinness, and Bridget Duffy, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding letters of administration upon the estate of OWEN McGUINNESS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to Kate McEvoy of said city, a sister of the said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Petitioner. s5-1aw6wS&o17

RAYMOND, HELEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23rd day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1896. RUSSELL, RAYMOND, GEORGE RAYMOND, Executors. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap11-1aw6mS

RAYNOLDS, CHARLES T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Jamilin, No. 19 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1896. EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, ELIZABETH A. RAYNOLDS, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, New-York City. je8-1aw6mS

ROBIDOUX, SARAH C., or CHARLOTTE, or CHARLOTTE L. ROBIDOUX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH C., or CHARLOTTE, or CHARLOTTE L. ROBIDOUX, late of the City of New-York, County of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clarence E. Mundy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of September, 1896. STEPHEN N. HAVILAND, Administrator. s19-1aw6mS

ROESZLER, VALENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VALENTINE ROESZLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1896. JOHN ROESZLER, Executor; ERNEST FISCHER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, No. 41 Park Row, New-York City. my23-1aw6mS

SCHABBEHAR, AUGUST R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUST R. SCHABBEHAR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Edward P. Orrell, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1896. ANNIE REIPSCHLAGER, Executrix; CHARLES BERKEMEYER, Executor. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City. ap18-1aw6mS.

SCHNEIDER, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SCHNEIDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of John Whalen, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. MINNIE HUMMEL, Administratrix. JOHN WHALEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. my2-1aw6mSat

SCOTT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of their attorneys, Harrison & Byrd, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896.—GEORGE M. SCOTT, Executor; ELEANOR SCOTT, Executrix. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New-York City. o10-1aw6mS

SCOTT, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the office of Porter & Kilvert, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April, 1897 next.—Dated New-York the twenty-fifth day of September, 1896. THOMAS J. BRIGGS and WARREN C. BRIGGS, Executors. PORTER & KILVERT, Attorneys for Executors, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. s26-1aw6mS

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER 116 West 39th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

AUCTION SALES.

D. LINDENBORN'S

AUCTION!

Announcement Extraordinary!

20th St., Broadway to Fifth Avenue.

The grandest collection of CERAMICS and PORCELAINS, in SEVRES, DRESDEN, VIENNA, and Artistic IMPORTED FURNITURE, at Absolute Auction at TWO TO-DAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, Oct. 10th, 12th, and 13th.

Also, Special Trade Sale THURSDAY, OCT. 15,
of over 5,000 Artistic Rich Cut, Enameled and Engraved Toilet Bottles, Flacons, and accessories. Decanters, Caraffes, etc., in lots to suit, also,

**SATURDAY, Oct. 17th, and all the following week, magnificent Modern Furniture in every variety of woods, fin

WOULD WIDEN THE STREET

PLAN FOR CHANGE IN EAST FIFTY-NINTH STREET.

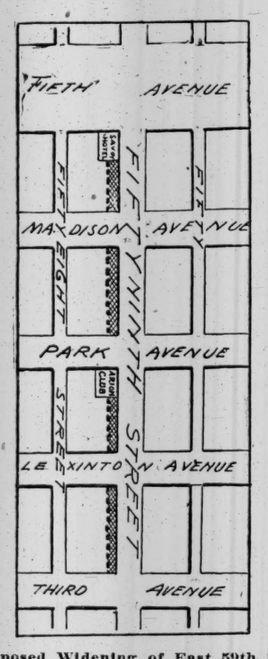
Idea Is to Take Such Land as Is Needed from Property on the South Side of the Thoroughfare, Not Affecting, However, Hotel Savoy and the Arion Society's Structure—Those Who Signed the Petition for the Proposed Improvement.

A project for widening East Fifty-ninth Street, from Third Avenue to Fifth Avenue, was placed before the Board of Street Openings at its meeting, in the Mayor's office, yesterday.

Those who propose to have the street widened are chiefly interested in property on the north side of the street, and they are willing to have the property to be condemned for the improvement taken from the south side, except in two instances.

The Hotel Savoy, on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and the clubhouse of the Arion Society, on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, are not to be affected by the widening project, but are to be exempt from the slicing process to which the other property on the south side of the street may be subjected.

A petition for widening the street was presented by E. W. Bloomingdale of the firm of Bloomingdale Brothers, and, besides his firm, it was signed by Justice P. H. Dugro of the Supreme Court, the principal owner of the Hotel Savoy; the Arion Society, John D. Crimmins, the owner of the Lenox Lyceum, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street; M. A. and D. Dettman, the Pearsall estate, and Leo Schlesinger, the owner of the Tuxedo Hall, on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.



Proposed Widening of East 59th St.

Shaded Portion Shows Property Contemplated to be Taken for This Purpose.

In presenting the petition, Mr. Bloomingdale said that the slice of property necessary to widen the street could be taken from the south side of the street, and that the Hotel Savoy and the Arion Clubhouse should not be affected, but should remain as they are. If the widening plan is adopted, these two buildings would be allowed to project out beyond the other houses on that side of the street. This would give a rather peculiar aspect to the thoroughfare.

The object of the widening was said to be the desire to have a broad thoroughfare leading to the Plaza fronting on Central Park, and that when the projected bridge over the East River at Sixty-fourth Street is built, a proper street approach to it may be had.

Among the buildings which will be affected if the proposed plan for taking the property on the south side of the street is adopted, are the house of the Fidelio Club, which adjoins the Arion Clubhouse, the Lenox Lyceum and the Lexington Avenue Opera House, which would lose a large section of its stage. The rest of the buildings on that side of the street between Third and Fifth Avenues (with the exception of the Arion Clubhouse and the Hotel Savoy, for which the petitioners claim exemption,) are not of great importance or value compared with the buildings on the north side.

There is, however, a piece of property owned by the city which will be affected if the plan suggested by the petitioners is carried out. Nearly six years ago the city acquired by purchase the vacant lots at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, as a site for the erection of a new headquarters for the Board of Education. The price paid for this property was $130,000 in 1890, and the School Commissioners have been endeavoring ever since to secure an appropriation for the erection of the building.

The petition was referred to Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, and Col. Cruger, President of the Park Department, for consideration.

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

The Season Opens with Many Buyers and Spirited Bidding.

During the last week Bangs & Co. sold at auction many valuable books, and at fair prices. For the opening of the book auction season, the attendance was large, and in many cases the bidding was spirited. Some of the books disposed of were J. E. Smith's "History of Pittsfield," $9; Herckman's "Amerika," 1634, $4.25; William Blake's "Jerusalem," London, 1804, $14.50; Blake's Works, Poetic, Symbolic, and Critical, $11.25; Butler's "Hudibras," London, 1799, $5; Drury's "History of Rome," edited by Mahaffy, $39.50; De Vinne's "Christopher Plantin," (Grolier Club,) $22.50. All the other Grolier Club publications brought good prices.

Gilbert Hammerton's "Landscape," London, 1885, brought $20; Hammerton's "Man and Art," $19; Pletcher's "John Milton," 1838, $7.12; Allibone's Critical Dictionary, Philadelphia, 1872, $9.15; Bentham's Works, Edinburgh, 1843, $28.60; "Gallerie de Florence," Paris, 1789, $21; "The Vernon Gallery," London, 1854, $17; Hogarth's Works, London, 1835, $17.50; "Il Vaticano," Pistolesi, $41.

Her Boarder a Robber.

Mrs. Mary Witchers keeps a boarding house at 295½ Grove Street, Jersey City. On Thursday morning a man of good appearance, but with a scar on his face, applied for board, and was given a room. The same night, just as Mrs. Witchers was entering her room, the new boarder dashed in and demanded all the money she had. He closed the door, put his back against it, and said he would not leave. Mrs. Witchers gave him her pocketbook. He opened it, took out its contents, and surveyed them with contempt. He found only 45 cents.

"It is all I have," said Mrs. Witchers, as if apologizing.

Making a remark, the robber ran from the house. The police are looking for a man with a scar on his face.

CAT'S NAME WAS DENNIS.

So Magistrate Crane Decided When Sandow's Dog Was Arrested.

A big dog of the Great Dane breed, with a plump and young cat in its jaws, and dragging a little man by a chain that was attached to its collar, walked into Jefferson Market Police Court a little before noon yesterday. Holding on to the little man's collar was Policeman Herrlich of the Washington Square Park police.

The dog led both men down the aisle to the iron railing in front of the bar, and then shook his head and wagged his tail and growled.

"Is this a case for the Coroner?" asked Magistrate Crane.

"I don't know," replied the policeman, "but I saw this dog kill the cat. The dog was going through the park, and the cat was on the lawn. The park was not large enough for both, and the dog broke away from his keeper and chased the cat. The cat lost her head, and instead of running away jumped toward the dog, who opened his mouth and snapped her up. Two bites, and the cat was dead, and the dog won't let her go."

The dog growled again and wagged his tail, but held on to the cat.

"Whose dog is that?" asked Magistrate Crane of the prisoner.

The latter said he was Henry Seymour of 159 Chrystie Street, and that the dog's name was Sultan, and was owned by Sandow, the strong man. Seymour had to give the dog, that was still a puppy and harmless, an airing every morning. The puppy was only three and a half feet high.

"When the pup grows up he may snap up a park policeman or a car horse," remarked one of the lawyers present.

"What's the cat's name?" asked the Magistrate.

Nobody answered, and then Magistrate Crane remarked he guessed the cat's name was Dennis. Then he added: "It is not safe to allow a dog like that to run at large. I'll discharge you, Seymour, but I will have your master here to-morrow to explain to me what he means by having a dog like that running loose. It is a menace to the public safety."

Seymour was about to lead the dog out, but Magistrate Crane insisted that the dog should first relinquish the cat. Seymour tried to take the cat away, but the dog growled and tightened his jaws. An idea occurred to Stenographer Ormsley. He showed the dog a cake, and threw it to him. The dog dropped the cat and snapped up the cake while it was still in the air.

PENALTY UNDER RAINES LAW.

Shangraw Fined and Imprisoned—First Case Under the Act.

Leonard E. Shangraw of 857 Eighth Avenue, steward of a small club at 150 West Fifty-second Street, is the first man who has been fined for selling liquor without a license under the new liquor tax law. The fine of $1,000 was imposed in Part II., General Sessions, by Judge Cowing yesterday, who also sentenced Shangraw to thirty days in the City Prison.

Thomas Seaman of 318 West Forty-ninth Street, who was acting for the police, bought a bottle of whisky of Shangraw Aug. 25, and handed it to Policeman Felix A. Quinn of the Twenty-second Precinct. The whisky figured as evidence in the trial.

Judge Cowing, in imposing sentence, said that organizers of fake clubs need not expect to escape the penalty, severe as it was, of violating the liquor tax law. He would impose a severe sentence on those people convicted before him. In regard to genuine clubs, it would be held to be a violation of the law to sell liquor to a man who was not a member.

Shangraw did not have the money to pay the fine, and his counsel asked Judge Cowing whether the fine would be collected by the ordinary process of keeping his client in prpison one day for each dollar.

The Judge replied that the fine would be collected by a civil process, in which a judgment would be obtained against the defendant. If the defendant had no property that could be levied upon, it was uncertain of what benefit the judgment would be.

Shangraw was taken to the Tombs, and said that his club would not come to his assistance.

To-day is the second day of registration in this city and Brooklyn. In both, the places of registration will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M. No one can vote at the coming election who is not registered. There will be other days, but it is always safest to register at the first opportunity. The places of registration in this city are given elsewhere. Register to-day!

THEY STABBED THE COOK.

Four Colored Sailors Brought from Puerto Rico in Brooklyn.

The steamship Arcadia, from Puerto Rico, arrived at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, with four men on board who are accused of murder. The prisoners are colored men, and their names are John Mars, twenty-six years old, of Brunswick, Ga.; Fitzgerald Trotman, twenty-one years old, of Fernandina, Fla.; William Williams, twenty-three years old, of Mauritius, and George Peter, twenty-one years old, who says he is a native of the United States.

They were members of the crew of the brig Henry B. Cleaves of Portland, Me. While lying in the harbor of San Juan last July they stabbed the cook and threw his body down a hatchway. The Spanish authorities arrested the men and turned them over to the American Consul, who sent them to this country. The papers in the case were directed to the United States District Attorney. The prisoners spent last night in the Richards Street Police Station.

Will Not Visit Brooklyn.

William Berri, President of the Union League Club, Brooklyn, invited Prince Hilkoff, the Russian Imperial Minister of Railroads, who is now in San Francisco, to visit the Union League Club upon his arrival in New-York, but yesterday he received the following telegram from San Francisco: "Prince Hilkoff is obliged to return to Russia much earlier than at first arranged. The only night he will be in New-York will be Oct. 20, unless something happens to change his plans. It may therefore not be possible for him to go to Brooklyn."

Sheriff Tamsen Must Move.

The Department of Public Works yesterday notified Sheriff Tamsen that if he does not vacate his present quarters in the County Court House within thirty days he will be dispossessed.

The notification was the result of Surrogate Arnold's contention that his department is cramped for lack of room. Quarters were fitted up for the Sheriff in the old Criminal Court building, on Chambers Street, some time ago, but the Sheriff did not like them and delayed taking possession.

Will Now Bridge the Tracks.

After many legal complications and a battle lasting over nine years, the Board of Street Opening yesterday passed a resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Streets of the Twenty-third Ward to build a viaduct at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street over the New-York Central Railroad Company's tracks.

Murray Hill Bank Dissolved.

Justice Dickey in Brooklyn yesterday handed down an order dissolving the Murray Hill Bank of this city, on an application by Attorney General Hancock.

In sudden cases of Croup, and other alarming affections of the Throat and Lungs, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is invaluable.—Adv.

UNHAPPY JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

Purroy and Scannell Determined to Make His Life Miserable.

Henry D. Purroy and John Scannell are redoubling their efforts to make life miserable for John C. Sheehan. In this they are receiving encouragement from other Tammany district leaders. Ex-Register John Reilly is in full sympathy with them, although he has no particular fondness for Mr. Purroy.

All these men stand upon common ground in this enmity to ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin. They claim that Martin is able to "twist Sheehan around his finger," and that therefore it is Martin who is now the real leader of Tammany Hall. Purroy and Scannell claim that this is direct proof that Sheehan is not a loyal Bryan man. They also say it affords them abundant justification for having organized the Tammany Hall Bryan and Sewall Central Association. Scannell, it is said, told Sheehan that he considered Martin a gold man, who was simply remaining in the organization for the injury he might do to the cause of Bryan. When Sheehan answered that Martin had simply asked for delay in indorsing Bryan, Scannell said that the delay was merely that he might get the credit, whatever the result might be.

Scannell denies the report that, in the letter which he received from Richard Croker the other day, he was requested to support McClellan. He claims to be as loyal to Croker as ever, and for that reason opposes the domination of Martin over Sheehan. He, as well as the other leaders, thinks that, if Sheehan is forced to surrender his leadership, Croker will take hold again. Many Tammany men who have no particular grievance against Sheehan are disposed to oppose him in the belief that that is the surest way of getting Croker back. For this reason they are very well pleased that Croker has decided not to sail for home until Nov. 14, when he has engaged passage on the steamship St. Louis. If Croker was to return now his presence would strengthen Sheehan, but in his absence the fight is to be made so hot that Sheehan is expected to be thoroughly dmoralized, and it is thought he will only be too glad to resign by the time Croker reaches these shores.

The honest money men of Tammany are also glad that Croker has determined to remain away until after the election. They say that Croker has always been a gold man, and, after Bryan has been defeated, they will join with the old leader in bringing about a reorganization of Tammany Hall.

POLICE FORCE PROMOTIONS.

Examinations for Deputy Chief and Sergeants—Officers' Uniforms.

The Police Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, decided to hold, Oct. 23, examinations for promotion to the positions of Deputy Chief and Sergeants. Applications must be in by Oct. 17. There are ten vacancies among the Sergeants.

It is not known whom the Commissioners favor for Deputy Chief, but it is believed that Commissioners Roosevelt, Andrews, and Grant incline toward Inspector Cortright. Several months ago he refused to enter an examination.

The Commissioners adopted a new uniform coat for all officers of the department from the rank of Sergeant up to Chief. It is of the regulation blue cloth, with a cape attached, and is trimmed with black braid. Acting Inspector McCullagh appeared before the board in one of the new coats, and the Commissioners were greatly pleased with it. The rank of the officers will be distinguished by the braid on the sleeve. Superior officers will have a year in which to provide themselves with the new coat.

During the meeting the Commissioners had before them a letter from a Brooklyn clergyman recommending a man for appointment on the force. Commissioner Roosevelt, speaking of the matter, said: "I am sorry to say there are plenty of clergymen and priests whose recommendations we have found to be worse than useless. We find they recommend with absolute recklessness men utterly unfit to go on the force. There are others who evidently strive to recommend only men with whose record and character they are entirely familiar, and who are really additions to the force, and in such cases I am glad to get the recommendations."

"Capt. Devery's case has attracted a great deal of public attention," said Commissioner Andrews yesterday. "It should be understood that there are no charges against him now, and there may be none. Mr. Moss is only looking over matters that occurred before we came into the board and reporting to us."

LAWYERS WHO HAVE RUNNERS.

Judge Cowing Would Shut Off the Practice in the Tombs.

The question of some missionaries who are allowed to visit prisoners in the city prison acting as agents of lawyers to secure them clients came up yesterday in Part II., General Sessions.

A petty larceny case was called for trial, but the lawyer who had been assigned to defend the prisoner did not appear. This made Judge Cowing angry, and he remarked that that was the fourth time that lawyers assigned to cases had failed to appear. Then the Judge asked H. Digby Johnson to defend the prisoner.

Mr. Johnson said the defendant had informed him that a missionary named Mrs. Clark visited him in the Tombs and promised to engage counsel for him. She did engage a certain lawyer, but when that man found that he could not get any money he would not act. Mr. Johnson continued:

"From my own experience, I can say that the practice of law in these courts is being lowered to a plane of degredation that renders it impossible for a gentleman to follow the profession of criminal law. There are lawyers who engage runners that constantly beslege the Tombs for all prisoners, and offer them lawyers' services. It is their practice to drop the case when they find there is no money in it, and in one case where I was engaged as many as thirty-five lawyers had called on the prisoner. Unless something is done, I shall follow the example of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, and withdraw from the practice of the criminal law."

Judge Cowing said he had been told of the practice carried on by some lawyers, and knew that several eminent criminal lawyers staid away from the courts on that account. He suggested that the Warden of the Tombs be asked to prevent women missionaries from using their position to secure clients for certain lawyers.

TROLLEY WIRE IGNITES GAS.

Merry Blaze in the Centre of a Brooklyn Street.

A cross wire supporting a trolley wire in Halsey Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning gave way and became charged with electricity. One end struck upon a rail, and the other end was caught on a gas post at the side of the street, and before it was dislodged a hole had been burned in the post and the gas which escaped was ignited. In another moment flames leaped from three or four holes in the gas main in the middle of the street and burned for about an hour, when workmen from the gas company arrived and stopped the leakages. A report was spread that the entire street was in a blaze, and that a trolley car filled with passengers was endangered and quite a crowd collected. But the report was unfounded.

Killed by a Trolley Car.

Louis Kitay, nine years old, of 589 Driggs Avenue, was run over and instantly killed last evening by a trolley car near his home.

The boy was crossing Metropolitan Avenue, near Driggs Avenue, when Metropolitan Avenue Car No. 437 struck him. He was thrown under the front wheels, and his head was frightfully crushed. Frank Mace of 364 South Fourth Street, the motorman, was arrested.

MR. OTTENDORFER'S RETURN.

Has Been in Europe for His Health—Talks of Political Situation.

Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer was a passenger on the steamship Fürst Bismarck, which arrived yesterday. He had spent three months in Europe. At his home, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, he said last evening that the trip across the water was made solely in quest of health, and that he had been greatly benefited. He visited Switzerland, where he spent five weeks of his vacation, and he devoted six weeks to drinking the waters of Carlsbad Springs. The intervening time he passed in visiting various cities on the Continent.

"How do the people abroad construe Prince Bismarck's expressions on silver, as contained in his answer to the letter from Gov. Culberson of Texas?" a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked Mr. Ottendorfer.

"I had many conversations on the subject," he answered, "and the only solution I can give is that Bismarck does not understand the situation. He admitted as much, and that is the sentiment in Germany. He is a statesman, but when the authenticity of the letter to Gov. Culberson was established, it created so much surprise that really few could thoroughly comprehend just what he intended to convey, and the general impression abroad is that he was misinformed as to the conditions that exist in this country, and expressed those views upon a false premise."

"Are the European investors in American securities alarmed at the situation?"

"No. A number of them were for a while querulous, but their fears were easily set at rest. No one abroad believes that Bryan has any chance of success, and confidence in the honesty and integrity of the American people was not shaken. A few women who hold American collaterals, not to any vast extent, however, were a little agitated over the possible result in the coming election, but their fears have been allayed."

"How do you regard the political situation?"

"I cannot say much about the result, but I have no doubt myself that Bryan will be defeated. Since the first day that I heard of his nomination—I was in Switzerland at the time—I have felt assured that, standing on that platform, he could not win."

"What do you think the Palmer and Buckner ticket will accomplish?"

"I am an Elector on that ticket, and while we do not expect to elect it, in some States it will secure the Electoral ticket for McKinley, and thus aid the maintaining of the Government's honor. I am a tariff reformer, but consider the money question paramount to all others. The tariff can be reformed in a few years, but it would require a lifetime to recover from the great mistake of the free coinage of silver. I believe that McKinley will be elected, but I hope the Republicans are mistaken in their belief that the next Congress will meddle with the tariff.

"As soon as the platform was adopted at Chicago, the delegates from New-York and the other sound-money States should have protested then and there. They should have named a ticket, and the result would have been different. It might have ended in the naming of another man than Bryan. Anyway, it would have prevented certain delegates from claiming to be representatives of the Democratic Party. The platform is not Democratic, but, in its entirety, Populistic."

"How will the German-Americans vote?"

"They will vote for McKinley in the States where their votes are needed; otherwise, they will vote for the Palmer and Buckner Electors."

TO BUILD A NEW CHURCH.

Divine Paternity Congregation Gets Lots on Central Park West.

Through the agency of Messrs. Slawson and Hobbs, real estate brokers, the six lots on the southwest corner of Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street have been acquired for the Fourth Universalist Society, the Church of the Divine Paternity, the Rev. Charles H. Eaton, pastor, now worshipping at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

The matter has been in negotiation for the past three months, the obstacle to the sale being the restriction agreement on the lot on Seventy-sixth Street, commencing 125 feet west of Central Park West. It was necessary to obtain the signatures of forty-three property owners waiving their rights in the restriction of this lot to a private dwelling and allowing a church to be constructed thereon.

The sellers were as follows: The corner of Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, 26.2 by 100 feet, and the lot adjoining on Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 102.2 feet, William H. Scott and E. B. Crowell; the lot adjoining the corner on Central Park West, 25 by 100 feet, Charles H. Luddington; two lots on Central Park West, 51 by 100 feet, commencing 51.2 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, for the estate of Albert E. Putnam, and one lot on the south side of West Seventy-sixth Street, commencing 125 feet west of Central Park West, for Robert C. Ferguson.

The price paid for the lots was $180,000. The society proposes to erect a handsome church on the corner, which is opposite the property selected for the site of the new building for the New-York Historical Society.

STOLE MONEY FOR CANDY.

Jersey City Girls Mystified a Grocer for Some Time.

Szepora Haager, a sixteen-year-old girl, was locked in the woman's prison at Jersey City yesterday, charged with grand larceny. She lives with her brother-in-law, Gottfried Neumann, at 8 Graham Street.

For some time John Wurster, a grocer at 495 Central Avenue, has missed money from his till. He could not detect the culprit, and went to the police, and yesterday morning Detective Holderer concealed himself in a room at the rear of the store.

Shortly after Szepora Haager entered. She carried a pail which she wanted filled with coal. Wurster went out to the coalbox to fill the pail. Then, Detective Holderer says, the girl lifted herself to the counter, opened the money drawer, and took something out. Holderer seized her and found in her hand a marked one-dollar note. The girl said she had taken the money to buy candy. Police Justice Douglass held her for examination.

For Passing Trade Dollars.

John H. Blue, who swindled several persons in Jersey City a month ago by inducing them to give him a five-dollar note in exchange for trade dollars that were worth only 51 cents each, was arraigned for trial in the Special Sessions Court yesterday.

He said he had paid a lawyer $40 to defend him, but at the last moment his counsel had deserted him, and James D. Manning was assigned to conduct the defense.

Mr. Manning set up that Judge Hudspeth had no jurisdiction, and the case was adjourned and taken under advisement. Henry W. Colston, a veteran reporter, who got three of the trade dollars, is using them as campaign arguments.

Featherbed Lane No More.

At the meeting of the Board of Street Opening in the City Hall yesterday, Controller Fitch proposed that Featherbed Lane be henceforth known as Strong Avenue.

The lane, or street, or avenue is between Inwood and Jerome Avenues, at One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, in the annexed district. It was locally familiar for many years on account of the frequent State appropriations for its improvement. It was never improved until it became a part of New-York City, but now that its rugged, stony bottom has been leveled off so that a wagon can pass without losing all its springs, the name is somewhat of a misnomer.

The Harlemites will have an opportunity to be heard on the subject before any final decision is made.

A BROKEN SUGAR CONTRACT.

One Explanation of the Rumors About Arbuckle Brothers.

The Stock Exchange bears who have been trying with all their strength to put down the price of Sugar Trust stock have relied almost entirely for the past week upon the rumors and stories of an opposition factory to be built by the big coffee house of Arbuckle Brothers.

These rumors have been very persistently reiterated and very industriously circulated. They have taken various forms and shapes and colors, and they have grown as they passed from mouth to mouth. Yesterday a Wall Street news agency came out with the news that Arbuckle Brothers were only one member of a syndicate, composed mostly of Western capitalists, who were preparing to fight the Sugar Trust.

But throughout the whole discussion there has been no confirmation of the stories, and there has been nothing to show that Arbuckle Brothers were in any way disposed to enter the sugar business or to engage in any active competition with the trust. There may, however, be some grounds for the rumors, and there is an explanation of them, which, although it could not be entirely confirmed, comes from a most excellent source, and may be considered suggestive at least.

Some time ago there was patented a scheme for making a block of granulated sugar about the size of the ordinary sugar loaf, having in its centre some coffee essence. The loaf was to be dropped into a cup of hot water, and the result would be a cup of coffee. It is stated that Arbuckle Brothers bought this patent and made a contract with the Sugar Company to turn out the sugar.

As the story goes, the company turned out some of these goods and then notified Arbuckle Brothers of an advance in price. That firm very promptly refused to meet the advance, and told Sugar Trust officials that if they insisted on it the contract would be taken away from them and Arbuckle Brothers would erect their own plant and make the goods themselves.

This story could not be conformed yesterday, but it is very likely that the facts of it have formed the basis for the many and varied rumors that have been floated in the stock market lately.

The stories concerning Arbuckle Brothers entering the sugar trade are generally discredited in Wall Street. As one man said yesterday: "They are too old and too conservative a house to go into anything of this kind. Their line is coffee, and I do not believe that they are going to turn sugar manufacturers."

The substance of the foregoing story was told to a representative of the firm of Arbuckle Brothers, at 111 Front Street, yesterday. After giving the matter some thought, the representative said: "It is an interesting story, but the policy of Arbuckle Brothers is to say nothing about any rumors concerning their business affairs or plans. I regret that we can not give you any information on this point."

ADMIRE THEIR NEW HOUSE.

Friends of Lawyers Visit the Bar Association's Fine Building.

The new house of the New-York Bar Association, in West Forty-fourth Street, was thrown open yesterday afternoon for inspection by the friends of the members. Admission was by card, and the reception hours were between 1 P. M. and 6 P. M.

The house will be open again to-day for visitors with cards.

Among those who were present yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, William Allen Butler, Jr., Miss Helen H. Greeley, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kingsbury, the Rev. Sidney G. Law and daughter, Miss Elizabeth Eames, Stewart W. Eames, Corliss F. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Daniels, Mrs. A. Walker Otis, Mrs. Anne K. Hatch, Mrs. Homer H. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace F. Peck, Mrs. Le Roy Brown, Mrs. L. S. de Ritas, J. M. Fernandez, W. K. Moore, R. P. Chittenden, J. J. R. Croes, Mrs. J. J. Croly, Albert G. Voight, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Dr. and Mrs. J. Van Darn Young, Miss Van Wyck, Miss Van Vliet, Mrs. Benjamin Haight, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Smith, Mrs. Ray de Barrie, Miss Grace Vernon, Justice Frederick Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, the Misses Davis, John H. Jones, Theodore Seligman, Miss Anne Brown, Philip Carpenter, John H. Wood, Joseph Larocque, H. E. Gregory, Dr. George H. Cohill, Manuel H. Cardozo, Mrs. E. V. Tronali, Mrs. Lucy A. Beers, Mrs. A. H. Smith, Edward P. Fowler, Mrs. John R. Stevens, Daniel Wolfe Bishop, Miss Elsie G. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. N. Walker Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Goffe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Fowler, Dr. Ralph Newman, Mrs. Harriet Webb, William T. Lawson, George F. Betts, Mrs. Theodore F. Jackson, Mrs. A. D. Kenyon, Oliver L. Jones, C. C. Chipman, Mrs. F. W. Sutton, Mrs. James W. Hawes, Dr. John Allen, Miss Whiton, Mrs. Brandreth Symonds, Prof. Alfred N. Fuller, Major W. W. Nevin, Miron Winslow, Thomas Carter, and Henry Randolph Steele.

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.

Magistrate Crane Refuses a Warrant for Mrs. Barnwell's Doctor.

Mrs. Marion Barnwell, who was arrested Thursday accused of having consented to an illegal operation and who was taken from her room at 226 West Thirty-ninth Street to the prison ward at Bellevue, was too ill yesterday to leave the hospital and face her accusers in the Jefferson Market Court.

Capt. Schmittberger of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, who ordered the woman's arrest, subpoenaed to the Jefferson Market Court Mrs. Mary Shepard, who keeps the boarding house, 226 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Mrs. H. Kolb, and asked for a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Henry Kolb of 356 West Forty-second Street, who had been in attendance on Mrs. Barnwell.

Mrs. Kolb, who notified the police that a crime had been committed, is the divorced wife of Dr. Kolb. She told Magistrate Crane that she was sure Dr. Kolb was guilty, and Mrs. Shepard testified that he had visited Mrs. Barnwell twice. Mrs. Kolb admitted, under the Magistrate's cross-examination, that she had no evidence to support her belief. Magistrate Crane refused to grant a warrant.

Mrs. Barnwell has from the first insisted that the suspicions of the police were groundless. Barnwell is her stage name. She was known at the boarding house as Mrs. C. Helphenstein. Her husband quarreled with her a few days ago and left her. When Capt. Schmittberger sent to Bellevue to have Mrs. Barnwell brought to the police court and learned that she was too ill to be moved, he telephoned to Coroner Hoeber to go and take her ante-mortem statement.

When the Coroner arrived at the hospital he learned that she was in no danger of death and would probably be well enough to leave in a few days. She spoke to him freely and explained Dr. Kolb's connection with the case, while denying that there was any just cause for her arrest.

AGAINST HER FATHER-IN-LAW.

Mrs. Bertha Preston Says He Alienated Her Husband's Affection.

Mrs. Bertha Preston of 1,047 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday had papers served upon her father-in-law, Dr. Henry G. Preston of Adelphi Street and Greene Avenue, in a suit for $50,000 damages for alienating her husband's affections.

Dr. Preston is one of the best-known physicians in the Hill district of Brooklyn. His son, Henry G. Preston, Jr., about three years ago married Miss Langford, whose father is employed at the Clarendon Hotel, much against his father's wishes. Dr. Preston said Miss Langford's social standing was not equal to his son's, and, it is asserted, he tried in every way to separate the couple, finally sending his son to Japan. The latter is now in Yokohama. Mrs. Preston has a child twenty-one months old.

The Colibris Midgets Going Home.

The Colibris midget troupe will sail to-day on the steamer Bourgogne for Havre. It is said that their engagement here resulted so disastrously that their manager was compelled to cable on Thursday for $400 to take them home.

It was understood that Mr. Hammerstein was arranging a road tour for the troupe through the Eastern States.

JULIUS SEIBERT ARRESTED.

Mrs. Purdy Accuses Him of Grand Larceny in Selling Lots.

Julius Seibert, President of the S. and S. Manufacturing Company, with offices in the Gerken Building, at Chambers Street and West Broadway, was arrested and arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Mott in the Centre Street Police Court on a charge of grand larceny. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for examination Friday afternoon next.

The complainant was Mrs. Annie Purdy of 455 West Forty-eighth Street. The company of which Mr. Seibert is the head is a manufacturer of soap. In each package are coupons which entitle the holder by presenting a certain number to purchase lots in a town founded by the company called Bedford, about fifty miles from the city on the Hudson River. Mrs. Purdy claims that she was induced last February to buy three lots, for which she paid $100, and which is the sum she charges Mr. Seibert with unlawfully appropriating. She alleges that the lots she picked out were on the hillside, and very near the railway station of the town. Later, she asserts, her husband was induced to purchase two more lots in the same block, for which he paid $50.

In August last, Mrs. Purdy, in her complaint, says they decided to build on the lots. Then it was found that the lots in her deeds were in a swamp, half of a mile from the hillside property. Mrs. Purdy went to Mr. Seibert, who told her a mistake had been made, and that he would deed her better lots than the ones she had picked, but they would cost $20 additional per lot. It was upon this statement that Magistrate Mott issued he warrant. Mrs. Purdy also says that she has since learned that at the time Seibert deeded her the hillside lots he had, at a previous date, conveyed them to other parties.

After the court proceedings, Mr. Seibert denied that he had ever wronged Mrs. Purdy. "She purchased lots from us just the same as any one else," said he, "and I know, from investigation, got the lots she wanted at that time. Since then the hillside property has become more valuable, and now she wants to get them changed."

Lawyer Samuel Johnson, Mrs. Purdy's counsel, stated yesterday that he had a score or more of similar complaints to make against Seibert, and that additional persons who claimed to have been wronged by the company were turning up each day. Seibert is well known among the Germans of the city, and is said to have made a large sum of money from his soap and real estate scheme. He lives at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue.

WORK FOR HONEST MONEY.

Campaign Business Being Pushed by National Democrats.

The business of the campaign is being pushed with great vigor and determination at the headquarters of the National Democratic Party in East Twenty-third Street. The committee is arranging to distribute many thousand cards bearing extracts from speeches of old leaders, defining the position of the Democratic Party on the money question.

Among the letters received at the headquarters yesterday was one from Chairman John S. Rossell of the Wilmington (Del.) committee. Speaking of a big mass meeting that was held in that city, Mr. Rossell said: "De Lancey Nicoll's speech was a masterly presentation of the great issues involved in the campaign and was most favorably commented upon. We are very grateful to you for having sent him to us."

A telegram was received from ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson stating that the sound-money Democrats were well organized in Michigan and were doing effective campaign work.

The National Committee is devoting attention to North Carolina, where the prospects for a large vote for Palmer and Buckner are excellent. The sound-money Democrats of that State have established a newspaper at Oxford, called "The Democrat, which carries a large amount of information on the money question, such as will interest the farmers, and the reports from that State indicate that this class of voters is disposed to give a good deal of consideration to the argument on the gold side of the question.

Col. Fellows will leave for West Virginia to-day, and will speak at Huntington Monday night. Senator Lindsay has arranged to make speeches with Col. Fellows at Hopkinsville, Bowling Green, and Richmond, three of the most important points in Kentucky, on Oct. 15, 17, and 19, respectively. They will go thence to Tennessee, and will speak at Nashville and Memphis and three other points in that State. Then they will return to Kentucky for further campaign work.

J. D. ELWELL'S EXPULSION.

Manhattan Chess Club's Action May Be Taken into Court.

The expulsion of John D. Elwell from the Manhattan Chess Club Thursday evening upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors has caused much comment among the chess players of this city and Brooklyn. Mr. Elwell was one of the oldest members of the Manhattan Chess Club, and is also a prominent member of the Brooklyn Chess Club. The charge against him was that he had opened a letter signed by J. Mona Lesser, dated Boston, May 28, 1896, and addressed to the President of the Manhattan Chess Club. Mr. Elwell did not attend Thursday night's meeting, nor did he appear before the Directors, but he served a written protest on the club and the Directors.

Mr. Elwell's explanation of the affair is that the letter came, with the envelope, addressed to him; that as soon as he saw that the letter was intended for the President of the club he inclosed it in one of his envelopes, and addressed it to the President with the indorsement that it had been inadvertently sent to him. Mr. Elwell contended that a member of the club saw Mr. Lesser and got an explanation that supported his story. He asserts that the Directors suppressed this explanation, and acted as accusers, prosecutors, and judges in his case. He intends to apply to the courts to restore him to membership.

CHECK WAS NOT PAID.

Charles A. Crane, a Hoboken Business Man, Was Therefore Arrested.

Charles A. Crane, formerly paying teller of the First National Bank of Hoboken, the youngest son of Bethuel N. Crane, one of the oldest and best-known citizens of that place, was arraigned before Recorder McDonough yesterday on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He was released under $1,000 bail, furnished by Oscar Trommel, the Gansevoort Market dealer.

Mr. Crane's accuser is Carl Rusack of Second and River Streets, a saloon keeper, who obliged him recently by cashing for him a check for $150 on the Madison National Bank. It is dated Sept. 12, and signed by "R. M. Hancock."

The check was protested. Mr. Rusack was notified, and he made a demand on Mr. Crane. The latter promised to settle, if given a little time. Mr. Rusack consented, but grew tired of waiting, and made complaint to the Recorder.

There is talk that this is not the first check over which Mr. Crane has had trouble. He has not been wild, but has been hard pressed in his business. He declares the check was taken by him in good faith, and that he will be vindicated when he hears from Mr. Hancock, who drew it.

Released Prisoner Too Quickly.

The Hudson County Jail authorities, at Jersey City, have discovered that they turned loose a prisoner who should still be in jail. He is Frank Daly, who was acquitted Wednesday of a charge of selling policy tickets. The jail officials could find no other charge and Daly was released on an order from County Clerk Fisher. Later it was discovered that Daly had pleaded guilty on July 27 to a charge of having lottery slips in his possession. He has not been found. As soon as he was released he went to New-York. Judge Hudspeth will investigate the matter.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW-YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

Note one fact:

You can pay less for clothes—there's no end of trash being offered just now—but you can't buy thoroughly good clothes under our prices.

We have an undisputed leadership to maintain in Brooklyn, and a comparatively new business to build up in New-York.

We possess all the advantages that accrue to large manufacturers, and except in cases where clothes are sacrificed, **we are never undersold.**

Suits $12 to $40.
Top Coats $12 to $40.
Trousers $3.50 to $10.

Nobody sells a better Hat for $3.
Our Ready-made Liveries are perfect in style.
An uncommonly good Top Coat for $15.
Fowne's Walking Glove, (the $2 sort,) $1.50.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?
Reefer

Saturday
October 10-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

LATHROP IS EXONERATED

GOV. MORTON DISMISSES ALL CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

The Governor Says the Duties of Superintendent of Prisons Are Too Multiform to be Mastered by One Man—He Derived No Benefit from Any Delinquencies Charged—Had No Knowledge of Irregularities—Nothing to Justify Removal.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—The oft-repeated charges made during the past two years against Gen. Austin Lathrop as Superintendent of State Prisons were dismissed to-day by Gov. Morton. The charges were originally made against Gen. Lathrop in February, 1895, and a special committee of the Senate was appointed to investigate them. This committee reported its findings to Gov. Morton. The Governor refused to act thereon because no specific charges accompanied the report.

In September, 1895, ex-Congressman Weaver and former Sheriff White of Plattsburg presented formal charges against Gen. Lathrop, which were based upon the report of the Senate Investigating Committee. At the time the Prison Superintendent filed an answer denying the charges, and the Governor appointed A. R. Brown of Watertown as special Commissioner to investigate them. The report of Commissioner Brown was filed last June, and the decision of the Governor is based upon that report. Accompanying his decision the Governor writes an exhaustive opinion of 12,000 words, in which he reviews each of the thirteen specifications. The charges against Superintendent Lathrop were gross malfeasance and neglect of duty.

The Governor reviews with painstaking detail the testimony relating to each charge, and the result of his conclusions as to each specification is given in the summing up of the proof, and is in almost every instance favorable to the Superintendent. He then says: "From a very early period in our history, the details of the management and control of the prisons have been under the direct charge of agents and Wardens. The Superintendent's actual control is somewhat circumscribed, because he has only the appointment of the agent, the Warden, the physician, and the Chaplain. He cannot appoint the other subordinate officers, but he may vete appointment by the agent and Warden. The Wardens exercise the general management and control of the prisons, and have not been always subject to the close and particular watchfulness in matters of detail that was perhaps expected of the officer charged with the supervision of prison affairs. The Superintendent has constantly under his general supervision more than 4,000 prisoners, and the management of the system requires the services of nearly 450 officers and employes. Many matters of detail must necessarily be committed to subordinates, and the utmost vigilance would not, perhaps, enable the Superintendent to keep himself informed concerning all the daily transactions in all the prisons.

Complaint Mostly Negative.

"The complaint, against the Superintendent is mostly of a negative character; not that he had any positive knowledge of the irregularities charged or was a party to them, but that he relied too implicitly upon the proper performance of duty by his appointees."

The transactions connected with Clinton Prison relate mainly to the alleged laxity of discipline which permits unusual liberty to certain convicts. Of this the Governor says: "It appears, however, that the prisoners who are so trusted or privileged are usually men whose conduct has been exceptionally good, and have but a short time longer to serve, and who would not be likely to forfeit their good-conduct commutation and commit another crime by making escape. Furthermore, the custom has been in vogue since the establishment of the prison, some fifty years ago, and the employment of these men in outside duties results in some considerable saving to the State."

"I am not willing to overrule the Superintendent's judgment and remove him from office because he does not take the same view of the conduct of the Wardens which is entertained by some other persons. Something must still be left to his discretion, and there should be no Executive interference with it unless it clearly appears that he is trying to shield official misconduct or manifests a lack of comprehension of the responsibilities of supervision with which he is charged. Mr. Lathrop has had charge of the prisons more than nine years. During his incumbency the prisons have been the subject of frequent legislative and other official scrutiny and examination, and, except as the charges set forth in the petition in this proceeding, I am not aware of any complaint against his administration. While this circumstance alone could not be deemed sufficient to exculpate an officer who is actually guilty of an offense, nevertheless a long and satisfactory service at the head of a great department should have some weight in determining the question of his removal. Whatever delinquencies may have occurred at either of the prisons, it is not claimed that the Superintendent derived any personal profit or benefit from any of them, or that he was concerned in or had knowledge of irregularities.

Dismissal of the Charges.

"I cannct commend all of the transactions which have been the subject of investigation in this proceeding, nor, on the other hand, do I feel called upon to declare affirmatively that any subordinate officer should be removed, but I think enough has been shown to warrant the people of the State in expecting the most thorough watchfulness hereafter in the administration of prison affairs. In my opinion, the facts disclosed are not sufficient to warrant the finding that the Superintendent has been guilty of negligence or misconduct which would justify his removal, and the charges are therefore dismissed."

Cardinal Satolli Meets Edison.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Coxe, personal friends of Cardinal Satolli, gave a luncheon to-day in honor of the Cardinal at their residence, on Harrison Street, East Orange. In the Cardinal's party were the Right Rev. Bishop Wigger, the Right Rev. Mgr. Doane, and several others. The luncheon was a select affair, and but few invitations were issued on account of the fact that Mrs. Coxe is in mourning for her daughter, of whom she was recently bereft.

After the luncheon the Cardinal and his party, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Coxe, were driven to Llewellyn Park, the home of Thomas A. Edison, where the Cardinal met the inventor for the first time. Mr. Edison escorted the Cardinal and party through the grounds and laboratory. He entertained them with exhibitions of the workings of some of his latest inventions. The party expressed themselves astonished at some of the marvelous inventions.

Shipping in Saulte Ste. Marie Canal.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 9.—The total number of vessels that passed through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal from the opening of navigation in May until Sept. 30 was 4,264, with a tonnage of 3,749,472, and freight amounting to 3,840,006 tons. It is not possible to give comparative figures, as the canal was opened for only about ten weeks last year, the total number of vessels passing through in that period being 1,175.

MRS. BURT RE-ELECTED.

W. C. T. U. Not in Sympathy with Anthony Comstock's Friends.

The State Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in the Emanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, ended yesterday with a final defeat for the friends of Anthony Comstock and a victory for Mrs. Burt, who was re-elected as State President.

The convention began yesterday morning with most of the delegates in good humor. The Anthony Comstock matter having been set aside by a doubtful indorsement, every one seemed satisfied except Mrs. Martin, who was still fighting for "recognition." Her purpose, she declared, was to get on the stand and make a speech, though she said "the Lord only knows what they'll let me say when I get there." The delegates were determined to prevent her speaking.

As usual, there was a great amount of unfinished business, and as it was the last day everything was done quickly. Delegates made their reports short, and were frequently reminded of the time.

The first disagreement occurred when the Executive Committe reported in favor of increasing the President's salary from $550 to $750 per year. Much objection was made. Mrs. Martin spoke many times, and took occasion to inform the convention once more that her work as Superintendent of the National Purity Committee had been indorsed by the National Convention, Miss Willard, and Lady Henry Somerset, and many million members of the organization. The report of the committee was adopted. The salary of the Treasurer was increased from $350 to $375 a year.

The election of officers was the exciting event of the day. Mrs. Mary Towne Burt had been President twelve years, and Mrs. Martin's fight in favor of Comstock and against her had enlisted in her favor the sympathies of most of the delegates. A strong administration party labored to get their candidate a big majority. They were successful. Only about a sixth of the votes cast were found to be against Mrs. Burt, and only two or three of these were for Mrs. Martin.

Mrs. Burt, who had retired when the voting began, was led on the stage by a committee of eight. She was weeping. The delegates arose and many waved their handkerchiefs. Mrs. Burt said, between her sobs, that during all her years of work in the association, no past year had produced the only unpleasantness. She was cheered heartily when she sat down. A moment later she left the stage.

The other officers elected were: Vice President—Mrs. Ella A. Boole; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Frances Graham; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Nellie Hutchinson; Treasurer—Mrs. Ellen Tenney.

Another letter from Anthony Comstock appeared yesterday. He made a defense against what he called the unjust attack the convention made upon him in its resolution of Thursday.

THE NORTH SIDE PROTESTS.

A Change as to Street Improvements in the New Charter.

The north side is much agitated over one of the provisions of the proposed charter of Greater New-York. That part of New-York which is known as the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards now has a separate Department of Street Improvement. It has worked satisfactorily to the inhabitants of those wards, and they do not want to give it up for the innovation proposed in the "borough" system of the new charter.

Ex-Judge J. C. Julius Langbein, who lives in the north side, said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that a petition is now circulating among the taxpayers above the Harlem urging the Greater New-York Commissioners not to "substitute an appointed Deputy of a central department in place of the elective Commissioner of Street Improvements now in charge of all that section of New-York north of the Harlem River, except that included in the public parks."

"Everybody will sign the petition," said ex-Judge Langbein, "and we hope that it will have the desired effect. It would be a great inconvenience, besides a cause of long delays, for us to be forced to come twelve miles to see a central department before any needed public improvement could be made. The petition is not too emphatic when it says that 'as citizens and property owners of said wards we have seen the marked advance in our section of the city north of the Harlem River, due mainly to the work laid out and the improvements already accomplished by the said department during the last five years, and believing as we do this improved condition of affairs can only be continued and advanced by the preservation of this separate department, so constituted.' Commissioner Haffen of our Department of Street Improvements has said he would resign at once if he thought that his resignation would insure the continuance of the present system.

"The borough system," continued ex-Judge Langbein, "together with some other features of the charter, will be found very unpopular and will result in the unseating of the political party that is responsible for them. The other objectionable features I have in mind just now are the reductions in the wages of the policemen and firemen. Our police force and our Fire Department are both excellent, and the people will not, I believe, consent to any cutting down of their wages."

Ex-Judge Langbein said that the matter of the petition from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards would be taken up Monday night by the North Side Board of Trade.

ALTGELD'S BROKEN PLEDGES.

He Encourages the Making of Cigars in Joliet Penitentiary.

The trade journal Tobacco of this city will publish to-day a report from Chicago upon the manufacture of cigars by the convicts in the Joliet (Ill.) Penitentiary. Gov. Altgeld, in his campaign, denounced convict labor as the ruinous competitor of free labor, and pledged himself to put a stop to such competition in the State. After his election, however, he secured an appropriation from the Legislature to establish certain industries among the convicts. Among these was that of cigarmaking, and the convicts were soon turning out a half million cigars a week. To secure this product a position in the market Gov. Altgeld had the cigarboxes labeled with a factory number, as is customary with the trade.

As soon as it was learned that the penitentiary cigars were on the market the tobacco journals and unions began so hot a war on the convict product that Gov. Altgeld, to divert the fire, had the factory number changed, under which number the cigars are still on the market.

Tobacco is also informed that the Legislature of Illinois recently passed a bill abolishing convict labor wherever it competed with free labor, and that Gov. Altgeld refused to approve it.

Weds, but Does Not Resign.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The President to-day appointed Mrs. Mary V. Wilson Postmaster at Lebanon, Ohio. She has for the last year and a half been Postmaster there, but held her commission as Miss Mary Proctor. She was recently married, which necessitated a bond and new commission. If confirmed by the Senate her term of office will continue for the next four years from the date of her new commission. This is one of the unusual cases in the department.

PLAYING WITH GREAT CARE

CHESS MASTERS AT BUDA-PESTH ON THEIR METTLE.

Games in the Fourth Round Won by Winawer, Pillsbury, Charousek, and Tschigorin from Maroczy, Popiel, Noa, and Janowski—Contests Drawn Between Schlechter and Tarrasch and Marco and Walbrodt—Very Fine Chess Playing.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 9.—The fourth round of the international chess tournament was played this morning with the following pairing: Schlechter vs. Tarrasch, Maroczy vs. Winawer, Popiel vs. Pillsbury, Noa vs. Charousek, Marco vs. Walbrodt, and Janowski vs. Tschigorin, the bye falling to Albin. The day's play was notable for the deliberation and care shown at all the boards.

The game between Janowski and Tschigorin was a great and brilliant effort on the part of both of those masters and it attracted much attention. Popiel's stubborn stand after being practically beaten in the opening by Pillsbury was very notable, as was the clever perpetual check which Walbrodt succeeded in obtaining against Marco.

The narrow escape of Dr. Tarrasch from defeat at the hands of Schlechter also was the subject of no little comment.

This evening at the conclusion of the round the following summary of the play was posted:

FOURTH ROUND.

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Won by
Schlecter-Tarrasch	Bishop's	44	Drawn.
Maroczy-Winawer	Vienna	39	Winawer.
Popiel-Pillsbury	Bishop's	59	Pillsbury.
Noa-Charousek	4 Knights	54	Charousek.
Marco-Walbrodt	Ruy Lopez	81	Drawn.
Janowski-Tschigorin	Q. G. decl'd.	39	Tschigorin.
Albin a bye.			

On his second move Schlechter played his bishop to bishop's fourth, which was met by Tarrasch with Q. Kt.—K. B. 3. At the 1 o'clock adjournment the game was so even that a draw seemed inevitable. On resuming the contest this afternoon, Tarrasch tried to force a win and got into serious difficulties thereby, from which he extricated himself with rare skill, regaining the drawn position, at which the game was abandoned when forty-four moves had been made.

Maroczy opened a Vienna game with Winawer, which his admirers presently thought he would win. Later the tide turned as a result of the Warsaw veteran's masterly manoeuvrings, and when thirty-nine moves had been made Maroczy was forced to resign by reason of most skillful play on Winawer's part.

Popiel also played Q. B.—B. 4 in his game with Pillsbury, but the American showed such superiority in developing his game that the Russian was fairly beaten in the opening. Then when his game was in a desperate way, Popiel pulled himself together and held Pillsbury off for fifty-nine moves before surrendering.

The Four Knights' game between Noa and Charousek led to an even position for both players through the opening. In the middle game Charousek outplayed Noa, who made a desperate fight, which lasted for fifty-four moves before white was forced to resign.

Walbrodt turned his defense against Marco's Ruy Lopez into the attack, and went in for heroics with more force than judgment. Presently, when the little Berliner's attack was exhausted, and he was minus material, he espied a chance for a perpetual check, which enabled him to draw on his thirty-first move.

The game between Janowski and Tschigorin, at the Queen's Gambit declined, was a splendid exhibition of brilliant, profound, and correct chess, both players exerting themselves to the utmost, and winning the admiration of all who saw the contest.

The victory of Tschigorin, after thirty-nine moves, was by a masterful combination, which will be preserved in the classics of chess.

Appended are the scores of all the competitors up to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
*Albin	1½	1½	Popiel	2½	1½
Charousek	3½	½	Schlechter	2½	1½
*Janowski	1½	1½	*Tarrasch	1	2
*Marco	1	2	Tschigorin	3½	½
Maroczy	1	3	Walbrodt	2½	1½
Noa	½	3½	Winawer	3	1
Pillsbury	2½	1½			

*Had a bye.

Total number of games won.....24
Total number of games lost.....24
Total number of games still to be played.....54

To-morrow the players will meet in the fifth round as follows: Walbrodt vs. Janowski, Charousek vs. Marco, Pillsbury vs. Noa, Winawer vs. Popiel, Tarrasch vs. Maroczy, Albin vs. Schlechter, Tschigorin a bye.

TWO CONGRESSIONAL FIGHTS.

Cummings Has an Up-Hill Struggle—Opposition to Hess.

Amos J. Cummings realizes that he has an up-hill fight in his race for re-election in the Tenth Congressional District. His Republican opponent is ex-Police Justice Clarence E. Meade. It was only Cummings's great personal popularity that elected him in that district when he ran a year ago, and besides, his Republican opponent did not make an aggressive campaign.

John C. Sheehan's Assembly district is in the Twelfth Congressional, and it is claimed that in order to utilize Cummings's personal popularity he forced him to make this fight.

Mr. Cummings lives in the Seventh Congressional District, and he wanted to run there, where he would have had a reasonable chance of election, but Sheehan would not consent. Should Cummings be defeated, he and his friends will hold Sheehan responsible. His only hope is his strength with the labor vote, which is very strong along the western side of his district—bordered by the river. He has always received the support of the Grand Army of the Republic, but this year the vote of that organization is mostly for honest money. Fred S. Gibbs, the Republican National Committeeman, who is the son-in-law of the Republican candidate, has charge of the Republican campaign, and is making a most aggressive canvass.

The prospects of Col. George B. McClellan's election over Charles A. Hess in the Twelfth Congressional District continue to improve. The Tammany men, led by John Scannell, say they will not make any further opposition to him. At all events, no Tammany men will fight him openly. The better class of Republicans are becoming more and more pronounced in their opposition to Hess, and they are likely to make an organized effort against him. William Leary, who is leading them, intends issuing a circular giving Hess's resignation from the Republican Club in April, 1893, and also reproducing Hess's interviews at the time, in which he spoke of joining Tammany Hall.

To make up for this disaffection to some extent, Commissioner Jacob Hess, who has charge of his brother's campaign, is trying to capture the theatrical vote. A large proportion of the members of that profession live in the Twelfth District. This vote is particularly large this year, because so many theatrical companies will not take the road until after the election. Commissioner Hess's son is an actor, and he himself is extremely popular with the profession.

Teachers College Classes.

The Teachers College will begin its Saturday classes to-day at Morningside Heights. The departments are psychology, English, kindergarten, science, domestic science and art, and manual training. There will be afternoon classes in methods of teaching Latin, Greek, mathematics, history, science, and manual training. Information regarding the classes will be furnished by the President of the college, Walter L. Hervey.

MRS. KOCH'S TALE OF WOE.

Driven from City to City, She Says, Because of Her Misfortune.

A neatly dressed German woman, about 40 years old was araigned yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court by Policeman Sheldon of the Leonard Street Station House, who charged her with vagrancy. He had found her wandering about the neighborhood of the Desbrosses Street Ferry Thursday evening, and when he asked her what she was doing she replied that she was a stranger and had neither money nor home.

She gave her name as Mrs. Matilda Koch. She exclaimed in court: "Why should I be dragged into a station house like a criminal and be locked up all night like a dangerous animal and a menace to society? I have been driven from city to city and from prison to prison. Why? Because I am poor and sick. Is it a crime to be poor? I am not to blame for my poverty, and society has ostracized me as though I was a leper."

Mrs. Koch told the Magistrate that she and her husband came to the United States about five years ago, and settled in Fort Wayne, Ind. Her husband's business prospered, but about a year ago he died. What little money they had saved was spent in doctors' bills and funeral expenses.

"When the earth closed upon my husband, I was alone in the world," said the woman. "I tried to earn a living, but I was too weak to work, and even when I felt better I could not find anything to do. Then the authorities of Fort Wayne declared I was a poor person, likely to become a charge and burden upon the community, and must leave. So they put me on a train and sent me to Indianapolis. At Indianapolis I tried to get work, but could not, and I was arrested and told to move on. They put me on another train and sent me to Columbus. They did not allow me to rest there, but sent me to Pittsburg, and from there to Philadelphia, and I was sent away from Philadelphia, and finally I wandered to New-York. Oh, is there no room on God's earth for a poor, helpless woman?"

The woman showed a letter from a citizen of Fort Wayne substantiating her statements. Magistrate Mott said he could not hold her unless she want ed to be committed to the poorhouse. The woman did not wish to go there. She was discharged and was advised to go to the Leo Home, a German Roman Catholic institution, at 6 State Street. In the evening nothing had been seen of Mrs. Koch at the home, nor at the German Protestant Homes at 8 and 26 State Street.

THEODORE C. ENGLISH'S SUIT.

Would Recover Securities from Messrs. McIntyre and Wardwell.

Theodore C. English of Elizabeth, N. J., as substituted trustee for Isaac H. Williamson, who was appointed trustee by the will of Benjamin Williamson, has sued the firm of McIntyre & Wardwell of the Produce and Stock Exchanges to recover stocks, bonds, and other securities that, it is alleged, belonged to the Williamson estate and were used and lost by Isaac H. Williamson in speculation in grain and stocks. The value of the securities is not given in the complaint.

It is alleged by Theodore C. English that Isaac H. Williamson, who was trustee of one-third of the residuary estate of his father, Benjamin Williamson, who was Chancellor of New-Jersey and who bequeathed the securities in trust for the education of the trustee's children, improperly used the securities for speculative purposes through the firm of McIntyre & Wardwell.

The plaintiff demands that McIntyre & Wardwell return to him all of the securities that were held in trust, and that the firm make an accounting of all the dividends that were paid on the stocks and of the money paid for interest on the bonds.

It is alleged in the complaint that Isaac H. Williamson knew that he had no right to use the securities and that McIntyre & Wardwell knew that they were acting contrary to law when they accepted the securities in margin or disposed of them for the benefit and account of Isaac H. Williamson.

The matter was before Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday on an application by defendant's attorneys to make the complaint more definite and certain. The Justice reserved his decision.

WORK ON THE NEW DRIVEWAY.

May Be Resumed on First Section—Prof. Burr's Suggestions.

It is anticipated that work on the first section of the Harlem River Driveway may be resumed. At a meeting of the Park Board Prof. William H. Burr of Columbia, College, the expert, submitted a report which contemplates a modification of the contract with James D. Leary. It is believed that Mr. Leary will accept the terms.

The new contract will call for remedying the defects in the crib work, for which it is said the city and not the contractor is responsible. Three deviations from the original plans are involved in the modified plan.

These include a novel piece of engineering, which is to be tried on the crib work. The top of the crib is to be removed and piles driven in to sustain a retaining wall. The idea originates with Prof. Burr.

This retaining wall will be 800 feet long and be placed upon the crib work foundation from three feet below the water.

Another feature is the substitution of Telford pavement on the declivity near One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. The third feature is rows of trees on each side of the roadbed.

The work under the modified plan will not require any additional appropriation. If Mr. Leary accepts the contract it is believed that the first section will be completed by next October.

SUED THE STEAMSHIP LINE.

Verdict for a Steerage Passenger, Whose Goods Were Valuable.

Lewis Lewin came to this country in the steerage of a ship belonging to the Netherlands American Steam Navigation Company in June, 1892. He shipped all his household and personal effects under a contract with the company.

When Lewin arrived here he was unable to obtain his effects, and subsequently brought an action against the company to recover $1,879. The case was tried yesterday before Justice Bookstaver and a jury in the Supreme Court, and the plaintiff obtained a verdict for $744.

Among the articles contained in the packages shipped were gold watches, fur coats and hats, silver forks, spoons, cups, gold rings and bracelets, and many things that are not usually carried by steerage passengers.

Sage Likes the New Motor.

Russell Sage has been a constant observer of the operations of the new electrical motor on the Thirty-fourth Street branch of the elevated roads. He has been a passenger several times, and appears to be well satisfied with the work done. He regards it as a very economical institution. It is estimated that the cost of equipping the Manhattan Railway with this system would be about $2,250,000. Mr. Sage calculates that the saving in operating expenses would be from $750,000 to $1,000,000 each year.

MR. SHEPARD ENTERS SUIT

DISPUTE OVER THE DEMOCRATIC NAME TO BE ADJUDICATED.

Justice Clement of Brooklyn Promises to Give His Decision Promptly—Board of Elections Cited to Show Cause Why the National Democratic Party Should Not Have Its Name on the Official Ballot—Hearing Will Be held To-day.

The question on the right of the sound-money Democracy to use the name adopted by the Indianapolis Convention on the official ballot has been taken before the courts in Brooklyn.

Upon application by Edward M. Shepard, leader of the National Democratic Party in Kings County, Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday issued an order for the Board of Elections to show cause why the name of the National Democratic Party should not be placed upon the official ballot so that its candidates might be voted for under that designation. The order is returnable to-day.

Mr. Shepard appeared before Justice Clement about noon and handed his papers to the Justice.

"This is an application," he said, "under Section 256 of the election laws in the matter of Mr. Green and Mr. Lemaire, who are running for the Assembly, one on the National Democratic ticket and the other on the Bryan Democracy ticket."

"I'll make the order returnable this afternoon," said Justice Clement.

"It would not be best to have the order returnable so soon," said Mr. Shepard. "Make it returnable to-morrow, if you please, as counsel for Mr. Lemaire should be here, and the time for serving the necessary papers would be too short. As the question is a narrow one, your Honor will be able to make a decision speedily on points of law, and then the matter can be carried up to the appellate court."

"I shall certainly do all I can," said Justice Clement, "to expedite matters and allow the question to go to the higher courts."

"It affects every county in the State," said Mr. Shepard.

Corporation Counsel Burr, who is counsel to the Board of Elections, yesterday sent the following letter to Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee:

Hon. Elliot Danforth:

Dear Sir: The so-called National Democratic Party, formerly known as the Democratic Party, Reform Organization, has filed with the Board of Elections of this city a certificate of nomination. My attention has been called to the protest filed by you against the use of said name upon the ground that the name is an infringement of the party name adopted by the regular Democratic Party and substantially the same as that, and to your further protest that the certificate is irregular in that it is not a certificate of nomination, which is a "party certificate of nomination," within the meaning of the statute.

In view of the gravity and importance of the questions involved, and after consultation with the Board of Elections, I have concluded to advise them to decide that the use of such name is improper and that the certificate is not a "party certificate of nomination."

I have been informed that it is the purpose of the National Democratic Party to take proceedings under the statute to review the action of the board and procure a decision on the question by the Appellate Division of this department, which is, as I am informed, the only Appellate Division in this State which is now in session which can consider the question and dispose of it sufficiently in advance of the election to protect the rights of all parties. I desire to advise you that immediately upon papers being served I shall notify you, and I beg leave to request that your organization will appear in the case and take such steps to protect its rights as it deems proper.

I have written a similar letter to Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Kings County Democratic Committee. I remain, yours very respectfully, JOSEPH A. BURR, Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Shepard expects that the question will be settled within a few days.

WILL FAVOR NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

Secretary Palmer's Decision To-day—Nominations by Petition.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—The decision of Secretary of State Palmer on the right of the Democratic Party, Reform Organization, to a party column on the official ballot under its new name of the National Democratic Party, will, it is thought, be announced to-morrow. It is expected that he will decide against the protest of the regular Democratic organization and in favor of the gold Democrats.

The Secretary to-day decided the contests of Republican Congressmen in the Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Congressional Districts for a place in the Republican column upon the blanket ballot in favor of the candidates who had the support of the regular Republican organization. In the Sixteenth District the Secretary decides that Congressman Ben L. Fairchild was regularly nominated. In the Twenty-fifth District he came to a like decision in favor of James S. Sherman, the present Congressman.

This necessitates the independent nomination by petition of William L. Ward, Judge William H. Robertson's candidate in the Sixteenth District for a place in the independent column on the blanket ballot, and of Seth G. Heacock, who is Warner Miller's anti-Platt candidate in the Twenty-fifth District. Mr. Ward has already filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of his nomination by petition.

Moody to Return Here Nov. 9.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, will return to this city Nov. 9 to begin a series of public meetings for the purpose of reaching the unconverted and non-churchgoers of New-York. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrill, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, said that Mr. Moody would probably remain in the city for a month, and would hold his meetings in Cooper Union, or in some large church. During this time the ministers of New-York and Brooklyn will, it is understood, hold evangelical meetings, "cottage" meetings, or house-to-house visitations, in order to work up a grand revival of religious feeling. Dr. Burrill said that the ministers would probably ask Mr. Moody to direct their efforts.

Western Union and the Bell.

Rumors of important changes in the contract between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the American Bell Telephone Company were revived in Wall Street yesterday. The present contract between the two companies expires Nov. 9. Vice President Van Horne said: "Nothing whatever has been done toward forming a new contract, and matters are still in an indefinite shape." Another officer of the Western Union said that it was unlikely that any new contract would be made with the Bell Company.

Hopes They'll Bring Good Luck.

Louis Silverstein, the proud father of triplets, says he hopes they will bring him good luck, for the peddling business is poor just now. The Silverstein home is at 75 Suffolk Street. The triplets, girls, were born early Thursday morning. The physician attending says they have a good chance of living.

TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Passengers Starting To-day and Some Just Returned.

Among the passengers booked for vessels of to-day's outgoing fleet are the following:

French Line steamship La Bourgogne, for Havre—Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Pratt, and C. G. Sundin.

Anchor Line steamship City of Rome, for Glasgow—Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Brown, the Rev. John Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston, and Capt. John Rollo.

Cunard Line steamship Campania, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Norton D. Andrews, H. T. Brand, Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus Edson, Richard Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bedford, H. T. Flint, Miss Flint, George Griswold, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. T. F. C. James, L. M. King, Thomas Le Boutillier, Dr. and Mrs. John S. Lees, Sir Frank Lockwood, Queen's Counsel, member of Parliament; Lady Lockwood, Miss Lockwood, Miss Amelia de Forest Lockwood, Prof. Macewen, Mrs. Arthur Paget, William H. Shaw, and Thomas Young.

Hamburg-American Line steamship Persia, for Hamburg—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. King, Charles E. McMillen, and L. W. Bosart.

Among the passengers on incoming steamships yesterday were the following:

White Star Line steamship Britannic, from Liverpool and Queenstown—Sir Henry A. Blake, Governor of Jamaica; Lady Blake, Robert Cox, member of Parliament; the Very Rev. Dean Harris, J. V. L. Pruyn and family, William Reid, C. B. Webster and family, Capt. T. S. Tupman, H. Olney, W. M. Daintrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Fargo, the Rev. Dr. W. Flannery, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Heckscher, and J. Stevenson.

Hamburg-American Line steamship First Bismarck, from Hamburg—Marquise de Pinar del Rio, C. L. Buckingham, Warren L. Beckwith, G. H. Diehl, Prof. Newton Heineman, W. H. Jackson, Franklin D. Pelton, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Roth, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, and Mrs. D. S. Warren.

MORE GOLD FROM EUROPE.

The Total Amount Since the Movement Began Above $52,000,000.

Importations this week will bring the grand total of gold brought to this country since the movement began to a point considerably above $52,000,000. The steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived yesterday, brought about $130,000 to Lazard Frères. The Lucania, which sails from Liverpool for New-York to-day, will have on board $250,000 gold for the Bank of British North America and $500,000 for W. H. Crossman & Brothers. The steamship Columbia, due early next week, will bring $1,000,000 gold to Lazard Frères, and La Gascogne will bring $500,000 to the same firm.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. have a consignment of $500,000 on the Columbia, and that firm will probably receive $500,000 the latter part of next week. A dispatch from Boston yesterday announced that Kidder, Peabody & Co. had engaged $750,000 gold in London for shipment directly to Boston. Cables from London brought the information that about $5,000,000 of gold would be shipped to the United States within the next few days.

There were no gold deposits at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, but Lazard Frères sent $125,000 to the Assay office. The currency transfers by the Sub-Treasury to New-Orleans yesterday amounted to only $50,600.

The steamship Campania, which sails for Europe to-day, will take 410,000 ounces of silver, shipped by the following houses: J. & W. Seligman & Co., 180,000 ounces; M. Guggenheim's Sons, 165,000 ounces; Handy & Harman, 75,000 ounces; Muller, Schall & Co., 25,000 ounces, and Lewisohn Brothers, 25,000 ounces.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Gold to the amount of £356,000 was drawn from the Bank of England to-day for export to the United States.

To-day is the second day of registration in this city and Brooklyn. In both, the places of registration will be open between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M. No one can vote at the coming election who is not registered. There will be other days, but it is always safest to register at the first opportunity. The places of registration in this city are given elsewhere. Register to-day!

THEIR BLACK CAT MISSING.

Just a Common Animal, but It Was the Pet of a Household.

"Lost—Common black cat; had on steel collar with name. Liberal reward, 160 West Forty-seventh Street."

This advertisement appeared in the newspapers yesterday, and any one who wants to earn the money reward or, better still, the gratitude of a family, can do so by returning this pet cat to the address given.

On the collar was the name "Snap Haslett," though the cat really answered to the name of "Chapple." Ella Wilkes, the housemaid at the house in Forty-seventh Street, said as she wiped her eyes:

"Oh, if we only knew that 'Chapple' was all right somewhere and was not being abused or left hungry, we should feel better about it. But there are so many cruel people in the world who take delight in torturing dumb animals, and especially cats, that we can't just sleep for fear that he has fallen into the hands of some of that brutal class.

"I didn't really think I ever could become so fond of any animal, but really, I am awfully lonesome without that little black cat. I hope THE TIMES will help us find 'Chapple.'"

INDIGNATION IN MEMPHIS.

Bryan's Visit Was Not Made the Occasion for a Holiday.

H. Hentz & Co. of William Street received yesterday a telegram from a trustworthy business firm of Memphis, Tenn., correcting a United Press dispatch published in all the prominent New-York papers of Oct. 6, relative to Mr. Bryan's visit to that city. The dispatch of Oct. 5 was sent from Memphis, and stated that Mr. Bryan's visit "was made the occasion for a general holiday," that business houses closed their doors, and even the banks suspended for the day."

The telegram received yesterday by Hentz & Co. says, referring to the visit of the Democratic candidate:

"There was no holiday, no bank was closed, and we know of no business house that was closed, even during the time Mr. Bryan was speaking. In fact, his supporters were greatly disappointed at the small attendance and lack of enthusiasm displayed."

Hentz & Co. vouch for the reliability of the house sending this telegram.

Creditors Left to Mourn.

George Herrmann, dealer in seeds at 413 East Thirty-fourth Street, is reported to have sailed for Europe on the steamer Havel on Oct. 6, leaving debts unpaid.

Deputy Sheriff Henning yesterday took possession of his store on an attachment for $3,162 in favor of Adolph Herrmann, a brother. Before going away he gave a bill of sale of the business to Peter Schmidt, an employe, who did not pay any money for the transfer. He told Schmidt that he was going to Europe to raise some money, and he would make the bill of sale to stave off creditors. The books show $5,272 debts, besides the amount due Adolph Herrmann, from whom he bought the business, but it is believed he owes considerably more. The assets consist of stock, $2,000, and open accounts, $2,500.

SHEEHAN IS CONFIDENT

HE THINKS BRYAN WILL CARRY THIS COUNTY BY 30,000.

The First Day's Registration He Looks Upon as "Distinctly Favorable to Us"—A Conference of State and Local Leaders to be Held at the Hotel Bartholdi Next Wednesday—Colored Men to Have a Bryan Mass Meeting.

"I visited about twenty of the election districts this morning and found that the Tammany captains were all hard at work getting out a big registration," said John C. Sheehan yesterday. "I never saw so much activity on the first day of registration before. I think that to-day's registration will be distinctly favorable to us."

"Do you expect still to carry New-York County for Bryan?"

"Certainly, we will carry the county, and that by from 30,000 to 40,000. The situation is improving every hour. Contributions of money for campaign expenses are coming in steadily. To-day I received $1,500 in cash."

Mr. Sheehan spent part of the day yesterday conferring with Chairman Danforth, Executive Chairman Truman, and D. M. S. Fero, Chairman of the State Committee of the People's Party, at the Popocratic headquarters, in the Bartholdi Hotel.

One thing that the conference resulted in was the sending out of an invitation to the Presidents of all Popocratic clubs in the State to meet Mr Danforth, Mr. Truman, and Frank Campbell, National Committeeman for this State, at the Bartholdi Hotel, Oct. 14, at 1 P. M. The purpose of this conference is to straighten out various kinks in the Popocratic situation.

John C. Sheehan's Prediction.

After yesterday's consultation was over, Chairman Danforth made his usual announcement that the situation in this State "was improving every hour."

Mr. Sheehan was asked by the reporters, while at the Popocrats' headquarters, what he thought of the situation in this State. He replied modestly, as follows:

"I have nothing to add to the dispatch which I sent to National Chairman Jones at Chicago last evening. That telegram expressed my belief that we will be able to carry the State of New-York for the candidates for President of the Chicago Convention. That states the case, and I know nothing to justify me in modifying my views on that point."

The politicians say that if Mr. Sheehan's prediction about the city is based on the same sort of information that his dispatch to Chairman Jones about the State is based on, there is little or no show for Bryan in this county.

There was great delight at the Bartholdi Hotel headquarters yesterday when President Charles E. Brown of the Colored Citizens' Democratic County Organization called and said that his organization was going to have a Bryan and Sewall mass meeting at Central Hall, 156 West Thirty-second Street, next Thursday night, and that of the 40,000 colored voters in the State, 15,000 would cast their votes for the Popocrats.

NEWS BUREAU WIRE TAPPED.

A Telegraph Lineman Arrested—How Connection Was Made.

Frank E. Graham, an electrician and telegraph lineman, of 336 East Ninth Street was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant charging him with tapping a telegraph wire running to a news agency at 16 Broad Street, and conducting the wire into a rival news concern.

For some

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

FRIDAY—P. M.

Stocks were firm in the early hours on new gold import announcements. Then raids came, and a weak closing was forced. Call money rose from 6 to 8 per cent., and closed at 5.

Many encouraging developments appeared in the financial world to-day, that of the most importance being the engagement of further millions of foreign gold for shipment to the United States. Under this inspiriting influence the market for securities showed a buoyancy that badly upset calculations made by the plunging bear speculators who have been trying to master the market ever since it tossed them aside a dozen points below where it is now.

⁂

Throughout the greater part of the day the market went up undisturbed, and was normal and indifferent to tales of woe sent circling round every corner in the Stock Exchange district. Then attacks began on a scale that signified desperate intentions. Short stocks were poured out by wholesale. The game was played openly. Main force was the reliance. All efforts at adroitness were put aside. Nowhere could there have been anybody deceived as to the character of the work under way.

⁂

Of course, the echoers of the bear plungers were loud in their declarations that the closing activity was due to liquidation upon the part of owners of securities afraid to carry them any longer. That sort of pretense is simply granulated silliness.

⁂

Ample exemplification of the character of the selling which closed the market appeared in the fact that 90 per cent. of that selling was by brokers who never are identified with any business on the Exchange outside of the execution of orders for two or three of the bigger professionals.

⁂

In the last fifteen minutes of business these brokers sold 1,000 shares of Sugar Trust stock per minute. People who own stock and are trying to market it do not throw it over in that style. People who own stocks do not send word all over Wall Street in advance that "just before 3 o'clock" they are going to let go. People who own stocks do not have them tumbled over by two-dollar brokers. If there were any such legitimate liquidation as proclaimed, there would have been more commission-house selling and less hippodrome.

⁂

The Sugar Trust incident illustrates much that goes on in the whole market. The manipulation in the interest of big bear traders is now so undisguised that it seems almost to be with the consent of important operators on the other side who evidently look with favor upon the extension of a short interest that is already plainly unwieldy.

⁂

Sugar Trust stock itself—as has been pointed out here—is now really apart from the general market. It has for some time been evident that important inside interests are willing to have a decline. Reductions in the price of refined sugar have come frequently enough to show what was the official disposition. The scarecrow of new opposition refineries cuts a small figure in the programme. When excuses for putting down quotations are wanted in this particular quarter any one is about as good as another.

⁂

The Western railroad stocks were all under violent pressure. Yet they declined only fractionally. The short interest in Burlington and St. Paul is greater even than it is in Sugar Trust. The chief bear "point" on them is the project of heavily decreased railway earnings, decreases that do not materialize with anything like the size and promptitude that has been promised.

⁂

Manhattan Elevated, opening at 91, ran up to 93½. Two points of this advance were lost at the close. One of the most conspicuous millionaire speculators in Wall Street is short of this stock around 80, and he naturally fights hard against the further free-and-easy strides upward. It is much more on the extensive short interest in the stock than on tales about consolidations and other deals that the bulls on Manhattan have been relying and profiting.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

C., C., C. & St. L....	½	St. P. & Omaha.....	¾
Consolidated Gas.....	¾		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sugar Refs.....1⅞		Nat. Lead pf.....1	
Am. Sug. R. pf.....	⅝	N. J. Central.....	½
Chi., B. & Q.....	⅝	N. Y. Central.....	½
Chicago Gas.....	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.1	
Chi., M. & St. P....1⅛		P. & R., all in. pd..1⅛	
Chi. & N. W.....1		P. C., C. & St. L. pf.1	
Chi., R. I. & Pac....	⅞	Pullman Car.....	⅝
Col., H. V. & T.....	½	St. P., M. & M.....1⅜	
Erie Tel. & Tel.....	½	Southern R'y pf.....	½
General Electric.....1		Tenn. C. & I.....	½
Illinois Central.....1¼		U. S. Cordage gtd....1½	
Iowa Central pf.....2½		U. S. Leather pf.....	½
Met. Traction.....1½		U. S. Rubber pf.....4	
Missouri Pacific.....	½	West. Union Tel.....	¾
National Lead.....	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Den. & R. G. 4s....1	Morris & Essex 1st..1
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y. 1st.1	N. Y., L. & W. 1st.2

BONDS DECLINED.

Ann Arbor 1st.....1½	Phil. & R. gen., t. r.1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L.....1½	St. P. & Sioux C. 1st.1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.1	San A. & A. Pass 4s.2
Lex. Av. & Pav. Ferry 1st.....	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r..1¼
Nor. Pac. col. trust notes 6s.....3½	W. N. Y. & Penn. ken. 1st.....
	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r..2

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 5@8 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

Time money was unchanged at 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates were 7 per cent. for choice indorsements and 7½@9 per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $90,871,044; balances, $3,533,205; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $46,275.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 2@2⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were reduced half a cent, to $4.82 for 60 days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¼@$4.81½ for 60-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95, guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Holiday. Boston—5c discount and par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraph, 2½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling at par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 12½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 43⅝; Erie, ⅛, to 14. Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 91½, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 32.

Canadian Pacific sold at 59¼, St. Paul at 71⅝, New-York Central at 94½, and Atchison at 12⅜. British consols declined ⅛, to 100⅝, for money, and 100½ for the account.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were practically unchanged. There was a sale of $46,000 5s, coupon, at 110½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1901	92½	..
4s, r., 1907	106½	107
4s, c., 1907	106½	107½
4s, r., 1925	115½	116
4s, c., 1925	115½	116
5s, r., 1904	110½	111½
5s, c., 1904	110½	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	104¼	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 57¼.

ONLY ONE BARRIER.

Mr. Henry W. Poor of Poor & Greenough said yesterday, in discussing the stock market situation:

"Things look to me to be in good condition. Stocks show great strength when all things are considered. There is a general disposition among people to wait. They are willing to take the chance of having to pay higher prices, but they want to feel sure of their ground. Yet there is enough buying to take up the stocks offered by the professional bear element.

"There is a general and growing belief that McKinley will be elected, and people are confident of the result of such an outcome on the market for securities. But there is still an element of uncertainty about the question, and while that exists people are staying away from investments. That is only natural. When a man hears that a lunatic with a gun is at large in the streets, threatening to shoot every one who comes in sight, the man is very likely to keep indoors. That is about the feeling with regard to Bryanism.

"Our great export movement and its stimulus to the tide of gold imports has been a great factor in the situation, and its full effect is yet to be felt. In another month also the gold which was sent West by our banks for use in the crop movement will have been received, and there will be a great plethora of money here. Add to these the courage that will be instilled by the election of McKinley, and there is the situation. There is no reason why in another month we should not see the beginning of a boom such as we have not experienced in years.

"The situation is all right. People are cautious, and they are waiting now. There may be no activity one way or the other before the election, and the market will probably be very narrow indeed. The disposition to hold off will probably be strong up to election day. That is the only barrier to advancing prices, and until it is out of the way the stock market is likely to continue about as it is. Mr. McKinley's election seems more and more certain with every day. When that is accomplished the situation will be cleared of its one cloud."

HOPEFUL, BUT WAITING.

Mr. John F. Douglas of Douglas & Jones said yesterday regarding market conditions:

"There really is very little to say of the stock market. It speaks for itself. It shows very plainly the lack of speculative interest and the uncertainty of investors. Everybody wants to wait for the election. There is no buying to speak of, and the sagging tendency which quotations seem to show is due, in my opinion, to the lack of interest and the desire to wait rather than to any fear as to the outcome on the part of the public.

"I think that from now on until the election is over we shall see just such a market as we are now having. I think it will be narrow and feverish and its fluctuations will be unimportant.

"There is one great element of strength in the situation, and that is the disposition on the part of holders of stocks to keep them locked up. They are not adding to their lines, but they are not letting go of what they have. Both the selling and buying that are being done just now are very limited, indeed, and the professionals are making the market.

"After the election, however, things will be very different. The doubt and uncertainty, the great bugbears in the situation, will have been scattered, and all obstacles to the advance will have been removed. But until then we shall see no business in Wall Street to amount to anything."

THERE IS NO DISCOUNTING.

Mr. J. S. Bache, in talking over the outlook for the stock market yesterday, said:

"People all seem to be playing for a reaction. They do not think that conditions warrant strength at these prices. But it looks to me as though we have had almost enough of a reaction and as though the advancing tendency will again soon assert itself.

"I am such a firm believer in McKinley's election and in the great benefits that will come from it, that I can see no reason for anything but higher prices.

"There is a great deal of talk about the election of McKinley having no such effect as people anticipate. The skeptical ones point out that the whole belief of Wall Street is one way, and they talk about the unexpected always happening in the stock market. This last is true. The unexpected happens in Wall Street because the expected is always discounted. But that is not the case now. You cannot find one broker who will tell you that his customers have been heavy purchasers in anticipation of the higher prices after the election. There has been no general discounting such as Wall Street generally sees. The people who have bought stocks and carried them are few. The market has shown that, and for that reason I think this talk of McKinley's election being discounted is foolishness.

"In the grain markets the higher prices here have greatly lessened the foreign buying. It is true, as is being pointed out, that Europe will have to come to us for her wheat, for she has no other source of supply. But she can wait longer to buy than we can sell. I do not think we can keep up our prices and roll up our grain until the end of the crop year with Europe standing off and waiting for our quotations to go off. I think we will be obliged to sell to Europe before she is compelled to come to us at our figures."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, in its review of the coal and iron trades today, will say:

The condition of the anthracite market is the same as a week ago. From some sources reports come of slight improvement, while others report no change whatever; while conditions may have been bettered slightly, for some of the producers, the improvement is by no means general. A somewhat better demand is said to have sprung up for the small steam sizes, due to the resumption of work at some of the industries that were idle during the Summer months. The cool weather is decidedly advantageous to the trade of the retailers, who are quite busy, and whose stocks will in consequence need replenishing before long. Egg coal is the size which is in best demand. The shipments from mines to line points and tide are moving smoothly, and orders in general are being promptly filled.

In the Eastern seaboard soft-coal market there seems to be a little more business doing, though it is of the single-cargo variety, and the effort is to get that at the lowest figures. It is not a nice market for the soft coal men to face. If the business doing were for larger amounts in the way of contracts, there would be more competition, though this, it is noticed, is slightly increasing.

The association figures are fairly well maintained. There has been, within a week, a meeting of the trade, at which one or two producers were brought to task about their operations, which were in violation of the agreement, and it is reported that two of these parties were disciplined.

The shipment of Canadian coal, which has been made on contracts entered into earlier in the season, has not been as satisfactory as it was anticipated that it would be on account of the quality of the coal, and it is not thought that the small entrance effected by this coal has made much headway for this product in the seaboard market.

While there is again a little more confident and hopeful feeling in the iron trade, the change in actual business is small, and the markets continue generally dull. The main differences are a little more buying of foundry irons and some tendency to buy Bessemer pig for speculation. The makers of that class of iron, however, are generally disposed to ask speculators a price fully up to the market, and to insist on pretty strict terms of payment.

There has been some starting up of mills and also some stopping. The big rolling mills seem to be willing to go to work on a moderate amount of business, probably considering it policy to hold their customers and to run without profit than to let work go.

A conference in Chicago between representatives of the Carnegie Steel Company and the Illinois Steel Company, Mr. Rockefeller also being called in, according to one report, has set every one to guessing at the object of this meeting. Those who were present decline to speak, and only say that nothing was said or done about raising the price of billets. The more general impression is that some agreement with the big ore producers of the Mesabi Range is under negotiation. This may be correct—and it may not—but at least it looks probable.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade to-day, will point out improvement in many lines of business, and report generally better conditions. The review will say:

Distinctly better conditions have appeared of late, and are reflected in somewhat larger employment of labor in larger transactions, and in continued buying of materials for manufacture. While a complete change is not yet impossible, a large share of the apprehension which worked mischief has been removed by political events and by arrivals of gold from Europe, now amounting to $52,237,000, in payment of balances arising from increased exports from New-York, last week 30 per cent., and for five weeks 9 per cent. greater than last year, and decreasing imports, last week, 20 per cent. and for five weeks, 25 per cent. smaller than last year. The Treasury is placed in a comparatively strong position, and the funds required from the East for crop moving and for repairment of harm done by speculations in Chicago and New-Orleans have been provided without disastrous curtailment of commercial loans.

It is another good sign that railroad earnings, amounting to $38,745,318 in the United States for September, show a smaller decrease than in August, 1.3 per cent., against 5.7 compared with last year, and 10.1 against 15.1 compared with 1892. The last week shows more favorably than any other. West-bound tonnage is increasing, and east-bound tonnage from Chicago has been in four weeks 251,106, against 263,829 last year. Payments through Clearing Houses look better, though somewhat deceptive because the week which includes the first three days of the month is always much the largest. Exchanges still fall 16 per cent. below those of 1892, but less than in September.

In the iron trade buying of materials continues, but Bessemer is a shade weaker, $11.40 at Pittsburg. The demand for products is so light as to much business held back pending the election, that decreasing output is not an unhealthy sign. There is quite a good demand for sheets, especially at the West, and rather better for pipes, and outside concerns are getting large contracts in steel and iron bars and in nails, but prices have not been reduced.

Textile manufactures are gaining a little, and the buying of wool by large mills covers 7,662,800 pounds for the week, against 11,249,200 last year. Prices advanced about 1 per cent. in September, and have since advanced even more, though few of the mills have orders for a long time.

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say:

"Colder weather, continued heavy receipts of cotton and wheat, and other influences have stimulated demand for staple goods at various points, but the volume of trade remains moderate, without material change from a week ago. The tendency at some centres is to a smaller volume of trade, but the general outlook is for an improved demand after election. Interior merchants adhere to the hand-to-mouth policy of buying, and wholesale merchants are inclined to examine into credits closely.

"Print cloths are lower, as are cotton, sugar, and oats. The recent advance in wheat is firmly held, as is that in wool, iron, and steel. Some varieties of pig iron have advanced 25 cents per ton. Higher quotations have been made for wheat flour, Indian corn, pork, lard, coffee, petroleum, and leather, and advices from interior markets are that the general produce trade shows more activity and presents a brighter prospect.

"Total exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States continue to attract attention, in view of short supplies in Russia, India, Argentina, and Australia. The domestic wheat crop is more likely to approximate 500,000,000 bushels this year than only 400,000,000, the general interpretation of the Government wheat crop report. With the prospect favoring an exceptionally large demand for wheat for export within the next six months, a larger supply than heretofore reported is likely to prove fortunate.

"September gross railway earnings make a better showing than those for last August, although both show smaller totals than in the corresponding periods a year ago. Total earnings of 111 companies for the month aggregate $38,291,170, a decrease of seven-tenths of 1 per cent. The best showings made are in the South and Southwest, the coal roads, one Canadian line, and the trunk lines. Decreases are found in returns from the Granger, Central Western, and Pacific roads. For nine months gross earnings on 111 roads aggregate $316,000,000, a gain over a year ago of 4.6 per cent., following a gain in 1895 over 1894 of 4.5 per cent. The only decrease reported in the nine months' period is for the Central Western roads, a fraction of 1 per cent., while the Granger roads show the heaviest gains."

BUYERS AND SELLERS.

Among the prominent traders on the Stock Exchange yesterday were the following:

Sugar: Buyers—H. Content & Co., Charles Fairchild & Co., C. I. Hudson & Co., E. C. Potter & Co., Tilghman, Rowland & Co., Benedict Brothers, J. S. Bearns & Co., J. A. Blair, Jones & Maury, W. F. Wharton, W. M. Imbrie & Co., F. H. Wing. Sellers—F. H. Wing, Rolston & Bass, H. H. Truman, W. M. Imbrie & Co., Salisberg & Co., McIntyre & Wardwell, De Haven & Townsend; Beers & Owens, Pearl & Co., F. P. Freeman & Co., H. Content & Co.

Manhattan: Buyers—Wasserman Brothers, J. M. Amory, Pearl & Co., Kohn & Co., H. Lapsley & Co., H. S. Sternberger, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Watson & Brown, A. Libaire, A. A. Housman & Co. Sellers—Willard & Blount, Kohn & Co., W. D. Hatch, Charles Gregory, Charles Fairchild & Co., A. H. Combs & Co., W. H. Sussdorff, Groesbeck & Sterling, T. S. Young.

St. Paul: Buyers—Kohn & Co., Hunter, Cooper & Co., Toler & Halsey, J. M. Amory, Keep & Keen, Harriman & Co., J. M. Amory, J. Raymond, J. Kirkner. Sellers—Hunter, Cooper & Co., Grant Brothers, Moore & Schley, J. Kirkner, C. E. Quincey & Co., R. W. Newton, J. M. Noyes & Co., Halstead & Hodges, H. Content & Co., Jones & Maury.

Reading: Buyers—Halle & Stieglitz. Sellers—Willard & Blount.

Atchison: Buyers—Halstead & Hodges. Sellers—Boody, McLellan & Co.

Tobacco: Buyers—D. Henry. Sellers—J. S. Bache & Co.

Burlington and Quincy: Sellers—Groesbeck & Sterling, R. King, Clark, Ward & Co.

Laclede Gas: Buyers—W. D. Hatch, H. Block. Sellers—E. B. Cuthbert & Co.

Louisville and Nashville: Buyers—Von Hoffman & Co., J. D. Brobst & Co. Sellers—Clark, Ward & Co.

WALL STREET TALK.

When THE NEW-YORK TIMES stated "upon authority" days ago that arrangements were complete for bringing over millions more of foreign gold, there were crowding denials in Wall Street. Even some prominent banking houses sneered at the information. One such house quoted as "amused" by the announcement is now in the list of importers. Wall Street denials are occasionally odd affairs.

⁂

THE TIMES said that the arrangements completed were for at least $5,000,000. Yesterday official acknowledgments were made of engagements which aproach the five-million-dollar mark.

⁂

Now it can be stated—and stated again on authority—that the figures before this time next week will be as close to $10,000,000. The importance and significance of this cannot be overestimated. Most consequental is the fact that this gold comes here because it is due here. The day of "forced" importations is over. We are now merely collecting. And the account keeps on earning more and more of this same foreign gold.

⁂

Hardly a firm in Wall Street is without political information. All of them are writing letters to out-of-town customers for facts. Practically the answers are identical. All agree that Bryanism is already disposed of, that sound money will win overwhelmingly.

⁂

A few days ago the Stock Exchange house of Zimmermann & Forshay, in business correspondence with the First National Bank of Canton, Ohio, expressed their confidence in Mr. McKinley's success, and asked to have their compliments presented to him. Yesterday they received a reply containing the following:

"I telephoned your message to Mr. McKinley at his home. It was received with thanks. We are going to give him a large majority in this city, county, and State.

L. L. MILLER,
Cashier First National Bank, Canton, Ohio.

⁂

Bay State Gas is down to 11. Mr. J. Edward Addicks can find all the biographers he needs by dropping down into Wall Street.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65@65½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 49⅞@51⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,044,450.19 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,044 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,034 green.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 15-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$50,649,048
Imports for same period.....	57,111,810
Net imports.....	$6,462,762
Net exports to date, 1895.....	45,080,538
Net exports to date, 1894.....	66,142,532
Net exports to date, 1893.....	13,197,896

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $1,531,792, against $1,383,199 last week and $2,528,702 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,648,980, against $1,549,261 last week and $2,530,802 for the same week of last year.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The local market opened strong, with the traction stocks the feature. The bears, who of late have been depressing these stocks, were found to-day on the bull side advancing prices until the last hour, when, in sympathy with the weakness in New-York, a reaction occurred which carried prices down to the lowest of the day. Philadelphia Traction, after advancing from 62¾ to 63½, closed at the former price; Electric and People's 4s advanced from 66⅛ to 66⅞, and closed at 66⅝; Union Traction, $10 paid, sold at 10½, a decline of ⅜. There was but little feature to the balance of the list, except Storage Battery common, which declined ½ per cent. on small sales, to 27½. At the close the market was unsettled.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	½	..	½	..
Baltimore Traction	16¾	17¼	17	17½
Cambria	39	41	39	40
Choctaw	6¼	6½	6⅜	6⅝
Con. Trac. stock	..	22	20	23
Electric Storage	27	28	28	29
Electric Storage pf	28	29	30	31
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	..	¾	½
Hestonville	48	..	48	..
Hestonville pf	55	..	55	..
Hunt. & B. T.	..	25	..	25
Hunt. & B. T. pf	..	50	49	50
Indianapolis	..	16	15	17
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20½	..	20½	..
Lehigh Navigation	41	42	41	42
Lehigh Valley	20	20½	29	20½
Met. Traction	94	95	94	95
Northern Central	..	65	..	..
Northern Pacific	12½	12¾	12½	13
Northern Pacific pf	19	19½	19¼	19⅝
Pennsylvania	51¼	51⅝	51½	52
Penn. L., H. & P.	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12½
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	19	19⅛	19	19⅜
Penn. Steel	..	30	..	30
Phila. Traction	62¾	63	62½	62⅞
Phila. & Erie	..	20	..	20
Reading	11 7-16	11½	9 9-16	9⅝
Rochester Ry	..	16	..	16
Union Trac., $10 pd	10⅛	10¼	10⅜	10½
United Cos. of N. J.	235½	235¾	235½	236
United Gas Imp.	66½	67	67	..
W. N. Y. & P.	2⅛	2½	2¼	2⅜
Welsbach	39½	40	40	41
Welsbach of Canada	1¾	2	1¾	1⅞
Welsbach Commercial	19	22	19	22
Welsbach Commercial pf.	..	61	58	61
Indianapolis 6s	73	80	70	80

BONDS.

N. J. Con. 5s	82	83	84	85
Newark Pass. 5s	101	..	101	101¼
People's Trac. 5s	92½	93	92¼	92⅝
Union Trac. 4 per cent	66⅜	66½	66½	66⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.12	.15
Belcher	.64	.62
Best & Belcher	1.00	1.00
Bodie Consolidated	.54	.56
Bulwer	.40	.40
Challar	2.20	2.20
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.75
Crown Point	.55	.55
Gould & Curry	.73	.72
Hale & Norcross	1.40	1.40
Mexican	.47	.48
Mono	.15	..
Ophir	1.20	1.20
Potosi	.76	.76
Savage	.55	.53
Sierra Nevada	.70	.70
Union Consolidated	.60	.60
Utah	.07	.08
Yellow Jacket	.35	.31

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 9.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda	.64	.62
Argentum	.58	.50
Blue Bell	.09¼	.09¼
Consolidated	.13½	.13½
Elkton	1.44	1.44
Gibson	.40	.45
Golden Fleece	1.03	1.03
Isabella	.42	.42
Jefferson	.43	.43
Mount Rosa	.17½	.17½
Pharmacist	.12½	.12½
Portland	1.45	1.46
Union	.32	.32
Work	.09¼	.09¼

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—October 9, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
5½	5⅝	246	Am. Spirits Mfg.	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ¼
15¼	16¾	24	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
105	105⅜	61,819	*Am. Sugar Refs.	106½	107¼	105	105⅛	−1⅛
97	98	309	*Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	98	98	97¼	97¼	− ¾
90	91½	23	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90	90	90	..
68	68¼	9,724	American Tobacco	67⅞	69¼	67⅞	68	+ ⅜
12¼	12⅜	4,822	A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12¼	..
18¾	19	8,600	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	18¾	19½	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
10¾	11	3,500	*Bay State Gas	11	11½	11	11	..
13⅞	14¼	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
67¾	67½	10,205	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	68½	69¼	67¾	67¾	− ⅝
59¼	59⅜	3,355	Chicago Gas	60	60½	59¼	59¼	− ⅞
68⅝	68¾	22,540	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	69⅝	69⅞	68¼	68⅝	− ⅝
124	126	280	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	+ ⅛
97	97½	800	Chi. & Northwestern	97⅞	98	97	97	−1
142½	145	5	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	142	142	142	142	..
59¼	59½	1,759	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	60¼	60⅝	59½	59¼	− ⅝
24	25	425	Cleve., C., Chi. & St. L.	25¼	25½	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅝
17½	18¼	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18½	18½	17⅜	17⅜	− ⅛
15⅝	16	300	Col., H. V. & Toledo	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
145½	147	200	Consolidated Gas Co.	146½	146⅜	146½	146⅜	+ ⅝
120¾	122	30	Delaware & Hudson	122¼	122¼	122	122	..
5⅞	6½	100	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	6	6	6	6	− ⅛
13⅜	13¾	4	Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
..	..	100	Erie Tel. & Tel.	59	59	59	59	− ½
25½	25⅞	1,060	General Electric	26⅜	26¾	25½	25½	−1
88	89½	100	Illinois Central	88	88	88	88	−1¼
40	42¼	100	Illinois Steel Company	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
7⅛	7½	100	Iowa Central	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
26	26½	100	Iowa Central pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	−2½
25	25¾	2,600	Laclede Gas pf.	26	26	25	25½	− ⅛
64	65	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	64⅜	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝	− ¼
144	146	380	Lake Shore	144	145	144	144	..
41⅞	42	8,780	Louisville & Nashville	42⅛	42⅞	42	42	− ⅛
91½	91¾	20,624	Manhattan Con.	91	93½	91	91⅜	+ ⅛
93¾	95	120	*Metropolitan Traction	96	95	95	95	−1½
53¼	55	245	Minnesota Iron	53	53	53	53	..
10⅝	10⅞	300	Mo., Kansas & Texas	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	22½	612	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	22¼	22⅜	22	22	− ⅛
18⅞	19	605	Missouri Pacific	19⅛	19¼	19	19	− ⅛
160	165	20	Morris & Essex	160	160	160	160	..
20	20½	500	*National Lead Co.	20⅜	20⅞	20	20	− ½
..	..	20	Nash., C. & St. L.	70	70	70	70	..
83	85	335	*National Lead Co. pf.	84	84	84	84	−1
101	102	300	New-Jersey Central	102	102½	101½	101¾	− ½
90½	91	460	New-York Central	91½	91½	91	91	− ½
10¾	11	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	10½	10½	10½	10½	−1
..	..	20	N. Y., Lack. & West	113	113½	113	113½	..
20¾	22¼	400	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	21⅛	21⅛	21	21⅛	..
4¼	4⅝	210	North American	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	− ⅛
12½	13	200	Nor. Pac., all in. paid	13⅛	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
9	13⅛	300	Nor. Pac. pf. all in. pd.	13⅛	13⅝	13	13½	+ ⅝
10¼	11	5	Ontario Mining	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	..
13⅛	13¼	600	Ontario & Western	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
18¾	19¼	920	Pacific Mail	19¼	19¼	18½	19	− ⅛
4	5	25	Peoria & Eastern	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
..	..	420	P. & R., 3d in. paid	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	..
23	23¼	16,930	P. & R., all in. paid	23½	24⅞	23	23⅜	−1⅛
12	12½	450	P., C., & St.	12½	12½	12	12	..
41¼	50	120	P., C. & St. L. pf.	43	43	43	43	−1
146	148	100	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼	− ⅝
112	115	20	Rome, Wat. & Ogden.	114	114	114	114	..
8¼	9	100	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	..
108	111	200	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	110	110	110	110	−1¾
36¾	38	100	St. Paul & Omaha	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅝
14⅜	15½	4	Southern Pacific	14	14	14	14	..
23⅜	23½	1,567	Southern Railway pf.	24	24	23½	23½	− ½
20	20¼	1,235	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20⅜	21	20	20	− ½
..	..	100	Texas Pacific	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
5⅞	6⅛	2,100	Union Pacific, t. r.	6	6¼	6	6	..
4	4⅜	150	U. S. Cordage	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	..
8	8¾	300	U. S. Cordage pf.	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
16	18	300	U. S. Cordag gtd	15½	15½	15½	15½	−1½
8¼	8⅝	600	*U. S. Leather	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝

1, to 203, and Erie Telephone ½, to 50. West End was also down ¾, to 67. Copper in London was unchanged, at 47½, for spot and 47½ for futures. Money, 5@6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	3⅜	..	59	60
Boston W. P.	25	60	..	4
Brookline	..	4	3	3½
East Boston	3¼	3¾	..	..
West End	1½	¾	1½	1¾
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	202½	203	203½	204½
Erie	58¾	..	59	60
Mexican	65	75	65	75
New-England	91	..	92	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	7¼	7½	7	7½
Dominion Coal pf	..	..	60	64
General Electric pf	61	62	..	..
Illinois Steel	40	42½	40	60
Lamson Store Service	17¾	18½	18	18½
Philadelphia Company	18½	19½	18½	19½
Reece Button Hole	19	19½	19	19½
Westinghouse Electric	23½	25	23½	25
Westingh'se Elec. 1st pf.	49	50	49	59
Bay State Gas	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	..	205	205	206
Boston & Lowell	..	204	..	204
Boston & Maine	..	159	159	160
C. J. R. & S. Y.	93	94	93	94
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	..	100	..	101
Conn. & Pass.	139½	..	139½	..
Fitchburg pf	89	..	90	..
N. Y. N. H. & H.	..	169	168½	169
Old Colony	173	173½	173	173½
West End	67	..	67¼	68
West End pf	..	..	89½	90
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	50	100	50	100
Atlantic	17	18	17	18
Boston & Montana	83¼	83½	85½	85⅝
Butte & Boston	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Calumet & Hecla	315	320	315	320
Franklin	9	..	10	..
Gold Coin	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅝
Kearsarge	10	10⅜	10½	..
Merced	8	..	..	8
Osceola	24½	25½	24½	..
Pioneer	5¼	5⅜	5½	5⅝
Quincy	110	..	110	..
Tamarack	85	86	83	86
Wolverine	7	7¼	7	7¼
***BONDS.**				
B. & M.R. (Neb.) ext 6s.	110	..	111	115
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s.	106	106½	106	106½
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s.	50	..	50	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s.	..	70	..	70
Mexican Central cn. 4s.	65	..	64¾	66
Mexican Central 1st inc.	..	..	..	17½
Mexican Central 2d inc.	..	8	..	7¾
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s.	..	118	116½	118
B. U. Gas 1st 5s.	70	70½	70½	71½
B. U. Gas 2d 5s.	..	58	55	59
UNLISTED.				
Fort Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 9th day of October, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$119,250,081	
Gold bullion	44,254,464	
Total	$163,504,545	
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,731,029	
Balance		$124,773,516
Standard silver dollars	$369,472,128	
Silver bullion	741,346	
Total	$370,213,474	
Net outstanding silver certificates	355,770,233	
Balance		14,443,241
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$11,283,862	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	113,176,418	
Total	$124,460,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	124,460,280	
United States notes	95,287,891	
Net outstanding currency certificates	35,560,000	
Balance		59,727,891
Treasury notes of 1890	$36,646,218	
National bank notes	13,145,023	
Fractional silver coin	14,877,664	
Fractional currency	20	
Minor coin	1,219,139	
Deposits in National banks	17,117,005	
Bonds and interest paid	4,668,402	
Total	$87,673,473	
Less National bank 5 per cent. funds	9,487,624	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,797,289	
Disbursing officers' balances	25,804,239	
Post Office Department account	3,572,912	
Miscellaneous items	1,711,155	
Total	$46,373,220	
Balance		41,300,252
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$240,244,902

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$397,005	$3,430,366	$39,291,309
Internal revenue	514,068	3,989,137	41,932,145
Miscellaneous	18,836	239,925	5,611,526
Total	$929,910	$7,659,430	$86,834,981

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$260,000	$1,748,000	$31,971,535
War	210,000	1,133,000	15,719,043
Navy	120,000	982,000	10,094,443
Indians	5,000	207,000	3,600,814
Pensions	350,000	2,982,000	39,964,790
Interest	345,000	4,089,000	14,160,003
Total	$1,290,000	$11,141,000	$115,510,679
Excess of expenditures over receipts	360,089	3,481,569	28,675,698

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	$33,750	$492,200
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$13,735	198,619	1,913,323

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.)	National Bank Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$458,236,879	$83,004,950	$541,851,918
This fiscal yr.	32,947,908	3,576,729	36,524,637
This month	1,217,826	532,517	1,750,343
This day	251,696	108,260	359,955

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $514,068; from customs, $397,005, and miscellaneous, $18,836.

National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $262,832.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mechanics'	130
American Exchange	165	Mercantile	169
Butchers & Drovers'	120	Merchants'	130
Central National	120	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	400
City	500	National Union	185
Citizens'	120	New-Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New-York	220
Commerce	107	New-York County	610
Continental	130	Ninth National	108
Corn Exchange	275	National Bank, N. A.	127
East River	120	Park	250
Fifth Avenue	2700	Phenix	100
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	135
Fourth National	160	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	300	Second National	400
German-American	105	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New-York	105
Hanover	310	Third National	100
Imp. &-Traders'	515	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Manhattan	240	Western National	114
Market & Fulton	200		

There was a sale of 15 shares of Shoe and Leather at 90.

Oscar Hammerstein's Notes.

Two judgments were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday against Oscar Hammerstein, the theatre proprietor, by M. F. McGoldrick, in favor of A. M. Byers & Co., iron manufacturers, of Pittsburg, Penn., aggregating $7,807. The claims are on two notes made by Mr. Hammerstein on Jan. 24 for $3,750 each, one payable four months and the other five months after date to the order of E. F. Keating, at the Twelfth Ward Bank, which notes were indorsed by Mr. Keating and delivered to A. M. Byers & Co. When the notes fell due they were presented for payment, but were not paid and were protested. Suits were begun to collect the notes, and Mr. Hammerstein put in an answer to both suits, stating in substance and belief that the plaintiff was not the real party in interest nor the owner of the notes, but the notes were owned and the property of E. F. Keating. When the suits came up for trial on Thursday the judgments were allowed by consent.

Making Fun of Discomfort.

The employes of the Custom House waxed facetious yesterday because the steam-heating apparatus was out of order and failed to supply much needed warmth. In the cashier's office a red ball was displayed, with the placard "Skating to-day," and in the rotunda some of the clerks posted this notice: "Bargain sale of ear muffs and mittens around the corner."

THE NATIONAL BANKS

STATEMENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCT. 6, 1896.

All National Bank Statements Published in The New-York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had Free Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 1370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Oct. 6, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,136,670.39
Overdrafts		23.18
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		297,377.47
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.31
Due from National banks		972,547.99
Due from State banks and bankers		156,309.41
Checks and other cash items		31,861.50
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,558,151.63
Notes of other National banks		18,093.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		580.66
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,892,975.55	
Legal tender notes	672,500.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	70,000.00	
		2,635,475.55
Total		$14,827,862.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	498,684.20
Due to other National banks	$3,906,380.98
Due to State banks and bankers	2,664,605.97
Dividends unpaid	2,724.75
Individual deposits subject to check	4,908,873.94
Demand certificates of deposit	1,056.50
Certified checks	233,312.45
Cashier's checks outstanding	106,223.35
	11,823,177.94
Total	$14,821,862.14

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is, true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1896. JNO. A. HILLERY, Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
DONALD MACKAY,
R. M. GALLAWAY,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New-York, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Oct. 6, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$16,311,732.33
Overdrafts		30,278.34
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,700,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		81,141.47
Stocks and securities		115,400.00
Banking house		600,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,093,523.40
Due from State banks and bankers		101,452.91
Checks and other cash items		78,833.80
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,020,209.50
Notes of other National banks		56,032.00
Nickels and cents		5.89
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,585,795.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,844,616.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	2,920,000.00	
		7,350,411.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		76,500.00
Total		$30,615,521.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,200,000.00
Surplus fund	1,800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	240,561.59
National bank notes outstanding	1,530,000.00
Due to other National banks	$9,080,583.01
Due to State banks and bankers	1,107,253.63
Dividends unpaid	9,758.71
Individual deposits subject to check	11,800,993.34
Other deposits	412,947.83
Demand certificates of deposit	9,119.49
Cashier's checks outstanding	230,762.21
	22,701,662.11
Deposits held for acceptances	1,133,538.78
Total	$30,615,521.19

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1896.

R. A. PIPER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES G. CANNON,
R. T. WILSON,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
} Directors.

[No. 1394.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business October 6, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,034,511.73
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		75,114.41
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		4,450,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		495,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,509,938.74
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		300,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		44,510.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,070,051.30
Due from State banks and bankers		290,549.85
Checks and other cash items		214,157.42
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,300,872.00
Notes of other National banks		5,600.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$948,470.75	
Legal-tender notes	1,296,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	2,350,000.00	
		4,594,470.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		200,250.00
Total		$33,594,026.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	277,590.66
National bank notes outstanding	3,986,040.00
Due to other National banks	3,863,728.30
Due to State banks and bankers	2,390,088.28
Dividends unpaid	4,971.00
Individual deposits subject to check	14,032,831.58
Demand certificates of deposit	600,011.34
Certified checks	950,916.30
Cashier's checks outstanding	238,042.97
Total	$34,594,026.23

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, EDWARD BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1896. J. J. BENNETT, Notary Public, Kings County.

Certificate filed in New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
A. E. ORR,
HENRY TALMADGE,
C. M. PRATT,
[Copy.]
} Directors.

[No. 1250.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business October 6, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,279,193.01
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		104,593.80
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		545,796.92
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		670,876.81
Due from State banks and bankers		69,702.68
Checks and other cash items		121,701.31
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,200,062.26
Notes of other National banks		15,425.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		83.71
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$794,727.50	
Legal-tender notes	745,970.00	
U. S. cert's of deposit for legal tenders	1,440,000.00	
		2,980,697.50
Total		$14,038,733.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,167,201.25
Due to other National banks	1,953,324.89
Due to State banks and bankers	685,512.94
Dividends unpaid	4,255.09
Individual deposits subject to check	6,437,378.69
Demand certificates of deposit	21,369.79
Certified checks	497,077.70
Cashier's checks outstanding	272,612.65
Total	$14,038,733.00

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, GRANVILLE W. GARTH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GRANVILLE W. GARTH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1896. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings County.

Certificate filed in New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
A. E. ORR,
HENRY TALMADGE,
C. M. PRATT,
[Copy.]
} Directors.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS.

[No. 1000.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business October 6, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,474,911.73
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,179.77
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		950,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		97,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		365,361.85
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		7,500.00
Due from National banks	$1,573,359.12	
Due from State banks and bankers	258,516.83	
Checks and other cash items	13,316.86	
Exchanges for Clearing House	763,296.81	
Notes of other National banks	5,113.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	130.48	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,717,915.00	
Legal-tender notes	423,812.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	450,000.00	
	2,621,727.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	42,750.00	
		5,281,310.10
Total		$15,814,947.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	368,879.56
National bank notes outstanding	839,700.00
Dividends unpaid	25,609.00
Due to other National banks	$7,476,953.76
Due to State banks and bankers	2,108,321.78
Individual deposits subject to check	2,851,909.38
Demand certificates of deposit	21,126.36
Certified checks	112,527.29
Cashier's checks outstanding	14,920.43
	12,585,759.00
Total	$15,814,947.56

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1896. A. S. HOUGHTON, Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. B. CARHART,
D. H. McALPIN,
OLIVER S. CARTER,
} Directors.

[No. 3700.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business October 6, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,381,398.04
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		62.55
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		93,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,077,882.20
Other real estate and mortgages owned		612,540.25
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		445,217.49
Due from State banks and bankers		44,294.15
Checks and other cash items		3,234.71
Exchanges for Clearing House		874,536.55
Notes of other National banks		5,350.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		49.13
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$307,273.25	
Legal-tender notes	1,319,900.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	1,060,000.00	
	2,687,173.25	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	26,770.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	20,000.00	
		5,472,108.32
Total		$15,472,108.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	317,748.35
National bank notes outstanding	764,600.00
Due to other National banks	$3,002,734.29
Due to State banks and bankers	883,095.78
Dividends unpaid	4,801.08
Individual deposits subject to check	7,732,567.22
Demand certificates of deposit	37,369.54
Certified checks	213,058.27
Cashier's checks outstanding	166,520.12
United States deposits	199,613.72
	12,239,759.97
Total	$15,472,108.32

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, H. A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1896. CHAS. L. ROBINSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JNO. E. SEARLES,
M. HARTLEY,
W. N. COLER, Jr.,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New-York, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Oct. 6, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,397,871.17
Overdrafts		7,516.03
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		300,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		58,117.71
Banking house		125,137.46
Other real estate and mortgages owned		1,350,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		13,220.00
Due from other National banks		789,878.23
Due from State banks and bankers		397,601.15
Checks and other cash items		26,312.41
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,086,489.42
Notes of other National banks		26,725.00
Nickels and pennies		76.72
Specie		4,259,409.00
Legal-tender notes		761,478.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		45,000.00
		$24,645,323.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,875,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	178,700.62
National bank notes outstanding	900,000.00
Dividends unpaid	3,431.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$6,305,602.87
Demand certificates of deposit	15,163.44
Certified checks	416,299.82
Cashier's checks outstanding	66,502.65
	6,803,598.78
Due to other National banks	$8,623,897.89
Due to State banks and bankers	4,576,547.95
	13,200,445.84
United States deposits	200,000.00
Foreign bills of exchange	484,147.09
	$24,645,323.33

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
JAS. T. WOODWARD,
H. HOAGLAND,
ELIJAH P. SMITH,
} Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9th day of October, 1896. WM. M. BURNS, Notary Public, New-York County.

[No. 4,898.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NATIONAL UNION BANK

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business October 6th, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,811,820.56
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,018,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		46,060.65
Stocks, securities, &c.		424,031.17
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		438,453.76
Due from State banks and bankers		71,494.35
Checks and other cash items		15,051.09
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,085,390.13
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		259.08
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$840,918.90	
Legal-tender notes	753,415.00	
	1,600,333.90	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	45,310.00	
Total		$11,556,204.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	138,177.06
National bank notes outstanding	828,200.00
Due to other National banks	1,422,634.37
Due to State banks and bankers	498,763.47
Individual deposits subject to check	6,508,951.77
Demand certificates of deposit	24,681.13
Certified checks	498,185.10
Cashier's checks outstanding	42,261.79
Total	$11,556,204.69

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, E. O. LEECH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. O. LEECH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1896. D. NEVIUS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
F. P. OLCOTT,
RICHARD A. McCURDY,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
} Directors.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS.

[No. 2,508.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Oct. 6th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,467,911.33
United States bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds		16,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		7,001.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		44,574.76
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		193,076.31
Due from State banks and bankers		16,049.25
Checks and other cash items		15,756.38
Exchanges for Clearing House		152,132.03
Notes of other National banks		6,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		6,349.15
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$658,020	
Legal-tender notes	264,640	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	150,000	
	$1,072,660.00	
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	9,000.00	
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	30,000.00	
Total		$5,237,910.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	100,782.68
National bank notes outstanding	177,750.00
Due to other National banks	$331,553.50
Due to State banks and bankers	80,621.15
Individual deposits subject to check	3,697,269.66
Demand certificates of deposit	3,364.06
Certified checks	44,784.60
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,565.03
	4,159,158.00
Reserved for taxes	219.56
Total	$5,237,910.24

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, RUEL W. POOR, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1896. OWEN WARD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. H. GELSHENEN,
JAMES McCUTCHEON,
CHARLES W. MORSE,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,

of the City of New-York, at the close of business October 6th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,749,021.68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		921.26
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		46,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		101,344.62
Banking house		200,000.00
Due from National banks		585,868.04
Due from State banks and bankers		49,014.12
Checks and other cash items	$19,416.74	
Exchanges for Clearing House	357,103.22	
Notes of other National banks	9,319.00	
Specie	421,108.50	
Legal-tender notes	657,800.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	920,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	22,499.50	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	5,000.00	
	2,412,246.96	
Total		$10,644,916.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	900,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	78,644.00
Reserved for taxes	12,469.00
National bank notes outstanding	449,990.00
Dividends unpaid	18.00
Due to other National banks	$3,271,450.66
Due to State banks and bankers	1,226,942.43
Individual deposits subject to check	3,545,396.79
Demand certificates of deposit	4,467.74
Certified checks	148,089.91
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,448.15
	8,203,795.68
Total	$10,644,916.68

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, FRED'K B. SCHENCK, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRED'K B. SCHENCK, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1896. F. A. K. BRYAN, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
EMANUEL LEHMAN,
A. G. PAINE,
S. M. MILLIKEN,
} Directors.

[No. 1,231.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, Oct. 6th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$19,522,658.27
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		192.40
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		25,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		66,000.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,225,337.32
Due from State banks and bankers		42,518.42
Checks and other cash items		26,580.29
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,075,173.60
Notes of other National banks		43,811.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		450.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,955,000.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,003,786.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	2,610,000.00	
	6,568,786.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	14,000.00	
Total		$29,112,757.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	500,344.11
National bank notes outstanding	422,300.00
State bank notes outstanding	5,682.00
Due to other National banks	7,632,081.50
Due to State banks and bankers	2,925,421.77
Dividends unpaid	7,332.00
Individual deposits subject to check	10,018,135.09
Demand certificates of deposit	20,000.00
Certified checks	1,123,599.25
Cashier's checks outstanding	337,861.58
Total	$29,112,757.30

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1896. SAMPSON H. SCHWARZ, Notary Public N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
E. H. PERKINS, Jr.,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
A. C. HULBERT,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, Oct. 6, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,086,473.90
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		706.64
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		60,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		84,828.10
Stocks, securities, &c.		953,568.54
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		26,300.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		226,667.23
Due from State banks and bankers		15,920.53
Checks and other cash items		9,248.40
Exchanges

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.29⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.21¾
Cotton, middling	7 15-16
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.10⅜
Minnesota patent flour	$4.05
Lard, prime	4.60
Molasses, O. K., prime	.29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05
Tallow, prime	.03¾
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, hams	16.00
Beef, family	8.50
Sugar, granulated	.04⅛
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00
Lead	2.70
Copper	10.75

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	7.62	7.63	7.48	7.58@7.59
November	7.66	7.66	7.50	7.64@7.65
December	7.73	7.81	7.63	7.75@7.79
January	7.83	7.91	7.72	7.85@7.89
February	7.87	7.95	7.78	7.93@7.94
March	7.92	7.99	7.80	7.98@7.99
April	7.97	7.98	7.88	8.02@8.04
May	8.01	8.07	7.92	8.06@8.08
June	7.95	8.05	7.93	8.09@8.11

Market closed steady at 3 to 10 points' advance, largely because of foreign buying; transferable notices, 760; total sales, 229,100 bales; stock, 109,670 bales. Spot cotton dull; unchanged; middling uplands, 7 15-16c; middling Gulf, 8 3-16c; sales, 1,794 bales, including 94 bales spinning and 1,700 bales contract.

Liverpool Cable.—Spot Cotton: A fair business doing; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales, all American. Middling uplands, 4¼d. Futures steady; 3-64d to 4-64d decline; closed steady; 3½d to 5¼d net decline. January-February, 409b; February-March, 409½s; March-April, 400½s; April-May, 410s; May-June, 410½s; June-July, 411s; July-August, 411¼s; October-November, 413b; November-December, 411s; December-January, 409½b. Manchester.—Yarns dull and irregular; cloths quiet.

The Liverpool weekly report is as follows:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Sales of all kinds	65,000	56,000	59,000
Forwarded	62,000	51,000	61,000
Imports	35,000	45,000	23,000
Exports, actual	3,000	3,000	4,000
Stock of all kinds	382,000	412,000	938,000
Afloat, all kinds	240,000	92,000	92,000
Total aggreg.	622,000	553,000	1,030,000
Of which American	511,000	441,000	1,025,000

VISITORS TO COTTON EXCHANGE—Loomis J. Smith, Burlington; J. M. C. Thorne, Thomasville; G. H. Auchmuty, Liverpool.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—Secretary Hester's New-Orleans Cotton Exchange statement for Cotton crop movement from Sept. 1 to Oct. 9, inclusive: Port receipts, 1,322,508 bales, against 710,596 bales last year, 907,120 bales year before last, and 650,925 bales for same time in 1893; overland to mills and Canada, 100,448 bales, against 42,780 bales last year, 75,290 bales year before last, and 35,876 bales for same time in 1893; interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1, 344,436 bales, against 168,882 bales last year, 128,304 bales year before last, and 111,437 bales for same time in 1893; Southern mill takings, (net,) 114,362 bales, against 109,342 bales last year, 99,631 bales year before last, and 87,206 bales for same time in 1893; total brought into sight during 39 days to date, 1,781,754 bales, against 1,029,600 bales last year, 1,210,340 bales year before last, and 885,444 bales for same time in 1893; brought into sight for week, 456,899 bales, against 370,598 bales for the seven days ended Oct. 9 last year, 384,543 bales year before last, and 297,263 bales for same time in 1893; brought into sight first nine days of October, 562,423 bales, against 494,803 bales last year, 539,808 bales year before last, and 380,195 bales for same time in 1893. The comparisons in these reports are made up to corresponding date last year, year before last, and in 1893, and not to close of corresponding week. Comparisons by weeks would take in 41 days of the season last year, 42 days year before last, and 43 days in 1893, as against only 39 days this year.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—Cotton—Market opened lower; closed steady; good middling, 7 7-16c; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net receipts, 18,635 bales; gross receipts, 18,773 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,481 bales; to France, 51 bales; coastwise, 1,181 bales; sales, 8,500 bales; stock, (corrected,) 238,655 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 118,153 bales; gross receipts, 120,348 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 27,501 bales; to France, 51 bales; to the Continent, 13,300 bales; coastwise, 5,249 bales; sales, 33,300 bales; spinners, 1,135 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 9.—Cotton easy; middling, 7 7-16c; low middling, 7 3-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net receipts, 7,700 bales; gross receipts, 8,700 bales; sales, 250 bales; spinners, 54 bales; stock, 183,688 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 66,955 bales; gross receipts, 68,868 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 28,283 bales; to the Continent, 12,248 bales; coastwise, 8,433 bales; sales, 3,780 bales; spinners, 34 bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—Cotton dull; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7⅜c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net receipts, 1,963 bales; gross receipts, 5,608 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,082 bales; to France, 1,202 bales; to the Continent, 2,075 bales; stock, 5,844 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,503 bales; gross receipts, 8,763 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,082 bales; to France, 1,202 bales; to the Continent, 2,075 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 9.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net receipts, 5,121 bales; gross receipts, 6,307 bales; shipments, 1,371 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 1896, 80,458 bales; 1895, 35,233 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 28,808 bales; gross receipts, 32,521 bales; shipments, 16,711 bales; sales, 12,550 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 9.—Cotton steady; middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 6⅞c; net and gross receipts, 7,369 bales; exports, coastwise, 556 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 103,449 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 41,408 bales; gross receipts, 41,418 bales; exports, to the Continent, 5,900 bales; coastwise, 14,749 bales; sales, 4,500 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 9.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6⅞c; net and gross receipts, 2,286 bales; stock, 18,242 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 13,443 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 15,702 bales; to the Continent, 6,712 bales; coastwise, 1,343 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 9.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6⅞c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 1,422 bales; exports, coastwise, 575 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 33,371 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 12,628 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,514 bales; sales, 4,000 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 9.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net and gross receipts, 5,849 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,964 bales; sales, 707 bales; stock, 53,833 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 37,106 bales; exports, coastwise, 23,970 bales; sales, 5,725 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 9.—Cotton easy; middling, 7¼c; net and gross receipts, 6,603 bales; stock, 73,714 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 23,043 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,775 bales; coastwise, 3,367 bales; sales, 1,300 bales.

FUTURES.

WHEAT.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	73 @..
November	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	74 @..
December	75⅛@..	75⅛@..	74⅛@74⅝	74⅝@..
May	77⅛@77⅝	77⅝@77¾	77 @..	77 @..

CORN.

October	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	29½@..
December	.80 @80¼	80¼@..	80 @80⅜	80⅜@..
May	.32⅞@..	33 @..	32⅜@..	33 @..

OATS.

October	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	21⅝@..
December	.22⅛@..	22⅜@..	22⅛@..	22⅜@..

BREADSTUFFS.

Visitors to Produce Exchange—L. F. Swift, Chicago; Capt. P. Berentzen, Copenhagen; R. S. Gunn, Paris; Ira M. Taylor, Orange, N. J.; R. Barnes, New-York; A. Schierenbeck, Brooklyn; W. Denton, Leavenworth; E. T. Thompson, Barnesville, N. Y.; R. Taylor, Mobile; J. O. Foering, Philadelphia; M. B. Jones, New-York; H. Cook, Boston; Carl Schwabe, Germany, and F. T. Washington, Norfolk.

Wheat.

The wheat market was strong and fairly active during the early part of the session, losing most of the advance later, closing quiet at unchanged to 8c advance. Foreign houses bought slightly, but there was no important demand, and in the afternoon realizing by early buyers brought about the reaction. The Michigan State report makes the crop of wheat this year 17,100,000 bushels, an average yield per acre of 11.48 bushels. Last year the Michigan crop was 15,237,000 bushels. The cash market was inactive, and at the close of Change no business was reported. Quotations for wheat were revised slightly and are as follows: No. 2 red wheat, 3½c over December, free on board, afloat; December closed at 74⅝c; No. 1 hard, 2¼c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 1c over December, free on board, afloat; do, New-York, ⅜c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Northern December price, free on board, afloat, and No. 2 hard Winter, 1c over December, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 9.—The local wheat market had a dead sentiment to work against, and a standstill condition prevailed. December opened higher at 69⅜c, and advanced to 69c, broke to 65⅜@65½c, and closed at 65½@65⅝c, the same as yesterday. May opened at 69⅜c, sold from 69⅛@69¼c, and closed at 69¼@69⅝c. Cash wheat: From ⅝@1c under December was the basis of trading in new No. 1 Northern on spot. New No. 2 Northern ranged from 2@3c under No. 1, which is the lowest basis of trading on this grade. New No. 3 was traded in at 4@5c under standard. Old No. 1 Northern changed hands at ¼c over December. Receipts, 679 cars; shipments, 52 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, old, 67⅛c; new, 65⅝c; old No. 1 Northern, 65⅜c; new, 63⅝c; old No. 2 Northern, 65½c; new, 62⅜c.

DULUTH, Oct. 9.—There were good buying orders in the wheat market at the opening today, and it opened ⅝c up at 68¼c. When these were filled, it fell off, and dropped to 67⅝c. The close was at 67⅜c bid. The cash demand was good, and about 200,000 bushels was sold at ⅜c under December. The close: Cash No. 1 hard, 68¼c; No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 64⅜c; No. 3 Spring, 61⅜@62⅛c; rejected, 53⅜@62⅛c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 68¼c; No. 1 Northern, 67c; October, No. 1 Northern, 67c; December, No. 1 hard, 69c; No. 1 Northern, 67¾c bid; May, No. 1 Northern, 71½c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 9.—Wheat opened stronger. December opened at 68½c, rose to 68⅞c, fell to 68¼c, and closed at 68⅝c. Sample wheat in light demand. No. 1 Northern, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 66¼@67½c. Barley samples very dull; No. 2, 35c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—Spring wheat quiet; limits strong; No. 1 hard, old, spot, 74c; do, new, 73¼@73½c; No. 1 Northern, old, 73½c; do, new, 72½c. Winter wheat firm; No. 2 red, 75½c; No. 3 do, 72c; No. 2 red, on track, 75@76c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.—Wheat firm at 5s 6d; No. 2 red Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern, Spring, firm at 6s 1d.

Corn.

The market for corn was very quiet, although there was quite a radical movement in prices. The close was firmly steady at full prices, at ⅝@¾c net gain. The lighter receipts at interior points this week have been somewhat of a feature in the advance, also the changes in freight rates. While current arrivals are decreasing somewhat, the reports from the West indicate a continued free movement. Exports have also fallen off materially this week, decreasing nearly 500,000 bushels in five days. The recent rise in prices has shut out export trade to a considerable extent. Sales to-day were reported of 5,000 bushels No. 2 corn at 29⅜c, elevator. There was some inquiry for export, but at the close no business was reported. The Missouri report makes the yield of corn 70 bushels of ears per acre, or about 35 bushels of shelled corn.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—Corn—Firm; better demand; No. 2 yellow, 28¼c; No. 3 do, 28c; No. 2 corn, 27@27½c, on track; No. 2 yellow, 27¾c; No. 3 do, yellow, 27c; No. 2 corn, 26¾c, in store.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.—Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 2s 11¾d; October firm at 2s 11¾d; November firm at 3s ½d; December firm at 3s ¾d.

Oats.

The market for oats was very dull, hardening a trifle with the rise in corn and wheat. The continued good inquiry for export is a stimulating feature, although the influence of this export demand on cash prices is still small. The interior movement continues excellent. The market closed at a net advance of ⅛@¼c. Cash oats were steady. Sales, 72,000 bushels, as follows: 20,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 20@30c, as to quality; 2,000 bushels rejected white, 20c; 50,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, private terms; No. 2 oats quoted 21¾c, elevator; No. 3 oats, 19½c; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 22½c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 23¼@24c, on track; No. 3 white, 20¾@21c; No. 2 mixed, 19@18½c; No. 3 do, 17@17½c, on track; No. 2 white, 23½@24c; do, new, 23¼c, in store.

Flour.

The market for flour was somewhat firmer, with the rise in wheat. Total sales amounted to 20,900 pkgs, including 500 bbls Winter patents, $4@$4.30; 1,500 bbls straights, $3.65@$3.85, (bulk sales at $3.75;) 1,750 bbls clears, $3.45@$3.55; 250 sks extra 2s, $2.55; 2,000 bbls city patents, $4.50@$4.75; 2,500 bbls city clears, $4.10; 1,000 bbls Southern flour, $3.65; 4,500 bbls Spring patents, $3.90@$4.10; 300 bbls straights, $3.65; 4,000 sks clears, export, choice, $3.05, and 1,500 bbls clears at $3.10@$3.25; 1,000 sks extra 2s, $2.15.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 9.—Flour steady and quiet on the basis of $3.95@$4.05 for hard, Spring patents in wood. Millstuffs firm and selling readily at $6@$6.25 for sacked bran.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.—Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 9d.

Miscellaneous.

BARLEY—Market steady; new feeding quoted at 28¼@28⅝c, cost, insurance, and freight, to Buffalo; sales, 50,000 bushels feeding on private terms; malting quoted at 35½@40c, as to quality. RYE—Market quiet; quoted at 43¼@44c, cost, insurance, and freight, for No. 2 Western; car lots of State and Western quoted at 38@39c. BUCKWHEAT—Market steadier; sales, 18 cars, 38c, track, cost, insurance, and freight; 10,000 bushels export sale, November private, private terms; quoted first half December, 40¼c delivered.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Steady; spot quoted at $1.40@$1.50; sales, 250 sks at $1.45@$1.50. RYE FLOUR—Dull; sales, 350 bbls at $2.65@$2.80. CORN MEAL—Steady; sales, 200 bbls at $2.05; Quoted: Brandywine, $2.05; Western and Southern, $1.90@$2.05. BAG MEAL—Steady; Quoted: Fine white, 68@70c; fine yellow, 68@70c; coarse, 57@60c.

SEED—Quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 47½@52½c; 100-lb, 57½@62½c; rye feed, 50@55c; sharps, 65@70c; hominy chops, 50c; cottonseed meal, 95c@$1; oil meal, 85@90c; city feed, 55@57½c.

PROVISIONS.

There was a quiet but firm market in provisions, operators, however, being somewhat reticent in absence of offerings from the West. PORK—Firm; sales, 150 bbls. Quoted: Mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $10.50@$12; short clear, $8.50@$10. BEEF—Firm. Quoted: Extra mess, $7; family, $9@$10; packet, $8@$9. BEEF HAMS—Firm at $16. DRESSED HOGS—Strong; unchanged; 160-lb, 6c; heavy to light, 4¾@5½c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies dull at 5@5¾c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled shoulders steady at 4c; pickled hams steady at 9@9½c. TALLOW—Firm at 3¾@4c. STEARINE—Firm at 5¼c for lard and 6c for oleo. LARD—nominally steady; prime steam closed at 4.00c; city, 4.10@4.25c; refined firm; South American, 5.25c; Continent, 4.90c; compound higher at 4½@4¾c; options closed at 4.55c, nominal. Full report by telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 50s; prime mess firm at 40s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine firm at 47s 6d; do, medium, firm at 40s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 48s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 33s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, firm at 24s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, firm at 29s; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, firm at 28s; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, firm at 28s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 30s. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 22s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, firm at 23s. Cheese—American finest white, August make, firm at 49s; do, colored, August make, firm at 49s. Tallow—Prime city firm at 21s 3d.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR—Market was fairly active on the old basis; sales were 1,200 bags San Domingo centrifugal, basis 96° test, at 3c; 2,577 bags Demerara centrifugal, basis 96° test, at 3c; 251 bags Puerto Rico centrifugal, basis 96° test, at 3c; 200 bags San Domingo molasses sugar, basis 89° test, at 2⅝c. Refined sugar was fairly active and ⅛c lower on all grades, which puts granulated at 4⅛c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—A very steady market is reported for molasses and syrups, with full prices asked for all choice stock, and the market shows a considerable activity in a jobbing way. Glucose is steady and fairly active. We quote: New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to choice, 12@25c; do, open kettle, fair to choice, 27@37c; syrups, fair to choice, 12@19c.

RICE—A very good demand continues for both domestic and foreign rice, and the market is firm here and at the South. Carolina and Louisiana common to fancy, 2½@5¾c; extra head, 5¾@6c; Java, 3⅝@3¾c; Japan, 4@4¼c; Patna, 4¼@4¼c.

LONDON, Oct. 9—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 10s 6d per cwt. for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96 degrees test, and 9s@9s 6d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—October, 8s 9d per cwt; November-December, 8s 10½d.

COFFEE.

Quite a general interest was manifested in the contract market, and a considerable business was transacted. Receipts at Brazil are still large, but the liberal warehouse deliveries at New-York and other points of distribution are taken as something of an offset to these receipts. The Rio market was active at 11,000 reis. Exchange was quoted at 8 25-32d. Receipts were 11,000 bags, and clearances for the United States 8,000 bags; stock, 310,000 bags; Santos receipts were 27,000 bags, and stock, 523,000 bags. The market was steady at 11,200 reis. Hamburg market quiet; October closin gat 50.25; November, 50.50. Havre steady, with October quoted at 62.25; November, 62.00; December, 61.50; January and February, 61.75; March and April, 62. Rio No. 7 invoice lots quoted at 10⅝c.; Santos, No. 4 at 10¼c.; sales, 500 bags Santos, Nos. 4 to 7, at 12¼c., cost and freight; 800 bags Rio No. 6 spot at 12c., and 1,000 bags Rio No. 7 out of Bellena at 10½c. Mild coffee was firm with sales of 1,200 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

OILS.

The market for cottonseed oil is excited, and decidedly active. About 500 bbls were sold early at 26@26½c for prime Summer yellow ex-dock. About 2,000 bbls November, December, and January sold at 27½c. Lard oil is firmer, and linseed oil firm. Cottonseed oil, prime crude, barrels, 22¼@23c.; prime crude, loose, free on board; mills, 15@17½c; white prime, 27@28c; lard oil, prime city, 40@41c; linseed oil, American raw, 35@36c; American boiled, 37@38c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 28s per cwt; Ceylon, 24s 6d; Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 25s 6d per quarter; September shipment, via Cape, 23s 6d. Linseed cake, 25 2s 6d per ton, for Western. Linseed oil, 16s 9d per cwt. Sperm oil, £27 per tun. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Refined petroleum, 5¾d per gallon.

OIL CITY, Oct. 9.—Oil closed at $1.16; Standard's price, $1.16.

METALS.

TIN—The tone of the market for tin was quiet to-day locally with London firm. Local spot quotations were 12.60@12.65c....COPPER—Closed firm both here and abroad, with spot at New-York quoted at 10.75@11c. New-York sales 25,000 lb; October at 10.75....LEAD—Closed steady, with spot 2.70@2.75. St. Louis closed dull....SPELTER—Closed quiet at 3.60@3.70c for spot.

For Other Commercial Reports See Page 6.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State,
Albany, August 1, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section Seven, Chapter Nine Hundred and Nine, laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Section Seven, Article Seven of the Constitution of the State of New-York, will be submitted to the people of said State, for the purpose of voting thereon at the next general election in this State, to be held on the third day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
Proposing an Amendment to Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution, Relating to the Forest Preserve.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution be amended, so as to read as follows:

§ 7. The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. Except as authorized by this section, they shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, to be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. The Legislature may authorize the leasing for such term as it may by law fix, of a parcel of not more than five acres of land in the forest preserve to any one person for camp and cottage purposes. The Legislature may also authorize the exchange of lands owned by the State situate outside the forest preserve for lands not owned by the State situate within the forest preserve. The Legislature may also authorize the sale of lands belonging to the State situate outside the forest preserve, and the money so obtained shall be used only for the purchase of lands situate within the forest preserve, and which, when so purchased, shall become a part of the forest preserve.

§ 2. Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to Section One, Article Fourteen of the Constitution, to be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New-York, in Senate, April 23, 1896.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate,
CHARLES T. SAXTON, Secretary.

State of New-York, in Assembly, April 29, 1896.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly,
HAMILTON FISH, Speaker.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Seven, Section Seven of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of [L. S.] Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENT.

Shall the proposed amendment to Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution relating to the forest preserve become a law?

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

NOTICE.—Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers, will sell at public auction Oct. 21, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, the right to fill in between West Fifty-first and Fifty-third Streets, North River. For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Lewis J. Phillips, auctioneer, will sell at public auction on October 14, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, leases of certain wharf property and land under water. For full particulars, see The City Record; copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

Election Notices

Published by Authority of the Police Department.

Election Districts, All Polling Places, &c.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Police Department of the City of New-York,
No. 300 Mulberry St.,
Bureau of Elections, New-York, Oct. 8, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of Chapter 410 of the laws of 1882, and by virtue of the authority therein conferred upon the Board of Police, the division of the several Assembly Districts in the City and County of New-York into Election Districts and the boundaries of said Election Districts are hereby fixed by said Board as follows:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rector Street, Broadway, Whitehall Street, Hudson or North River, Battery Place, Greenwich Street, and Governors, Ellis, and Bedloe's Islands.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morris Street, Greenwich Street, Battery Place, and Washington Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morris Street, Washington Street, Battery Place, and Hudson or North River.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Albany Street, Washington Street, Carlisle Street, Greenwich Street, Rector Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Albany Street, Carlisle Street, Greenwich Street, Washington Street, Albany Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Dey Street, Broadway, Rector Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fulton Street, William Street, Wall Street, and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Vesey Street, Greenwich Street, Liberty Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Park Place, Broadway, Dey Street, Greenwich Street, Vesey Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Park Place, Broadway, Reade Street, Greenwich Street, Vesey Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Reade Street, Broadway, Park Place, and Hudson or North River.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Broadway, Reade Street, Hudson Street, North Moore Street, and West Broadway.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Franklin Street, Hudson Street, Reade Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Beach Street, Hudson Street, Franklin Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Laight Street, Hudson Street, Beach Street, Hudson or North River, Hubert Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Laight Street, Varick Street, North Moore Street, and Hudson Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, West Broadway, North Moore Street, and Varick Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Vestry Street, Varick Street, Laight Street, Greenwich Street, Hubert Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Greenwich Street, Watts Street, Washington Street, Vestry Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Hudson Street, Vestry Street, Washington Street, Watts Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Baxter Street, White Street, Centre Street, Worth Street, and Broadway.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Dominick Street, Spring Street, Sullivan Street, Broome Street, and Varick Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Clark Street, Dominick Street, and Hudson Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Hudson Street, Canal Street, and Renwick Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Renwick Street, Canal Street, Hudson or North River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within King Street, Greenwich Street, Spring Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Charlton Street, Hudson Street, Spring Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Charlton Street, Varick Street, Hudson Street, and the north and south sides of Van Dam Street, and from Varick to Hudson Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Van Dam Street, Macdougal Street, Spring Street, and the east and west sides of Varick Street, from Spring to Van Dam Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Charlton Street, Macdougal Street, Van Dam Street, and Varick Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Prince Street, Sullivan, Spring, and Macdougal Streets.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Prince Street, Thompson Street, Spring Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, Broadway, Spring Street, and Thompson Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, Macdougal Street, and the north side of King Street, from Congress to Macdougal Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within King Street, Macdougal Street, Charlton Street, and Varick Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Varick Street, and the east and west sides of Congress Street, from King to West Houston Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, Varick Street, Charlton Street, and Hudson Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson Street, Varick Street, Charlton Street, and Hudson Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Charlton Street, Varick Street, West Houston Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Clarkson Street, Varick Street, West Houston Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Carmine Street, Bedford Street, West Houston Street, and Varick Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Carmine Street, Bleecker Street, Hancock Street, or Cottage Place, West Houston Street, and Bedford Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bleecker Street, Bedford Street, West Houston Street, and Hancock Street, or Cottage Place.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bleecker Street, Broadway, West Houston Street, and Thompson Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Third Street, Broadway, Bleecker Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Third Street, West Broadway, Bleecker Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Third Street, Sullivan Street, Bleecker Street, Macdougal Street, Minetta Lane, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Minetta Lane, Macdougal Street, Bleecker Street, and Carmine Street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Cornelia Street, Sixth Avenue, Carmine Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morton Street, Bleecker Street, Carmine Street, and Bedford Street.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Leroy Street, Bedford Street, Carmine Street, Clarkson Street, and Hudson Street.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Leroy Street, Clarkson Street, Hudson Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morton Street, Leroy Street, Bedford Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morton Street, Bedford Street, Leroy Street, and Hudson Street.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Barrow Street, Bleecker Street, Morton Street, and Bedford Street.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grove Street, Bleecker Street, Barrow Street, and Hudson Street.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Barrow Street, Bedford Street, Morton Street, and Hudson Street.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Barrow Street, Hudson Street, Morton Street, and Hudson or North River.

ELECTION NOTICES.

all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Watts Street, Varick Street, Vestry Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Varick Street, Watts Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Dominick Street, Varick Street, Broome Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Sullivan Street, Grand Street, and Varick Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Thompson Street, Canal Street, and Varick Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, West Broadway, Grand Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, West Broadway, Broome Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Oliver Street, Cherry Street, James Street, Batavia Street, New Chambers Street, and Oak Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Catharine Street, Cherry Street, Oliver Street, and Oak Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the west side of Market Street, from Madison Street to Monroe Street, and the north side of Monroe Street, from Market Street to Catharine Street

ELECTION NOTICES.

West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Hudson or North River

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Forsyth Street, Division Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Elolridge Street, Canal Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Eldridge Street, Hester Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Orchard Street, Hester Street, Allen Street, Canal Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Allen Street, Division Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Orchard Street, Division Street, and Allen Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Norfolk Street, Division Street, and Orchard Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Norfolk Street, Hester Street, and Orchard Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Norfolk Street, Grand Street, and Ludlow Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Ludlow Street, Grand Street, and Orchard Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Orchard Street, Grand Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Eldridge Street, Grand Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Forsyth Street, Broome Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Eldridge Street, Broome Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Allen Street, Broome Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Orchard Street, Broome Street, and Allen Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Ludlow Street, Delancey Street, and Allen Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Allen Street, Delancey Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Eldridge Street, Delancey Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Forsyth Street, Delancey Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Eldridge Street, Rivington Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Orchard Street, Rivington Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, Ludlow Street, Rivington Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, Ludlow Street, and Allen Street, from Ludlow Street to Allen Street, and the west sides of Orchard Street from Stanton Street to East Houston Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Houston Street, Eldridge Street to Orchard Street, the north side of Stanton Street, from Eldridge Street to Allen Street, Eldridge Street, and the east and west sides of Allen Street, from Stanton Street to East Houston Street.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, Sullivan Street, West Nineteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Thirtieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Twenty-ninth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue, and east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Twenty-ninth Street to West Thirtieth Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, West Thirtieth Street, Eighth Avenue, and West Thirty-first Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-first Street, Eighth Avenue, and West Thirty-second Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, and West Thirty-third Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, and West Thirty-fourth Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, and West Thirty-fifth Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, and West Thirty-sixth Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, and West Thirty-seventh Street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, and West Thirty-eighth Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, and West Thirty-ninth Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Fortieth Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Fortieth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Forty-first Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Forty-first Street, Eighth Avenue, and Forty-second Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Forty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, and Forty-third Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Forty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, and Forty-fourth Street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Forty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Forty-fifth Street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Forty-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Forty-sixth Street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Forty-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Forty-seventh Street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Forty-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, and Forty-eighth Street.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Forty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Forty-ninth Street.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Forty-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Fiftieth Street.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Fiftieth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Fifty-first Street.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Fifty-first Street, Eighth Avenue, and Fifty-second Street.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Fifty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, and Fifty-third Street.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Fifty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, and Fifty-fourth Street.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Fifty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Fifty-fifth Street.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Fifty-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Fifty-sixth Street.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Fifty-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Fifty-seventh Street.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Fifty-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, and Fifty-eighth Street.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Fifty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Fifty-ninth Street.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Fifty-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Sixtieth Street.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Sixtieth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Sixty-first Street.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Sixty-first Street, Eighth Avenue, and Sixty-second Street.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Sixty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, and Sixty-third Street.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Sixty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, and Sixty-fourth Street.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Sixty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Sixty-fifth Street.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Sixty-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Sixty-sixth Street.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Sixty-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Sixty-seventh Street.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Sixty-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, and Sixty-eighth Street.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Sixty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Sixty-ninth Street.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Sixty-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Seventieth Street.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Seventieth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Seventy-first Street.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Seventy-first Street, Eighth Avenue, and Seventy-second Street.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Seventy-second Street, Eighth Avenue, and Seventy-third Street.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Seventy-third Street, Eighth Avenue, and Seventy-fourth Street.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Seventy-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Seventy-fifth Street.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Seventy-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Seventy-sixth Street.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Seventy-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Seventy-seventh Street.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Seventy-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, and Seventy-eighth Street.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Seventy-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Seventy-ninth Street.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Seventy-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Eighty-first Street.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighty-first Street, Eighth Avenue, and Eighty-second Street.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, and Eighty-third Street.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, and Eighty-fourth Street.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Eighty-fifth Street.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighty-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Eighty-sixth Street.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighty-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Eighty-seventh Street.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighty-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, and Eighty-eighth Street.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Eighty-ninth Street.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Eighty-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Ninetieth Street.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Ninetieth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Ninety-first Street.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Ninety-first Street, Eighth Avenue, and Ninety-second Street.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Ninety-second Street, Eighth Avenue, and Ninety-third Street.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Ninety-third Street, Eighth Avenue, and Ninety-fourth Street.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Ninety-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Ninety-fifth Street.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Ninety-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Ninety-sixth Street.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Ninety-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Ninety-seventh Street.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Ninety-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, and Ninety-eighth Street.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Ninety-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Ninety-ninth Street.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Ninety-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundredth Street.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundredth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and First Street.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and First Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Second Street.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Second Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Third Street.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Third Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Fourth Street.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Fifth Street.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixth Street.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Seventh Street.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Eighth Street.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Ninth Street.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Tenth Street.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Tenth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-first Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Seventieth Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Eightieth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Ninetieth Street.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Ninety-first Street.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Ninety-second Street.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Ninety-third Street.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street.

The One Hundred and Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Two Hundredth Street.

The One Hundred and Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Two Hundredth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Two Hundred and First Street.

The One Hundred and Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Two Hundred and First Street, Eighth Avenue, and Two Hundred and Second Street.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, Two Hundred

ELECTION NOTICES.

from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Fourteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Fourteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of Avenue A, from East Fourteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Fifteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Sixteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of Avenue A, from East Fifteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of Avenue A, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Sixteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from Livingston Place to First Avenue, west side of First Avenue, from East Fifteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street, north and south sides of East Sixteenth Street, from Livingston Place to First Avenue, and east side of Livingston Place, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from Livingston Place to Second Avenue, west side of Livingston Place, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street, east and west sides of Livingston Place, from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street, west side of First Avenue, from East Fifteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street, north side of East Fourteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and east side of Second Avenue, from East Fourteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventeenth Street, Second Avenue, East Fourteenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventeenth Street, Third Avenue, East Fourteenth Street, and Irving Place.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Nineteenth Street, Third Avenue, East Seventeenth Street, and Irving Place.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighteenth Street, First Avenue, East Seventeenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within east side of First Avenue, from East Seventeenth Street to East Eighteenth Street, and north side of East Seventeenth Street from Avenue A to First Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Eighteenth Street, from First Avenue to East River, East River, north side of East Seventeenth Street, from Avenue A to East River, east side of Avenue A, from East Seventeenth Street to East Eighteenth Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twentieth Street, East River, East Eighteenth Street, First Avenue, East Nineteenth Street, and Avenue A.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within west side of Avenue A, from East Nineteenth Street to East Twentieth Street, north side of East Nineteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Nineteenth Street, First Avenue, East Eighteenth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twentieth Street, First Avenue, East Nineteenth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twentieth Street, Second Avenue, East Nineteenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within east side of First Avenue, from East Twenty-first Street to Second Avenue, west side First Avenue, from East Twentieth Street to East Twenty-first Street, north side of East Twenty-first Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east and west sides of Second Avenue, from East Twentieth Street to East Twenty-first Street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side East Twenty-second Street, from First Avenue to East River, east side of East Twenty-second Street, from East River to Avenue A, north and south sides of East Twentieth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, and east side of First Avenue, from East Nineteenth Street to East Twenty-second Street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-second Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue, west side of Second Avenue, from East Twenty-second Street to East Twenty-third Street, north and south sides of East Twenty-first Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue, and east side of Third Avenue, from East Twenty-first Street to East Twenty-second Street.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-second Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side East Twenty-third Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Twenty-third Street to East Twenty-fourth Street, north and south sides of East Twenty-second Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue, and east side of Third Avenue, from East Twenty-second Street to East Twenty-third Street.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-second Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fourth Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-sixth Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of

south sides of West Forty-sixth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue, and the east side of Seventh Avenue, from West Forty-sixth Street to West Forty-seventh Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north and south sides of West Forty-fifth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue, west side of Sixth Avenue, from West Forty-fourth Street to West Forty-fifth Street, West Forty-fourth Street, and the east side of Broadway and Seventh Avenue, from West Forty-fourth Street to West Forty-sixth Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Forty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fortieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Thirty-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, Fifth Avenue, West Thirty-eighth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-fourth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-eighth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-sixth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fiftieth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-eighth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-third Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-first Street, Park Avenue, East Fortieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fortieth Street, Park Avenue, East Thirty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-sixth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Thirty-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-sixth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Fortieth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-second Street, and Depew Place.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-first Street, Lexington Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fourth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Fifty-first Street, and Park Avenue.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East Seventh-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-seventh Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Seventy-sixth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and east side of First Avenue, from Seventy-sixth Street to East Seventy-seventh Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-sixth Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fourth Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-third Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-second Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Second Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Fifty-ninth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-first Street, Lexington Avenue, East Sixty-ninth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-third Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-first Street, Madison Avenue, East Sixtieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fourth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Sixty-first Street, and Park Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fifth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Sixty-first Street, and Park Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fifth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Sixty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fifth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Seventy-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-third Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Two Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Two Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Two Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Two Hundred

ELECTION NOTICES.

Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Melrose Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Trinity Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Third Avenue and Boston Road.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Tinton Avenue, Denman Place, and Trinity Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Westchester Avenue, Union Avenue, Denman Place, and Tinton Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Hall Place, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Prospect Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Hall Place, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Tinton Avenue, Home Street, Forest Avenue, and Boston Road.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within George Street, Tinton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Trinity Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Boston Road.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, George Street, Spring Place, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Fulton Avenue, Spring Place, Boston Road, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and Washington Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Jerome Avenue, Devoe Street, Ogden Avenue, Wolf Street, and Harlem River.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within ward line, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Jerome Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within ward line, Prospect Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Fulton Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Mohegan Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Bronx River, ward line, and Prospect Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Prospect Avenue, ward line, and Webster Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Mohegan Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Topping Street, Walnut Street, and Morris Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Walnut Street, Topping Street, East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Webster Avenue, ward line, Jerome Avenue, Tremont Avenue, and Morris Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Burnside Avenue, McComb's Dam Road, Tremont Avenue, Jerome Avenue, ward line, and Harlem River.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fordham Landing Road, Creston Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, Ryer Avenue, Anthony Avenue, Tremont Avenue, McComb's Dam Road, Burnside Avenue, and Harlem River.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Washington Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Anthony Avenue, and Ryer Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifteenth Avenue, line through centre of Schieffelin estate, Black Dog Brook, Old Boston Post Road, Corsa Lane, line with Varian's property, Eighth Street, Second Avenue, Tenth Street, and Bronx River.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Elizabeth Street, line parallel with Elizabeth Street to Kingsbridge Road, Kingsbridge Road,

ELECTION NOTICES.

Northern boundary of the City of New-York, Hutchinson's River, Given's Creek, Black Dog Brook, line through centre of Schieffelin estate, Fifteenth Avenue, and Bronx River.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within northern boundary of the City of New-York, Kingsbridge Road, line parallel with Elizabeth Street, Elizabeth Street, and Bronx River.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within northern boundary of the City of New-York, Long Island Sound, Pelham Bay, Hutchinson's River, all that portion of City Island lying north of Fordham Avenue, Hunter's, Peal's, High, Hart's, Goose, and Twin Islands.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within all that part of City Island lying south of Fordham Avenue.

By order of the Board of Police.

T. F. RODENBOUGH,
Chief of Bureau of Elections.

Police Department
of the City of New-York,
No. 300 Mulberry Street,
Bureau of Elections,
New-York, October 8, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of Section 10 of Chapter 909 of the Laws of 1896 the Board of Police has designated and appointed the place of registry and polling places in and for each of the election districts of the City and County of New-York for the elections next ensuing as follows, to wit:

POLLING PLACES.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1..57 Greenwich St.....Shoe Store.
2..38 Greenwich St.....Barber Shop.
3..10 Washington St.....Labor Bureau.
4..82 Greenwich St.....Undertaker, &c.
5..1 West St.....Clothing Store.
6..128 Greenwich St.....Cigar Store.
7..95 Greenwich St.....Undertaker Store.
8..42 Nassau St.....Tailor Shop.
9..35 Liberty St.....Cigar Store.
10..65 Barclay St.....Shoe Store.
11..174 West St.....Barber Shop.
12..172 West Broadway...Restaurant.
13..42 Jay St.....Barber Shop.
14..378 Washington St....Restaurant.
15..7 Laight St.....Barber Shop.
16..19 Varick St.....Restaurant.
17..246 West Broadway...Barber Shop.
18..416 Greenwich St.....Bakery.
19..Desbrosses St...Barber Shop.
20..473 Greenwich St....Restaurant.
21..467 Canal St.....Hat Store.
22..228 Hudson St.....Restaurant.
23..17 Varick St.....Tailor Shop.
24..28 Sullivan St.....Tailor Shop.
25..8 Sullivan St.....Plumber Shop.
26..49 Sullivan St.....Shoe Shop.
27..194 Spring St.....Undertaker Store.
28..146 Spring St.....Cigar Store.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1..11 Coenties Slip.....Furnishing Store.
2..89 Broad St.....Barber Shop.
3..9 Old Slip.....Cigar Store.
4..26 Peck Slip.....Tailor Store.
5..196 Pearl St.....Barber Shop.
6..367 Pearl St.....Bakery.
7..43 Cherry St.....Boarding House.
8..362 Pearl St.....Cigar Store.
9..105 Cherry St.....Barber Shop.
10..87 New Chambers St...Barber Shop.
11..83 James St.....Macaroni Store.
12..68 Oliver St.....Candy Store.
13..41-47 Market St.....Polling Booth.
14..236 Eighth Av.....Barber Shop.
15..97 Madison St.....Mineral Water Store.
16..62 Henry St.....Barber Shop.
17..33 East Broadway....Clothing Store.
18..22 East Broadway....Clothing Store.
19..135½ Water St.....Barber Shop.
20..38 Oliver St.....Plumber Shop.
21..56 Madison St.....Tailor Store.
22..31 Madison St.....Confectionery.
23..26 New Bowery.....Fixture Store.
24..34 Roosevelt St.....Polling Booth.
25..451 Pearl St.....Sponge Store.
26..483 Pearl St.....Plumber Shop.
27..509 Pearl St.....Barber Shop.
28..31 Baxter St.....Vacant Store.
29..178 Park Row.....Shoe Store.
30..7 and 8 Chatham Square.....Dry Goods Store.
31..31 Mott St.....Undertaker Store.
32..63 Bayard St.....Tin Store.
33..174 Canal St.....Shoe Store.
34..210 Canal St.....Hat Store.
35..42 Baxter St.....Clothing Store.
36..124 Lafayette St....Paint Store.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1..5 Clark St.....Bottle Store.
2..296 Hudson St.....Barber Shop.
3..261 Hudson St.....Confectionery Store
4..252 Hudson St.....Restaurant.
5..343 Spring St.....Barber Shop.
6..309 Spring St.....Paint Store.
7..320 Hudson St.....Furniture Store.
8..154 Varick St.....Cigar Store.
9..150 Varick St.....Mineral Water Store.
10..196 Prince St.....Leather Store.
11..85 Thompson St.....Tailor Store.
12..154 Prince St.....Stationery Store.
13..147 Prince St.....Restaurant.
14..197 Prince St.....Harness Shop.
15..180 Varick St.....Tailor Store.
16..173 West Houston St..Tailor Store.
17..199 Varick St.....Confectionery Store.
18..340 Hudson St.....Oyster Saloon.
19..389 Hudson St.....Spice Store.
20..390 Hudson St.....Wagon Factory.
21..64 Carmine St.....Furniture Store.
22..218 Bedford St.....Barber Shop.
23..112 West Houston St...Cigar Store.
24..122 Bleecker St.....Cigar Store.
25..215 Wooster St.....Restaurant.
26..145 Bleecker St.....Dry Goods Store.
27..187 Bleecker St.....Paint Store.
28..225 Bleecker St.....Plumber Shop.
29..251 Bleecker St.....Tailor Store.
30..1 Leroy St.....Hat Store.
31..65 Carmine St.....Grocery Store.
32..415 Hudson St.....Toy Store.
33..425 Hudson St.....Tailor Store.
34..61 Bedford St.....Shoe Shop.
35..290 Bleecker St.....Trunk Store.
36..340 Bleecker St.....Harness Shop.
37..38-40 Commerce St....Storage Warehouse.
38..641 Greenwich St.....Printing Office.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1..4 Monroe St.....Barber Shop.
2..22 Hamilton St.....Barber Shop.
3..160 Cherry St.....Candy Store.
4..9 Catharine Slip.....Barber Shop.
5..170 Cherry St.....Shoe Store.
6..77 Monroe St.....Barber Shop.
7..7 Monroe St.....Paint Store.
8..100 Henry St.....Barber Shop.
9..67 Henry St.....Laundry.
10..98 East Broadway....Cigar Store.
11..141 Division St.....Furniture Store.
12..140 East Broadway....Carpet Store.
13..112-114 Henry St....Polling Booth.
14..200 Madison St.....Furniture Store.
15..113 Monroe St.....Barber Shop.
16..Water St.....Paint Store.
17..51 Rutgers St.....Dry Goods Store.
18..218 Madison St.....Candy Store.
19..31 Rutgers St.....Cigar Store.
20..183 East Broadway....Hat Store.
21..205 Madison St.....Cigar Store.
22..29 Jefferson St.....Laundry.
23..256 Madison St.....Toy Store.
24..249 Clinton St.....Barber Shop.
25..246 Water St.....Harness Store.
26..40 Montgomery St....Undertaker Store.
27..295 Madison St.....Cigar Store.
28..202 Clinton St.....Ice Cream Saloon.
29..226 East Broadway....Laundry.
30..229 Madison St.....Shoe Shop.
31..27 Scammel St.....Candy Store.
32..57 Montgomery St....Barber Shop.
33..71 Gouverneur St....Cigar Store.
34..664 Water St.....Candy Store.
35..389 Cherry St.....Candy Store.
36..41 Jackson St.....Barber Shop.
37..261 Monroe St.....Furniture Store.
38..23 Scammel St.....Barber Shop.
39..285 Madison St.....Provision Store.
40..330 Henry St.....Cigar Store.
41..304 East Broadway....Printing Office.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1..259 Bleecker St.....Shoe Store.
2..257 Bleecker St.....Barber Shop.
3..50 Grove St.....Barber Shop.
4..319 Bleecker St.....Cigar Store.
5..15 Grove St.....Barber Shop.
6..338 Bleecker St.....Tailor Shop.
7..341 Bleecker St.....Barber Shop.
8..203 West 10th St....Upholstery Store.
9..41 Christopher St....Paint Shop.
10..11 Greenwich Av.....Barber Shop.
11..44 Greenwich Av.....Paint Shop.
12..35 Greenwich Av.....Butcher Shop.
13..206 Waverley Place...Tailor Store.
14..354 Bleecker St.....Barber Shop.
15..354 Bleecker St.....Tailor Store.
16..413 Bleecker St.....Barber Shop.
17..16 Bank St.....Tailor Shop.
18..19 Abingdon Square...Paint Shop.
19..99 Greenwich Av.....Stable Office.
20..235 West 12th St.....Polling Booth.
21..56 Eighth Av.....Barber Shop.
22..80 Greenwich Av.....Cigar Store.
23..Sheridan Square.....Stable Office.
24..114 West 14th St.....Bedding Store.
25..163 Sixth Av.....Cigar Store.
26..184 Sixth Av.....Barber Shop.
27..236 Sixth Av.....Barber Shop.
28..112 Sixth Av.....Tailor Store.
29..102 University Place..Barber Shop.
30..82 Sixth Av.....Cigar Store.
31..38 Sixth Av.....Tailor Store.
32..Waverley Place.....Tailor Store.
33..69 West 3d St.....Tailor Store.
34..23 University Place..Barber Shop.
35..43 East 11th St.....Tailor Shop.
36..51 East 9th St.....Tailor Store.
37..102 Third Av.....Barber Shop.
38..76 Third Av.....Barber Shop.
39..366½ Bowery.....Shoe Store.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1..38 Division St.....Bird Store.
2..24 Bayard St.....Tailor Store.
3..67 Bowery.....Dry Goods Store.
4..159 Canal St.....Real Estate Office.
5..227 Grand St.....Barber Shop.
6..40 Mott St.....Barber Shop.
7..195 Grand St.....Coffee Saloon.
8..189 Grand St.....Coal Office.
9..157 Grand St.....Tailor Shop.
10..469 Broome St.....Tailor Store.
11..164 Mott St.....Salesroom.
12..93 Chrystie St.....Cider Store.
13..153 Bowery.....Barber Shop.
14..243 Bowery.....Saloon.
15..100 Elizabeth St....Undertaker Store.
16..153 Elizabeth St....Organ Store.
17..388 Broome St.....Coffee Saloon.
18..16 Marion St.....Candy Store.
19..74 Spring St.....Barber Shop.
20..50 Prince St.....Furniture Store.
21..225 Mott St.....Harness Shop.
22..23 Spring St.....Safe Store.
23..E. First Houston St..Barber Shop.
24..207 Elizabeth St....Undertaker Store.
25..250 Bowery.....Jewelry Store.
26..110 East Houston St..Barber Shop.
27..219 Forsyth St.....Tobacco Store.
28..135 East Houston St..Oyster Saloon.
29..122 East Houston St..Barber Shop.
30..34 Second Av.....Cigar Store.
31..21 2d St.....Gunsmith's Store.
32..304 Mott St.....Barber Shop.
33..11 Rond St.....Shoe Store.
34..54 Bond St.....Barber Shop.
35..47 Second Av.....Bicycle Store.
36..89 East 4th St.....Machine Store.
37..205 6th St.....Tailor Shop.
38..240 6th St.....Cigar Store.

ELECTION NOTICES.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—Continued.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
39..237 6th St.....Shoe Store.
40..30 St. Mark's Place...Tailor Shop.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1..495 Hudson St.....Barber Shop.
2..503 Hudson St.....Shoe Store.
3..672 Washington St...Barber Shop.
4..685 Washington St....Cigar Store.
5..733 Greenwich St....Paint Store.
6..372 West 11th St.....Barber Shop.
7..723 Washington St....Wagon Factory.
8..115 Bank St.....Carpenter Shop.
9..757 Washington St..Barber Shop.
10..27 Eighth Av.....Confectionery Store.
11..33 Jane St.....Mineral Water Factory.
12..82 Gansevoort St....Seed Store.
13..61 Horatio St.....Polling Booth.
14..338 West 4th St.....Storage Warehouse.
15..639½ Hudson St.....Stationery Store.
16..419 West 13th St....Barber Shop.
17..302 West 13th St....Storage Warehouse.
18..208 West 14th St....Barber Shop.
19..68 Seventh Av.....Feed Store.
20..97 Eighth Av.....Furnishing Store.
21..191 Tenth Av.....Shoe Store.
22..78 Ninth Av.....Shoe Store.
23..N. S. West 15th St., bet. 7th and 8th Avs Polling Booth.
24..244 14th St.....Shoe Store.
25..126 Eighth Av.....Cigar Store.
26..131 Eighth Av.....Shoe Store.
27..96 Ninth Av.....Barber Shop.
28..406 West 17th St....Barber Shop.
29..104 Tenth Av.....Harness Shop.
30..116 Tenth Av.....Cigar Store.
31..121 Ninth Av.....Barber Shop.
32..120 Ninth Av.....Tailor Store.
33..337 West 17th St....Barber Shop.
34..230 West 18th St....Candy Store.
35..213 West 18th St....Fancy Goods Store.
36..170 Eighth Av.....Barber Shop.
37..S. E. cor. West 19th St. and Ninth Av..Polling Booth.
38..156 Ninth Av.....Tailor Store.
39..135 Ninth Av.....Barber Shop.
40..165 Ninth Av.....Cigar Store.
41..170 Tenth Av.....Fancy Goods Store.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1..10 Bayard St.....Frame Store.
2..36 Forsyth St.....Barber Shop.
3..127 Hester St.....Barber Shop.
4..101 Hester St.....Lunch Room.
5..74 Canal St.....Tailor Store.
6..118 Division St.....Cloak Store.
7..45 Canal St.....Restaurant.
8..55 Ludlow St.....Barber Shop.
9..237 Broome St.....Fixture Store.
10..70 Ludlow St.....Bicycle Store.
11..120 Eldridge St....Tailor Shop.
12..94 Forsyth St.....Barber Shop.
13..27 Delancey St....Billiard Store.
14..32 Forsyth St.....Barber Shop.
15..95 Allen St.....Barber Shop.
16..272 Broome St.....Barber Shop.
17..97 Rivington St....Furniture Store.
18..176 Eldridge St....Tailor Store.
19..140 Forsyth St.....Restaurant.
20..26 Delancey St....Reading Room.
21..33 Stanton St.....Barber Shop.
22..50 Rivington St....Cigar Store.
23..58 Stanton St.....Shoe Store.
24..101-103 Stanton St...Delicatessen Store.
25..161 Ludlow St.....Butter Store.
26..177 East Houston St..Restaurant.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1..281 West 19th St.....Tailor Store.
2..204 Eighth Av.....Barber Shop.
3..228 Eighth Av.....Barber Shop.
4..252 Eighth Av.....Barber Shop.
5..272 Eighth Av.....Barber Shop.
6..294 Eighth Av.....Cigar Store.
7..316 Eighth Av.....Cigar Store.
8..226 West 27th St.....Laundry.
9..221 West 27th St.....Tailor Store.
10..246 West 29th St.....Supply Store.
11..334 Seventh Av.....Harness Store.
12..259 West 29th St....Barber Shop.
13..346 Ninth Av.....Barber Shop.
14..329 Ninth Av.....Furniture Store.
15..290 10th Av.....Undertaker Store.
16..302 West 27th St....Barber Shop.
17..258 Ninth Av.....Cigar Store.
18..234 Ninth Av.....Candy Store.
19..304 West 24th St....Shoe Store.
20..251 Eighth Av.....Cigar Store.
21..235 Eighth Av.....Hat Store.
22..208 Eighth Av.....Furniture Store.
23..West 21st St., west of 8th Av.....Polling Booth.
24..N. W. cor. 22d St. and Ninth Av..Polling Booth.
25..171 Tenth Av.....Candy Store.
26..225 Tenth Av.....Barber Shop.
27..196 Tenth Av.....Barber Shop.
28..245 Tenth Av.....Harness Store.
29..464 West 26th St....Barber Shop.
30..273 Ninth Av.....Barber Shop.
31..289 Tenth Av.....Furniture Store
32..515 West 26th St....Grocery Store.
33..502 West 28th St....Barber Shop.
34..461 West 27th St....Barber Shop.
35..319 Ninth Av.....Machine Store.
36..301 Ninth Av.....Barber Shop.
37..313 Tenth Av.....Furnishing Store.
38..337 Tenth Av.....Barber Shop.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1..123 Delancey St.....Furniture Store.
2..102 Delancey St.....Paint Store.
3..112 Rivington St....Billiard Hall.
4..132 Rivington St....Cigar Store.
5..63 Clinton St.....Barber Shop.
6..291 East Houston St..Tobacco Store.
7..72 East Houston St..Barber Shop.
8..180 Essex St.....Hat Store.
9..160 East Houston St..Barber Shop.
10..105 2d St.....Undertaker Store.
11..242 East Houston St..Printing Office.
12..173 2d St.....Barber Shop.
13..20 Avenue B.....Hat Store.
14..172 3d St.....Candy Store.
15..33 Avenue A.....Florist Store.
16..116 3d St.....Shoe Store.
17..43 First Av.....Cigar Store.
18..76 3d St.....Tailor Store.
19..87 3d St.....Barber Shop.
20..128 East 4th St....Barber Shop.
21..115 3d St.....Undertaker Store.
22..53 Avenue A.....Shoe Store.
23..193 3d St.....Barber Shop.
24..233 East 4th St....Plumber Shop.
25..514 3d St.....Barber Shop.
26..143 East 4th St....Tobacco Store.
27..402 5th St.....Furniture Store.
28..127 East 4th St....Undertaker Store.
29..206 6th St.....Cigar Store.
30..347 5th St.....Barber Shop.
31..90 First Av.....Bakery.
32..427 5th St.....Stable Office.
33..76 Avenue A.....Cigar Store.
34..78 Avenue B.....Hat Store.
35..525 6th St.....Sign Store.
36..108 Avenue A.....Cigar Store.
37..103 Avenue A.....Dry Goods Store.
38..153 First Av.....Hat Store.
39..337 6th St.....Cigar Store.
40..119 First Av.....Shoe Store.
41..126 First Av.....Shoe Store.
42..130 St. Mark's Place..Shoe Store.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1..263 West 10th St....Leather Store.
2..394 Seventh Av.....Clothing Store.
3..420 Eighth Av.....Barber Shop.
4..204 West 33d St.....Barber Shop.
5..238 West 34th St.....Barber Shop.
6..444 Seventh Av.....Confectionery Store.
7..216 West 36th St.....Paper Store.
8..524 Eighth Av.....Cigar Store.
9..302 West 38th St....Furniture Store.
10..N. E. cor. Ninth Av. and West 37th St..Polling Booth.
11..456 West 37th St.....Fishing Tackle Store.
12..N. E. cor. Ninth Av. and Madison St....Polling Booth.
13..S. W. cor. 8th Av. and West 36th St...Polling Booth.
14..315 West 35th St.....Tin Store.
15..442 Ninth Av.....Cigar Store.
16..449 Eighth Av.....Cigar Store.
17..427 Eighth Av.....Cigar Store.
18..362 Ninth Av.....Hardware Store.
19..361 Ninth Av.....Stationery Store.
20..364 Ninth Av.....Shoe Store.
21..372 Tenth Av.....Butcher Store.
22..403 Ninth Av.....Barber Shop.
23..388 Tenth Av.....Butcher Store.
24..435 Ninth Av.....Laundry Shop.
25..439 Tenth Av.....Cigar Store.
26..412 Tenth Av.....Barber Shop.
27..425 Ninth Av.....Barber Shop.
28..442 Tenth Av.....Stationery Store.
29..433 First Av.....Barber Shop.
30..465½ Tenth Av.....Barber Shop.
31..421 West 35th St....Shoe Store.
32..463 Ninth Av.....Confectionery Store.
33..435 West 36th St....Barber Shop.
34..481 Ninth Av.....Cigar Store.
35..492 Tenth Av.....Shoe Store.
36..493 Ninth Av.....Barber Shop.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1..99 Clinton St.....Barber Shop.
2..88 Norfolk St.....Laundry.
3..137 Clinton St.....Monument Store.
4..170 Delancey St.....Barber Shop.
5..116 Grand St.....Cigar Store.
6..24 Norfolk St.....Barber Shop.
7..403 Grand St.....Tailor Shop.
8..431 Grand St.....Barber Shop.
9..428 Grand St.....Picture Store.
10..58 Attorney St.....Furniture Store.
11..81 Ridge St.....Barber Shop.
12..230 Rivington St....Cigar Store.
13..119 Broome St.....Stationery Store.
14..109 Grand St.....Barber Shop.
15..251 Delancey St....Lunch Room.
16..258 Delancey St....Barber Shop.
17..68 Columbia St.....Cigar Store.
18..48 Columbia St.....Builder's Office.
19..75 Broome St.....Laundry.
20..564 Grand St.....Picture Store.
21..506 Broome St.....Candy Store.
22..67 Lewis St.....Cigar Store.
23..209 Grand St.....Cigar Store.
24..83 Goerck St.....Cigar Store.
25..65 Goerck St.....Stable Office.
26..38 Lewis St.....Produce Store.
27..278 Grand St.....Barber Shop.
28..24 Goerck St.....Stable Office.
29..65 Mangin St.....Real Estate Office.
30..70 Mangin St.....Carpenter Shop.
31..594 Grand St.....Cigar Store.
32..20 Jackson St.....Barber Shop.
33..448 Cherry St.....Stable Office.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1..558 Eighth Av.....Tailor Shop.
2..576 Eighth Av.....Barber Shop.
3..349 West 38th St....Leather Store.
4..316 West 39th St....Shoe Store.
5..N. E. cor. West 39th St. and 9th Av....Polling Booth.
6..300 West 40th St....Barber Shop.
7..556 Ninth Av.....Barber Shop.
8..625 Eighth Av.....Cigar Store.
9..649 Eighth Av.....Hat Store.
10..340 West 42d St.....Barber Shop.
11..596 Ninth Av.....Barber Shop.
12..453 West 42d St....Barber Shop.
13..438 West 42d St....Barber Shop.
14..431 West 41st St....Barber Shop.
15..543 Ninth Av.....Barber Shop.
16..546 Tenth Av.....Barber Shop.
17..484 West 40th St....Carpet Store.
18..537 Ninth Av.....Shoe Store.
19..517 Ninth Av.....Furniture Store.
20..510 Tenth Av.....Barber Shop.
21..441 Eleventh Av....Barber Shop.
22..464 Eleventh Av....Harness Store.
23..486 Eleventh Av....Barber Shop.
24..529 West 39th St....Milk Store.
25..501 West 40th St....Undertaker Store.
26..548 Eleventh Av....Barber Shop.
27..581 Tenth Av.....Tailor Shop.
28..515 West 43d St....Carpenter Shop.

ELECTION NOTICES.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—Continued.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
29..584 Eleventh Av.....Billiard Parlor.
30..625 Tenth Av.....Cigar Store.
31..510 West 45th St....Stable Office.
32..643 Tenth Av.....Restaurant.
33..530 West 46th St....Polling Booth.
34..591 Eleventh Av.....Fish Store.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1..10 Stuyvesant St....Tailor Shop.
2..49 Third Av.....Cigar Store.
3..103 Third Av.....Barber Shop.
4..113 Third Av.....Barber Shop.
5..348 East 13th St....Polling Booth.
6..213 First Av.....Barber Shop.
7..183 First Av.....Butter Store.
8..171 First Av.....Billiard Hall.
9..236 East 10th St....Plumber Shop.
10..148 Second Av.....Candy Store.
11..138 Second Av.....Barber Shop.
12..137 Avenue A.....Florist Store.
13..418 East 9th St.....Barber Shop.
14..158m First Av.....Barber Shop.
15..286 East 10th St....Laundry.
16..273 East 10th St....Barber Shop.
17..176 First Av.....Shoe Store.
18..202 First Av.....Fish Market.
19..219 Avenue A.....Tailor Shop.
20..540 East 14th St....Cigar Store.
21..505 East 13th St....Cigar Store.
22..544 East 13th St....Harness Shop.
23..529 East 12th St....Carriage Shop.
24..522 East 12th St....Barber Shop.
25..537 East 11th St....Express Office.
26..534 East 11th St....Undertaker's Office.
27..170 Avenue A.....Bakery.
28..210 Avenue A.....Barber Shop.
29..324 8th St.....Cigar Store.
30..313 8th St.....Candy Store.
31..135 Avenue B.....Undertaker Store.
32..603 9th St.....Cigar Store.
33..149 Avenue C.....Cigar Store.
34..391 East 10th St....Shoe Store.
35..616 East 11th St....Laundry.
36..637 East 11th St....Barber Shop.
37..187 Avenue C.....Stationery Store.
38..629 East 12th St....Vacant Store.
39..640 East 13th St....Dressmaking Store.
40..612 East 14th St....Harness Store.
41..633 East 13th St....Cigar Store.
42..200 Avenue C.....Oyster Saloon.
43..19 Dry Dock St.....Restaurant.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1..610 Tenth Av.....Barber Shop.
2..301 West 43d St....Polling Booth.
3..308 West 44th St....Barber Shop.
4..300 West 45th St....Polling Booth.
5..620 Ninth Av.....Manufactures Store.
6..627 Ninth Av.....Real Estate Office.
7..436 West 45th St....Butcher Shop.
8..644 Tenth Av.....Barber Shop.
9..433 Eighth Av.....Candy Store.
10..650 Ninth Av.....Tailor Shop.
11..300 West 47th St....Willowware Store.
12..664 Ninth Av.....Cigar Store.
13..667 Ninth Av.....Cigar Store.
14..450 West 46th St....Polling Booth.
15..510 West 47th St....Polling Booth.
16..631 Eleventh Av....Harness Store.
17..677 Eleventh Av....Cigar Store.
18..650 West 48th St....Polling Booth.
19..701 Tenth Av.....Flower Store.
20..672 Eleventh Av....Fish Store.
21..709 Tenth Av.....Barber Shop.
22..446 West 50th St....Candy Store.
23..445 West 49th St....Furniture Store.
24..406 West 49th St....Barber Shop.
25..449 West 48th St....Polling Booth.
26..695 Ninth Av.....Cigar Store.
27..401 West 47th St....Polling Booth.
28..694 Ninth Av.....Barber Shop.
29..300 West 48th St....Vacant Store.
30..375 West 48th St....Real Estate Office.
31..807 Eighth Av.....Cigar Store.
32..734 Ninth Av.....Barber Shop.
33..843 Eighth Av.....Cigar Store.
34..306 West 52d St....Cigar Store.
35..300 West 53d St....Tailor Shop.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1..90 Columbia St.....Candy Store.
2..101 Columbia St.....Candy Store.
3..253 Stanton St.....Barber Shop.
4..97 Willett St.....Cigar Store.
5..85 Pitt St.....Candy Store.
6..40 Clinton St.....Barber Shop.
7..173 Attorney St.....Cigar Store.
8..325 East Houston St..Barber Shop.
9..355 East Houston St..Shoe Store.
10..132 Pitt St.....Butcher Shop.
11..389 East Houston St..Furniture, &c.
12..411 East Houston St..Shoe Store.
13..138 Columbia St....Cigar Store.
14..449 East Houston St..Tailor Store.
15..469 East Houston St..Barber Shop.
16..491 East Houston St..Tailor Shop.
17..34 Avenue D.....Barber Shop.
18..72 Avenue D.....Candy Store.
19..114 Avenue D.....Barber Shop.
20..417 East 10th St....Restaurant.
21..406 East 10th St....Grocery Store.
22..711 East 9th St....Printing Office.
23..742 East 9th St....Restaurant.
24..122 Avenue D.....Restaurant.
25..109 Avenue D.....Barber Shop.
26..94 Avenue C.....Shoe Store.
27..730 6th St.....Stable Office.
28..59 Avenue D.....Cigar Store.
29..90 Avenue C.....Cigar Store.
30..31 Avenue D.....Hardware Store.
31..298 2d St.....Machine Store.
32..22 Avenue C.....Barber Shop.
33..334 East Houston St..Hat Store.
34..31 Avenue C.....Shoe Store.
35..257 3d St.....Cigar Store.
36..257 East 4th St....Cigar Store.
37..73 Avenue B.....Hat Store.
38..317 East 4th St....Blacksmith Shop.
39..97 Avenue C.....Cigar Store.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1..727 Tenth Av.....Cigar Store.
2..686 Eleventh Av....Barber Shop.
3..720 Eleventh Av....Paint Store.
4..510 West 51st St....Polling Booth.
5..460 West 51st St....Tailor Shop.
6..401 West 50th St....Polling Booth.
7..767 Ninth Av.....Harness Shop.
8..752 Tenth Av.....Candy Store.
9..755 Tenth Av.....Furniture Store.
10..733 Eleventh Av....Candy Store.
11..669 West 52d St....Cornice Shop.
12..559 West 52d St....Barber Shop.
13..772 Eleventh Av....Stationery Store.
14..770 Tenth Av.....Bakery.
15..793 Ninth Av.....Paint Store.
16..802 Tenth Av.....Barber Shop.
17..414 West 54th St....Plumber Shop.
18..315 West 53d St....Carpenter Shop.
19..393 West 54th St....Barber Shop.
20..837 Ninth Av.....Shoe Store.
21..816 Tenth Av.....Barber Shop.
22..786¼ Eleventh Av....Barber Shop.
23..841 Tenth Av.....Shoe Store.
24..848 Tenth Av.....Barber Shop.
25..305 West 56th St....Polling Booth
26..869 Ninth Av.....Barber Shop.
27..401 West 56th St....Polling Booth
28..845 Ninth Av.....Barber Shop.
29..876 Tenth Av.....Polling Booth
30..885 Ninth Av.....Barber Shop.
31..983 Eighth Av.....Cigar Store.
32..5 Columbus Av.....Cigar Store.
33..409 West 59th St....Bicycle Store.
34..866 Eleventh Av....Candy Store.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1..237 Avenue B.....Candy Store.
2..257 Avenue B.....Barber Shop.
3..624 East 17th St....Barber Shop.
4..288 Avenue B.....Harness Shop.
5..274 Avenue B.....Butcher Shop.
6..545 East 16th St....Barber Shop.
7..260 Avenue B.....Candy Store.
8..248 Avenue B.....Candy Store.
9..437 East 14th St....Umbrella Store.
10..414 East 15th St....Tailor Store.
11..413 East 15th St....Plumber Shop.
12..247 Avenue A.....Barber Shop.
13..265 Avenue A.....Florist Store.
14..284 First Av.....Butcher Shop.
15..291 First Av.....Bird Store.
16..251 First Av.....Furniture Store.
17..153 Third Av.....Laundry.
18..154 Third Av.....Florist Store.
19..145 East 17th St....Tailor Store.
20..301 First Av.....Millinery Store.
21..300 First Av.....Hardware Store.
22..288 Avenue A.....Butcher Shop.
23..297 Avenue A.....Barber Shop.
24..415 East 19th St....Butcher Shop.
25..351 East 18th St....Stable Office.
26..333 First Av.....Crockery Store.
27..233 Third Av.....Tailor Store.
28..349 Second Av.....Barber Shop.
29..336 First Av.....Restaurant.
30..367 First

The New-York Times.

SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1896. 8 PAGES.

BOOKSELLERS IN CONCLAVE

Steps to be Taken to Combat the Department Stores.

The National Association of Booksellers, Newsdealers, and Stationers held their fourteenth annual convention in Boston on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Nearly one hundred delegates were present on Tuesday. Eighty-six of them represented eight unions. Fourteen States were represented.

A committee, which had been appointed to consider the subjects, presented a long list of resolutions advocating that all dealers friendly to the order be admitted; that the publishers of all ten-cent periodicals be asked to furnish their publications to dealers at a uniform rate of 7 cents; that the organization request Harper & Brothers to print the selling price of their magazine, 35 cents, on its cover; that the cause of the abuse and unfair treatment that has until now been accorded to book publishers should cease. All booksellers, stationers, &c., were earnestly requested to join in order that an appreciable force might be felt to emanate from them. Women engaged in the book and news trade also were requested to join in separate unions in the different cities and towns.

Before the morning session closed, the Committee on Nominations brought in the following list of officers, recommending them for the ensuing year: President—J. F. Martin, New-York; First Vice President—F. A. Salisbury, Providence, R. I.; Second Vice President—J. E. Gray, Everett; Secretary—J. H. Riley, Providence; Treasurer—J. H. Nolan, Providence; Sergeant at Arms—B. Lewis, Boston; Executive Committee—M. Moy of Pawtucket, H. N. Borden of Boston, F. J. Hayden of Providence, F. R. Sampson of New-York, W. D. Madigan of Lancaster.

At the afternoon session about 150 delegates were present, and later 175. The election of the officers recommended by the Nomination Committee in the morning session was first acted upon. The list as given was carried through, with the exception of T. F. Martin, who was the candidate for President favored by the fifteen New-York delegates. Against him the Eastern delegates arrayed Mr. Michael F. Moy, who twice before had been elected, and on a vote being taken he was elected.

At the session on Wednesday the relations existing between publishers and newsdealers were fully discussed. It was decided to acquaint the publishers with the competition that dealers are meeting with and to seek their aid in lessening the evil.

An extended discussion was then entered upon as to the best means to adopt to do away with the competition dealers are meeting with from department stores. It was decided to appeal to the dealers throughout the country and organize for the purpose of endeavoring to secure legislation which will exact a tax from department stores for every department which they conduct outside of the principal line of business in which the proprietors are engaged. The dealers in Illinois are making strenuous efforts to obtain such legislation. It was decided, on motion of Mr. J. J. Daley, that the Secretary be authorized to send circulars to the trade, requesting a boycott on all publishers who do not treat the trade justly. The decision whether or not to send the circulars was left to the discretion of the Advisory Board.

JERSEY'S HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Efforts Newark Is Making to Prevent Removal to Princeton.

The proposal to remove the library and collections of the New-Jersey State Historical Society from Newark to Princeton will be formally presented to the society for consideration a second time at a special meeting called to meet next week. Last Spring the Trustees of Princeton University made an offer of free accommodations to the society provided the removal should be made. The present quarters in Newark have long been inadequate. For about half a century the society has had its home in that city.

Last Spring, after the Princeton offer was made, a meeting of the society was held and the offer was considered, but it was finally decided to postpone action, in consequence of promised efforts to raise funds sufficient properly to provide for the needs of the society in Newark. How successful these efforts have been is not yet made public, but a report will be made at the meeting next week, and it is expected that a vote will be taken as to the acceptance of the Princeton offer.

An article in The Newark Daily Advertiser, urging further help for the movement to retain the society in that city, declares that "a large majority of the members of the society are citizens of Essex County, and local pride would peremptorily forbid the transfer of the society's collection to Princeton. The best interests of the society itself, as well as of the Newark Free Library, to the purposes of which the society's library is invaluable, preclude the thought of allowing the Historical Society to leave our city. But to retain the society and its collection some kind of terms must be offered. The society is living under intolerable conditions, its priceless collection is in hourly danger of destruction, it has no accommodations, and, therefore, a large part of its collection is boxed, and some of it lies in the vaults of the Public Library. If Newark is to retain the Historical Society, it must help to provide a decent home for the society.

"It is disagreeable to contemplate the possibility of such a reflection upon the intelligence and local pride of the Newark community as a vote by the Historical Society to remove to Princeton, and we cannot believe that the necessity will be made, apparent when the society meets next week to take that extreme action. It is more agreeable to believe that the danger of losing an institution which belongs to half a century of Newark's history will bring forward citizens ready to pledge enough to erect a new building for the society."

OSCAR WILDE'S FORLORN STATE

Punishments He Undergoes—His Release Not Far Off.

What appears to be the best kind of information concerning the present condition of Oscar Wilde is given in the October number of The Bookman. Its authority is "an English official whose position has made him personally cognizant of the actual facts." The Bookman says:

"From this source we learn that Mr. Wilde's physical state is very distressing. He is unable to assimilate food, and an enteric disorder which has become chronic has reduced him to a condition of great weakness. He is governed by the silent system, and this is rigidly enforced, so much so that he has several times been punished for half involuntarily turning his head in chapel to get a glimpse of the person seated beside him.

"We were inquisitive enough to ask the nature of his punishment on these occasions, and were told that it consisted in having his 'rug' taken from him. The rug in question is a strip of rag carpet which serves as a substitute for a mattress, being spread upon the surface of a deal door which is his only bed; so that, when under punishment, he sleeps upon the bare planks.

"The gentleman who made these statements is persuaded that Wilde will lose either his life or his reason as the result of his imprisonment; but he probably underrates the extent of human endurance. The sentence, under the English system of commutation, has only some six months more to run, and it is generally understood that at its expiration Mrs. Wilde will rejoin her husband. As she has in her own right a settled income of £800 a year, they will probably make their future home in some obscure Continental town."

TO STEAL BANCROFT PLATES.

A Burglar's Attempt at the History Building in San Francisco.

Last week Wednesday an attempt was made in San Francisco to steal some of the plates of H. H. Bancroft's "History of the Pacific Coast," valued at $10,000. The burglar failed of accomplishing his purpose, but the case possesses some interesting features. He began his work shortly after 6 o'clock in the evening, and at 6:15 o'clock the next morning was caught by R. J. Weir, one of the members of the Bancroft Company, and A. McKenzie, the janitor.

The man was recognized by Weir, but, for some reason, Weir did not have him arrested, and the officers of the company refused to discuss the case. The man had been connected with the building, it is believed, or with the Bancroft family. No one would tell why the company protected the burglar or what was the cause of his attempted theft. The Chronicle says it is supposed that he was known about the building and succeeded in hiding himself in some place until the cellar was closed at 6 P. M.

There are 120 boxes of these history plates, and each weighs about eighty pounds. The man moved thirty-four of them to the elevator in the rear of the basement. He must have used a truck. They weighed nearly a ton and a half in all. After he put them on the elevator he tried to raise them to the level of the sidewalk, but the elevator would move upward only five feet. The burglar then went away, and did not return until daylight.

At 6:15 A. M. he came back, driving a large two-horse express wagon. He stopped in front of the door, opened it, and jumped down on the elevator to lift the boxes to the sidewalk. Weir and McKenzie, who had been watching, rushed at him, and he surrendered without a word. Weir made no attempt to arrest or detain the man, but became somewhat reconciled, and he was allowed to go off with his wagon.

C. O. Richards, son-in-law of Hubert H. Bancroft, and manager of the business, would not discuss the case with a Chronicle reporter. He tried to belittle it, and said that the work was probably that of "a hypo fiend," who tried to steal a few plates and sell the metal in them. Mr. Weir, in a pleasant way, told some parts of the story, but absolutely refused to tell who the burglar was, why he tried to steal the plates, or why he had been so quickly released. It was impossible for Detectives Ryan and O'Day to discover the cause of the attempted stealing. For the thirty-four boxes of plates the man could have obtained as metal about $65, though it would cost the Bancroft Company $10,000 to replace the plates if stolen or injured.

Some persons at first believed that men who had business troubles with H. H. Bancroft tried to seize the plates for the purpose of compelling him to come to a settlement with them. Another theory was that the burglar believed he could store the plates away and demand several thousand dollars for their return. The Chronicle says: "These theories fell through, as the plates really have no commercial value."

ARDITI'S REMINISCENCES.

His Career as Operatic Conductor in London and New-York.

Signor Luigi Arditi, of whom Lumley said that, "taking all qualities into account, a more able conductor never reigned in this country," has just published in London a volume of reminiscences, which have been edited by the Baroness von Zedlitz. An advance notice of the work, in The London Daily News, contains the following:

Politics he does not touch upon, although as Signor Arditi is known to have been the friend of Mazzini and other Italian patriots of his period, and later on was a more or less intimate acquaintance of Garibaldi, his recollections of political personages would, we think, be quite of equal interest. The book, however, deals with Arditi's career from the time when he and Bottesini spent two months on a sailing vessel from Genoa to Cuba, down to the present day; and, despite some padding, it is crammed with good things concerning the musical celebrities whom the veteran conductor has met. It was, for example, thanks to Alboni, that Arditi still shows a bald head. His hair came off after a boyish illness; but Alboni had a superstition against a wig, and, clutching it off Arditi's head, threw it to the other end of the singers' waiting room. This was in 1850, and in New-York; but Arditi afterward wore the wig furtively at home, and it was the first object which met his wife's eyes when she unpacked the portmanteau which he had taken on his honeymoon.

Then there is a story about Mario, who, in New-York, to Grisi's intense disgust, was haunted by a middle-aged spinster who had conceived a tender affection for him. The lady was said to be a Miss Coutts, but her real name was Giles, and she had previously been a similar annoyance to Charles Kean. She followed the Arditis on board ship, wearing a bonnet trimmed with orange blossoms, whereupon Grisi wickedly suggested a committee of gentlemen to drop her into the sea. It was on this American tour that on a bitterly cold night in Washington, Grisi, in place of the white draperies of Norma, wore a fur cloak, and Mario, as Pollio, held over her a huge coachman's umbrella, because the snow had broken down the roof. From America, in 1858, the Arditis came to London, and Mme. Arditi was immensely surprised, on being introduced to Bosio, to find that eminent prima-donna ostentatiously taking a pinch of snuff. Signor Arditi has much to say about Giuglini, Sontag, Titiens, Piccolomini, Viardot, and others. He also prints an interesting letter from Viardot concerning the first performance of Verdi's "Macbeth" in Dublin, where the irrepressible gallery boy, when the nurse and doctor appeared during Lady Macbeth's sleep-walking scene, seriously inquired, "Well, is it a boy or a girl?"

There is an anecdote about Titiens, who, in the scene with Pollio in "Norma," rushes to the gong, but who instead struck Giuglini fairly on the nose with the heavy gong stick, to the immense delight of the Dublin gallery. There is another good story about the rehearsal of "Roberto," in 1862, when the Bertram could get no response from his demons. Mapleson made no appearance, and Arditi, flinging down his baton, cried: "Where the devil is the impresario?" At that moment a huge black cat walked leisurely from the wings to the footlights, amid roars of laughter from the band. Arditi also prints a pleasant little mot of Rossini. When Mme. Arditi was first presented to him, the great composer bowed and said: "Now I know why Arditi composed 'Il Bacio,' ('The Kiss.'") Again, when Arditi had done Rossini some trifling service, the composer was profuse in thanks, and cordially offered him as a souvenir "one of my wigs," which were arranged on stands on the chiffonier.

When we come to more recent times the narrative becomes of personal rather than of general interest. Still here and there we find many interesting facts and amusing anecdotes. Christine Nilsson's nervousness when studying is exemplified by the statement that while singing to Arditi she used to tear the trimmings and laces off her dress by continually fingering them, to the despair of her lady companion, Mrs. Richardson. As an agreeable incident of Nilsson's first appearance in "Mignon" at Baden Baden, Arditi cites two letters of congratulation sent round to the artist's room by Viardot and Pauline Lucca. Rival vocalists are not usually so generous. Arditi alludes to the London production of "The Flying Dutchman," which he conducted in 1870, and records the surprise of himself and of Ludvig Straus that the overture was encored. That surprise was certainly not shared by anybody else.

Signor Arditi more than once accompanied the company of her Majesty's opera to the United States, and he records that at St. Louis a man walked twenty miles in the hope of "hearing Queen Victoria sing in her Majesty's troupe." At Cleveland, too, they did not want "Donnambula," but "H. M. S. Pinafore," suggesting that Mlle. Marie Marimon should appear as Buttercup "because every one in Cleveland knew Sullivan's music." Again, in America it is necessary to be identified at the bank before a check can be cashed. In New-York the cashier stated he did not know Arditi. "Have you ever been to the opera?" asked the conductor. The reply was in the affirmative. "Then," retorted Arditi, turning round, taking off his hat, and showing the back of his bald head, "look at that." He was at once recognized.

"Later on Arditi conducted the opening performance at Mme. Patti's private theatre, and he speaks with pardonable amazement of the fact that at the supper 450 bottles of champagne were drunk. At Liverpool, in the course of the Harris tour of 1888-9, he was shadowed by the police. At last he turned round upon the Sergeant, who saluted, and smilingly asked, "How did you like our men last night? We played the stage band in 'Aida' for you." Then came Arditi's tour with the Carl Rosa troupe, and finally, last year, the production of "Hansel und Gretel." Signor Arditi gives a list of his works, of vocalists who have sung under his baton, and so forth, besides portraits of eminent conductors and artists, and fac similes of letters from Viardot, Patti, Rossini, Garibaldi, Titiens, Giuglini, Gounod, and numerous other celebrities. His literary style is at times a little prolix; but the book on the whole is usually most interesting; while that it is highly amusing may be gathered from the good stories which, mostly in a greatly abbreviated from, we have quoted.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

In some comments on Harold Frederic's dispatch to THE TIMES explaining how William Morris declined the Poet Laureatship, The Rochester Union adds that Morris was a friend of Lord Rosebery, in whose gift the appointment was, and who was said to be inclined to make him Poet Laureate. Lord Rosebery's inclinations in this respect, it is said, were so well known that Morris intimated to him through a friend that he could not accept the post if it were offered. The result was that Rosebery went out of office without making an appointment.

If Victor Hugo had not been a great writer he would have been a notable artist, but who ever knew that Robert Louis Stevenson was a draughtsman? And yet he was. He never wrote a better book than "Travels With a Donkey in the Cevennes," and he originally made a series of illustrations for it. The London Studio will reproduce these sketches, and, besides, some humorous cuts of Stevenson's, engraved by him, which he made while spending a Winter at Davos.

Two eccentric French journalists, MM. Leroy and Papillaud, started from Paris, January, 1865, and without a sou in their pockets, depending on writing alone, reached Hongkong. They went through Italy, Greece, and Egypt. These literary tramps insist that they lived entirely by means of copy. M. Leroy, besides using his pen, made his pencil serve him. The French Journal "En Route" describes their journey so far. Our fearless scribes, when last heard of, were making for Japan.

There is a proof reader's tale about the late H. C. Bunner. When his delightful "Love in Old Clothes" was set up it quite nonplused an aged and worthy proof reader. The matter was written in a perfect Elizabethan style, whose words have additional letters, and some balance is kept up of clipping pronouns. The proof reader could not be made to understand it, and so he corrected every variation in his proof from Victorian English—if we admit that there is such a modern fixed vernacular. This proof reader, celebrated for his accuracy, was, however, born when spelling was in a state of transition, and so all modern copy was a bother to him. In one of Mr. Bunner's longer ventures he describes somewhat himself when he was a clerk in a large house in New-York, which concern imported South American products. In this romance, there is a description of crude Para rubber, and the author must have been an expert with this peculiar substance, so cleverly does he dwell on its characteristics.

The death of Dr. Julian Thomas, who was better known under his sobriquet of "The Vagabond," deserves more than a passing comment. Julian Thomas was a Virginian who after the civil war became a journalist, and was connected with a paper in New-York. In 1874 he went to Australia, and was associated with The Melbourne Argus. In Australia he advocated many reforms, and urged the founding of colonial lunatic asylums. In 1891-2 he was Secretary of the Royal Commission of Chantus, appointed by the Victorian Government. Dr. Thomas was keenly alive to colonial interests, and called public attention to the French and German aggressions in the South Sea. In his extended travels he visited all parts of Australia, New-Zealand, and China and Japan were well known to him. Dr. Thomas was sixty-five years old when he died.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

MRS. WARD'S "SIR GEORGE."

SIR GEORGE TRESSADY. By Mrs. Humphry Ward, author of "Marcella," "The History of David Grieve," "Robert Elsmere," &c. Two volumes. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

"Sir George Tressady" confirms the notion—already strong—that Mrs. Ward's chief distinction lies in her ability to create a character that appeals to the imagination. Her impressions of life are keen, spontaneous, and ardent, and if she never succeeds in crystallizing them with the gemlike brilliancy of texture that Matthew Arnold loved—that Stevenson and Pater and Henry James have practised—she will still be an artist by virtue of her power to make her creatures of flesh and blood plus spirit. In this direction she is, too, steadily gaining ground. If Robert Elsmere, apart from his religious inconsequence, was an appealing though vague figure, Sir George is a convincing personality. The life principle is in him, and the writer's belief in him is as contagious as is her belief in Marcella—the dearest child of her fancy. Nothing, surely, but a firm confidence in her actuality on the part of her creator, could have kept Marcella true to her noble outline through the two volumes of her girlhood, and the two succeeding volumes of her maturity. Her sweet and generous figure moves along the pages rapt and human, impatient and loyal, as engrossing and compelling as any woman of modern fiction.

Letty is her foil, but she, too, is genuine, and Mrs. Ward has shown peculiar skill in developing in this pinched and irritating nature, without change of heart or change of mind, its single pure strain. Lady Tressady also succeeds in convincing, although she comes perilously close to the extravagance of a Mrs. Skewton; but, above and beyond the others, it is Marcella who sets upon the book its seal of true success. The great stride that Mrs. Ward has made in the last few years is from the singleness of purpose, the proselyting stress of "Robert Elsmere" to the variety and complexity of her latest work. "Bessie Costrell" revealed a new side to her talent and a stronger grasp than one might have expected of elemental emotions and processes of mind. Marcella brought her to the point of filling her canvas with figures and of composing and reconciling them. In "Sir George Tressady" she moves at last with ease and freedom, and something intangible—a circumambient atmosphere, is gained. The fact that humanity makes a stronger appeal to her than letters still tells in some degree against her. It would still be possible to twist her work into that literary ogre, the Tendenz-Roman, or Novel-with-a-purpose, according to our crude translation. The book contains much evidence against mine owners and property holders; but it contains much else beside. It is, for example, an expression, clear and warm, of English life. It is as national as it is personal, and the sense of broad leisure and large companionship, not too well known in our cramped society, is given, most notably in the picture of the Sunday with Mrs. Allison. It is not merely the thorn blossoms and irises, the walled gardens and flowery borders, the devious paths and strolling groups of people, or "the endless talking of a country house Sunday," that produce it; it is the expanding observation of detail, that, learning to busy itself with matters other than the relations of soul to soul, lends a delicate graciousness of interpretation to a well-known and well-beloved English scene.

It will probably always remain true, however, that Mrs. Ward is most solicited upon the moral side; things without soul and conscience do not greatly interest her. She rarely turns aside to amuse her readers with the bric-à-brac of fiction; even "the fable," as James calls it, does not occupy very much of her attention, one must think, and in this last work she has brought it to a hasty and violent consummation which mars the plot in rounding it. What she does not ever lose is her hold upon the moral nature of her people. She knows their promptings to good and evil, she knows their rewards and their penances, and although she circumscribes her knowledge much more closely than George Eliot, who had the same moral grasp, but who loved better to wander in the wayward provincial fields, she looks deep and sees vividly. She does portraiture, and she paints her portraits a little thin to retain control of the expression, but the expression is rendered with honesty and sympathy. There is none of the French architectonic gift—the parts do not always fit—there is crowding here and unexplained space there, and somewhere else a blur of words; but how alive is the picture as a whole—how full of rich blood, of keen interests, of healthy, decent occupations, of bright, engaging charm.

From the nature of the problem the tragic element cannot be absent, yet it is not greatly suggested in the body of the book. Where good prevails over evil, not in mawkish self-consciousness, but because in the conception of certain natures debasement is impossible, there can be no impenetrable gloom. The darkest bit of shadow lies upon the house of the dead miner, where Mary Batchelor bewails her son with the insistant realism of the lowly bred.

"And about 6 o'clock they come runnin', and they towd me there'd bin an accident, an' they wor bringin' 'im—an' he wor alive—an' I must bear up. They'd found him kneelin' in his place with his arm up, an' the pick in it—just as the blast had took him—an' his poor back—oh! my God—scorched off him—scorched off him."

When Mrs. Ward attempts to reproduce this sort of thing, she does it well and loses the slightly theatric tinge that disconcerts one at times in other parts of her work, but she is, after all, most at home in analysing the people among whom she is accustomed to move. It is here that her intuition prompts a stroke at once bold and fine. While it would be entirely out of place for us to recount her plot in "Sir George Tressady," the reader early perceives that the key to it lies in Marcella's loyalty. The suggestion of this is maintained, whatever else is sacrificed, and one is privileged to assist at a "situation" in which the author does not betray her characters, and in which the delicate relation between a married woman and a man not her husband who is in love with her is sketched at once with sincerity and with the most exquisite refinement. Very few women—possibly no man—could have written the passages that occur between Marcella and Letty after the scene with Sir George and the letter to Maxwell; and Mrs. Ward has reason to be deeply gratified by her success in treating a subject which only great skill and something more than skill can save from becoming atrocious.

With so much to admire and so much to respect, it seems ungracious to admit that the impression which the book leaves with the critic, reading as a critic, contains a strong element of restlessness, of hurry. Could Mrs. Ward put behind her for a time the temptation to dally with a strenuous motive, and give to her public something slighter, plainer, uglier perhaps, which could be made presentable only by hard grubbing, we should look with still greater interest and hope to her next large effort. Life is, after all, too short not to spend a large part of it in training the muscles for the great leap.

STORIES BY H. C. BUNNER.

LOVE IN OLD CLOTHES, AND OTHER STORIES. By H. C. Bunner. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

It was a pretty conceit of Bunner's to describe an episode in the quaint language of the past as he has worked it out in his "Love in Old Clothes." It looks easy, but it was a difficult thing to do to make it graceful and not awkward or jejune. Mistress Ffrench—and pray bear in mind the worth of the double f—when he saw her "to Fyre Island," he thus describes: "She swimms lyke to a Fishe, butt everie Stroke of Her white Arms (of a lovelie Roundness) cleft as it were my Hearte, rather y'n ye Water. She bow'd to me, in goinge into ye Water, so muche Dignitie, & agayn in Cominge out, but yis Tyme w. lesse Dignitie, by reason of ye Water in Her Cloathes & her Haire in Her Eyes."

There are altogether seven sketches in this volume, and not one of them without conspicuous merit. Bunner was possessed of great natural talent, and had all the culture needed. It was his delight, perhaps his recreation, to be antithetical, so he would bring purposely into opposition what might have been in less skilful hands jarring elements, but the supreme talent he had was in adjusting these seemingly incongruous elements. We have not had in this country a better story teller than was Bunner, nor one who wrote more with a purpose. If he had a literary conceit, it was toward the revival of a past, and he handled that distant time tenderly. He was a very excellent workman, but showed no dilettanteism. When he wanted to, he wrote to touch the heart, and he did that much with infinite pathos. This volume of stories, which shows good judgment in the selection of them, deserves wide circulation, for it will be long before we find its equal.

FINELY PRINTED BIBLE BOOKS.

THE JOURNAL OF KOHELETH. Being a Reprint of the Book of Ecclesiastes. With an Essay by Elbert Hubbard. The Roycroft Printing Shop. 1896.

The Roycroft press is not entirely free from prose, and the "incomparable volume" which it now offers to "the discerning publick" is a fine example of conscious virtue. It is done, and rather overdone, after the manner of the old Venetian, and its appearance is as attractive as broad margins, black ink, and well-designed initials must always be. The excuse for decorative borders done in red ink must, however, be now as always extreme beauty of workmanship, and the blurred crimson of these badly printed margins is anything but beautiful. A mediæval printer's mark covers very few sins in a day when the spirit of Jenson, Aldus Manutius, Ratdolt, and the rest is emulated even where their mannerism, or, more justly, their style, is not imitated.

It is an admirable idea to issue reprints of the books of Scripture. From the literary point of view alone, the oftener the writers and readers of the present time are persuaded to turn to the fine old periods of the King James English and the rich and significant symbolism of the Oriental mind, the better it is for them. But the "study" by Mr. Elbert Hubbard might have been spared without too grave a sense of loss. Perhaps Mr. Hubbard has tried to be imaginative; he may have tried to be critical. There are indications here and there that he has made a noble effort toward humor, but the sum total is strange stuff. Koheleth, or the author of Ecclesiastes, was not consistent, but what of that? Mr. Hubbard hastens to assure us:

"A lawyer's brief, a malefactor's defense, a shopkeeper's advertisement, may be perfect and complete, but their author's motives are ulterior, and, like all other selfish things that clutch and hold, they are ephemeral and live the length of life of a moth."

If Mr. Hubbard does not always stick to his text, there have been greater minds even than his that have liked to wander at will. Unless the reader is blessed with more than the common share of patience, however, he will rebel at some of the digressions. The well-known crisp assertion that "there is a time to laugh" leads him into a perfect wayside tangle of words in which Mark Tapley, ostriches, "a sort of skyey metaphysics," inkfish, "mazy, hazy, hotly arguing philosophers," Hamlet, Faust, and Abt Vogler are huddled together, without much rhyme or reason in the arrangement.

The "study" as a whole reminds us of some bright little verses that appeared some months ago in "The Philistine," the "magazine of protest" that is sent forth by the Roycroft press. They were written by Mr. Gellett Burgess, who seems inclined himself to protest against too much protest; and the particularly pertinent staza runs as follows:

"No matter what is said 'it goes,'
Though doggerel verse—puerile prose,
If but its wretched rantings rage
In Jenson type."

THE NOCTURNE OF DEMENTIA.

THE STATEMENT OF STELLA MABERLY. By F. Anstey. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Never was there a more disagreeable statement than the one Stella Maberly presents, but whether the girl suffered from insanity, the seeds of it being perceptible in the days of her childhood, Mr. Anstey does not tell us. Stella is a horrid girl, moody, jealous, treacherous. She is so "nasty" (in the English signification) that she becomes unbearable, and little wonder is there that her family was glad to get rid of her. So, to find a home, Stella fastens on a young lady, Evelyn Heseltine, who has been her intimate school friend, and Evelyn is an heiress. Miss Heseltine loves a rather vague kind of young man, Dallas. At once Stella sets her cap for Dallas, but whether he likes her or not you cannot make out. Evelyn has heart trouble, and Stella tries to put chloral in Evelyn's way, hoping she will take an overdose, and you really can't tell whether Evelyn is or is not poisoned. Anyhow, Mr. Anstey's ideas of metempsychosis make it look as if Evelyn were going to die, but at her last gasp she recovers. Horror-stricken, Stella has prayed that Evelyn's life may be spared, and the latter young woman gets well. But there is a change. Evelyn was sweet, honest, gentle, before she was ill; now she takes a new form and becomes a sneering fiend. Evelyn seeks her revenge, and so tortures Stella that it is finally the Maberly girl who goes crazy. Then there is the final pistol shot, and probably it is Evelyn who kills herself, for though she marries Dallas, she is not certain whether her husband is not in love with her false friend Stella.

Nothing can be more distressing or morbid than is this last venture of Mr. Anstey's. The best interpretation of "The Statement of Stella" is that it is a study of alienation, say, the nocturne of dementia.

AMERICAN SCOTSMEN.

THE SCOT IN AMERICA. By Peter Ross, LL. D. New-York: The Raeburn Book Company. $2.00.

The theme Dr. Ross follows, the early history of the Scot in America, is seemingly inexhaustible, and it were a pity that an effort had not been made long before this to trace the Scots' early advent in the New World. If most of the Scotch colonists "crossed the sea in search of fortune," there were many who found a refuge in America "under circumstances which, though sad, reflected honor upon themselves." That ship, the John and Sara, which arrived at Boston Harbor in 1652, had on board prisoners of war captured by Oliver Cromwell at the battle of Dunbar, and sentenced "to be transported to the American plantations and sold as slaves." Some of these stanch men came as chattels to New-England, others were sent to Virginia and Maryland.

If, then, there is a certain pride shown when descent from those who landed from the Mayflower can be proved, there can be no better genealogy claimed than that derivable from these Scots. Many Scotch names may have dropped out of sight, and been lost among those whom John Knox called the "rascall multitude," but the majority attained distinction in every sphere of life.

Dr. Ross brings out quite pleasantly the wandering habit of the Scot when he tells of the Keith family, and particularly of that Keith who was one of Frederick's Marshals. When there was peace between Russ and Turk, and Keith was a Commissioner, at the conclusion of some historic audience, the Prussian Marshal and the Turkish Grand Vizier bowed and salaamed. Then the Grand Vizier took the Marshal by the hand, and said "It made him very happy, now that he was sae far frae hame, to meet a countryman in his exalted station." Keith was completely staggered, and asked an explanation. "Oh," said the Grand Vizier, "my father was bellman of Kirkcaldy, in Fife, and I remember to have seen you, Sir, and your brother occasionally passing."

With such an extended subject Dr. Ross has done his best, and the index shows, by the profusion of names, how sedulously he has labored in finding out Scotsmen and their descendants in the United States.

ROBERT BARR'S STORIES.

ONE DAY'S COURTSHIP AND THE HERALDS OF FAME. By Robert Barr. With frontispiece by E. Frederick. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

Mr. Robert Barr is a reasonably ingenious, versatile, fairly well informed writer, and to a sensitive person frequently an irritating one. He has seen much of the world and is tolerably familiar with manners and customs in England, the United States, and Canada. His style has the qualities that are believed to be most highly esteemed just now. He is brisk, chatty, and flippant, and has the faculty of comic exaggeration. It cannot be said that his writing is hard reading or that the ordinary person who picks up one of his books will be apt to throw it aside without finishing it.

There are episodes in one of his books, "In the Midst of Alarms," that are as good descriptive writing as any to be found in recent fiction, except the very best, full of actual observation of real life, and endowed with the charm of the picturesque. These relate chiefly to the everyday life of the people of Welland County, Ontario, before the building of the new and larger ship canal and the increase of railroad traffic had brought them into close contact with the outside world. There is nothing in these two new tales by Mr. Barr to be favorably compared with the best in his earlier novel, but they have dash and swing and some share of picturesque force.

Both are, frankly, love stories, and each is open to the objection that the man and woman whose mating forms its theme do not seem to be well suited to each other and likely to have a peaceful voyage on the troubled sea of matrimony. Of course a practical person might say that of Romeo and his Juliet, but it is a matter of fact that no practical person does say it of any of the accepted romances in which the poetic glamour overcomes any prosaic idea of practical life.

In the case of Mr. Barr's stories there is no poetic glamour at all, and the reader finds himself wondering at the phlegmatic English painter's quick surrender to the icy charms and atrociously bad manners of the Boston heroine, and equally so at the quick wooing of the preposterously exaggerated American girl on shipboard by the young British novelist. On the whole, one would infer from these tales that Mr. Barr knows more about Canadian rivers and waterfalls and the lumber trade and the mere routine of life on an Atlantic liner than he knows of the possibilities of the human heart or the mainsprings of human conduct. Still, there is an effervescent sparkle about both tales, and, though we may deplore the caricature of the methods of American publishers and the ways of New-York newspaper reporters, few of us will find Mr. Barr's new book dull.

A NOVEL FOR A PLAY.

LA JOLIE DENTELLIÈRE. Par Emile Richebourg. Paris: Ernest Flammarion, éditeur, 26 Rue Racine, près l'Odéon. 75 cents.

This novel belongs to the class—a very large class—of French novels that seem to be written with a view to the stage as their ultimate destination. The sequence of dramatic situations is kept up, whatever else goes to the wall, and these situations are in the present instance almost the only indication shown of the proverbially excellent French workmanship. Compare "La Jolie Dentellière" with the works of a dozen or a score of American writers who occupy something the same literary plane as M. Richebourg and its bold insipidity will show in startling relief. There is no attempt to draw a character, there is no conversation that contains a hint of individuality; but there is construction, and a construction admirably adapted to the sort of melodrama in which the good receive their reward and the wicked are disposed of by daggers and poison.

There are two young persons in the story who would be mightily scorned by the American young person, the latter demanding healthy and unsentimental heroines to suit this pleasant day and generation. Each of these young persons is surrounded by a mystery and

adored by an emotional youth who presses her hand to his lips and calls her "un ange." (Under no stress of circumstances can the French angel become a feminine noun!) La Jolie Dentellière receives the enthusiastic admiration lavished upon her simple beauty and goodness in her own way. She stammers, and this saves her and her creator the trouble of composing many pretty speeches. "Oh, Madame!" "Oh, Monsieur!" she stammers as one bit of good luck after another comes in her way, and every one loves her.

Georgette has a more animated manner. She passes through many trials and becomes much moved many times, but she manages to retain her power of speech except when her chest is heaving with sobs. Georgette is the daughter of a villain; the lacemaker is daughter of a Marquis; Paul, who loves Georgette, is the son of Léonie, whose past has not been free from stain. Only the young people of the story are wholly virtuous, altogether self-abnegating and loyal, if we except the grandmother of Lucian, who loves the lacemaker. She vies with her grandson in admirable traits, and occasions much stammering, kissing of hands, and raising of the eyes to heaven.

Léonie and Georgette's father furnish the necessary flavor of vice—a garlicky flavor which adds nothing to the reader's pleasure if his palate has been trained to discriminate. Léonie rises to the occasion at the moment of her reconciliation and provides a true Sarah Bernhardt scene. She has by her a handy little flask of Oriental poison, and, crushed by the burden of her sins, she drinks the poison just before she goes to her husband's apartments for the reconciliation which has been brought about with much labor by Paul and Georgette. The regular theatregoer will know that what follows is one of two or three "arrangements." Léonie kneels, her husband raises her, she talks for an astonishingly long time in a voice that grows weaker and weaker, she says she is going to expiate her past, she confesses that she has taken poison, Paul and Georgette "push" heart-rending cries, her husband discovers in the nick of time that he still loves her and obligingly mentions it; she hears the welcome words and presses his hand; she dies happy. All three kneel in front of her, and the curtain falls wearily upon the well-known tableau. "La Jolie Dentellière" is avowedly one of "The Dramas of Life"—it was preceded by "The Secret of a Tomb," and "The Martyrs of Marriage" will follow it.

We write our magazine stories and make them into books, the French write their books and make them into plays—a comparison between the financial results would be interesting.

CLEVER LETTERS ON MUSIC.

MUSIC-STUDY IN GERMANY. From the home correspondence of Amy Fay. Edited by Mrs. Fay Pierce. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25. 12mo.

Amy Fay's volume was so bright and clever, apart from its strong musical side, that it has gone through numerous editions, has been published in German, and now once more appears in a new and approved form. That excellent authority, Sir George Grove, first put his august seal of approval on the book, and it is nice of him to say a kind word about American musical art, though he does write that we might be the Italians of the future, providing we could only "consent to learn slowly enough," which is an intimation that we reverse the Horatian maxim, and make it out that art is short and life is long.

It is then only the musical side of Miss Fay's volume we find brief room for, and the lady gives us, in the cleverest way, the methods of the great piano masters of about some twenty-five years ago. In the first place, the eccentricities of such a man as was Tausig had their good side, but there can be no question that his manners were bad, and his personality in the highest degree unpleasant. Miss Fay asks how a young woman could play for him when he would howl, "Terrible, shocking, dreadful, Och! Gott! Och! Gott!" Tausig unquestionably was the ablest of piano teachers, with a touch of queerness about him which was an approach to insanity. With some few exceptions, those of his pupils who admired his supreme talent did not like him, so it can be understood that when he was bidding one of his class a good-bye and expressed the hope that she might renew his acquaintance with him some day, her reply was, "Never!" The thoroughness of the German can only be admired, but when he imparts his knowledge he may be too often what the French call "assommant."

Miss Fay has drawn many a pretty picture of German musical life, and none is more touching than that one when he describes that Papa Wieck who was the father and instructor of that paragon of piano players, Clara Schumann. Think of his telling the American lady, when one of Chopin's nocturnes was played forty years before by his daughter at a concert in Berlin that it was found fault with "as new-fangled." Papa Wieck must have been a lively old man, maybe conventional to a degree, fully conscious of his own merits, for when visitors came simply to look at him he would say: "What! Do you expect to know a celebrated man like me in half an hour? Then perhaps you want my autograph." And he hated to give his autograph.

Miss Fay always had the necessary enthusiasm, and nothing could dampen her ardor. Even the taunts of tyrant Tausig, with his interminable scoldings about technique, she endured. Her most glorious time of apprenticeship was at Weimar, when she basked under the smiles of the incomparable Liszt. Yet Liszt was a Titan, but a giant with gentle manners, and he had the talent of persuasiveness. We must give up the idea that Liszt had the "donner and blitzen" manner. When he wanted to, from his fingers there rippled forth sweet streams of gentle music. Miss Fay tells of "that delicate and fitful mirth that keeps peering out at you here and there," and of that "little spirit of joy, which was playing "hide-and-go-seek with you." Then the abbé had the manners, the ways, the methods of thought of a gentleman. Certainly Liszt had some of that nervous irritability common to artists, but for the most part he held it in check. Men of a commoner clay, as undoubtedly were Tausig, Kullak, Henselt, might show their tantrums in public or private, but Liszt never lost his dignified pose.

A most pleasing chapter is the one which describes Liszt showing the author something of the études of the past, with Kalkbrenner, Moscheles, and the antiquated Herz as exemplars. And modern American piano thumpers should not forget how much they all owe to Moscheles and his inculcation of good taste. It was Liszt who had been Tausig's first musical Mentor, though the great master did not like infant prodigies, for he said: "I have no time for these artists that are to be." Miss Fay was present at a performance in Berlin, when Wagner led the orchestra and the Wagnerian boom had only just set in. She says Wagner had many bitter enemies in Berlin, and she adds: "Perhaps his character has something to do with it, for he has set all laws of honor, gratitude, and morality at defiance all his life long. It is a dreadful example for young artists, and I think Wagner is depraving them. In this country [Germany] everything is forgiven to audacity and genius, and I must say that if Germany can teach us music, we can teach her morals."

Like many others, Miss Fay found that when she changed masters she had in a measure to forget what she tried with infinite pains to acquire. With Deppe as an instructor she at last found a teacher who inspired her. "Technique," he told her, "was the smallest difficulty, and that anybody could master execution if they knew how to attack it, unless there was want of proper development of the hand."

Then came Miss Fay's "disillusioning." She had hoped to make her début in Germany, and now she knew her own shortcomings. But she was a pupil with endurance and again set patiently to work, and after a while it all came to her through kind, sympathetic, and judicious teaching.

Very happy are the criticisms on Bülow and Rubinstein, and the lady has a just appreciation of our own American pianists. Her enthusiasm was at its highest pitch when she heard Joachim as he was in his prime, twenty-five years ago. Throughout this volume may be read the thoughts of great musicians when others are performing, and how taking is Deppe's saying: "I always hear the music the people don't play." Miss Fay berates the Germans for their want of religious feeling; and is it possible that among this staid people "there is no adequate motive to check the indulgence of any impulse"? It may be only in the artistic circles the lady frequented "that everybody is jealous of everybody else, no matter how absurdly or causelessly."

For good and faithful work as a musician, craving such reputation as the title of virtuosin can confer, the lady is entitled to all the honors, but in addition to that, "Music-Study in Germany" shows distinguished literary ability, and should occupy a conspicuous place in our musical annals.

ALLEGORIES BY STEVENSON.

FABLES. By Robert Louis Stevenson. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 12mo. Price, $1.

Mr. Colvin tells us in an introductory note that this little collection of allegories was gathered together as the nucleus of a book, which was to be brought out by Messrs. Longman. The thought of this book was pushed aside by the multitude of new interests attendant upon Stevenson's travels and his residence at Samoa, and it came to nothing during his lifetime. "The collection, as it stood at the time of his death," writes Mr. Colvin, "was certainly not what its author had meant it to be. Whether it would have seen the light had he lived is doubtful; but after his death it seemed to his representatives of sufficient interest to be handed to Messrs. Longman, in part fulfillment of his old pledge to them, for publication in their magazine, and there it first appeared."

In the light of this explanation, and for sake of one or two exquisite passages, one may be glad that the usual gathering up of the crumbs has taken place in Stevenson's case, as in all the others; but the book will probably be read more because Stevenson wrote it and it suggests him, than for any special merit of its own. We catch something of his brave philosophy, and his curious detachment from the life he loved, in "The Distinguished Stranger," "Something In It," and "The House of Eld," while "The Persons of the Tale" is delightfully and whimsically suggestive; but most of the fables—short and long—seem more or less strained and involved.

It is interesting to note the Emersonian tinge to the two or three verses that are made to do duty as "morals" at the end of two or three of the tales—for example:

"The coward crouches from the rod,
And loathes the iron face of God."

And this one in particular:

"The sticks break, the stones crumble,
The eternal altars tilt and tumble,
Sanctions and tales dislimn like mist
About the amazed evangelist.
He stands unshook from age to youth
Upon one pin-point of the truth."

And it is interesting, also, to reflect that even the slightest of Stevenson's efforts bears the mark of his splendid training, his tireless effort to make his mind as sound, as healthy, and efficient, as his body was the opposite.

JEWS IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

JEWISH LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By Israel Abrahams. New-York: The Macmillan Company, and the Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia.

Ignorance of the crassest kind often has unfortunately a constructive quality. It builds hideously, and, as Mr. Abrahams puts it, "on the theory that the unknown is the monstrous—and the Jews were always an unknown quantity in Europe—the Jews of the Middle Ages were pronounced tricky, vain, proud, ostentatious, luxurious." The study Mr. Abrahams has made, with infinite pains and trouble, is nevertheless a dispersed chronicle, nor could it have been otherwise. The author admits this, for he writes: "Possibly the reader may note with disappointment that my book reveals no central principle, that it is a survey less of Jewish life than of Jewish lives." The perusal of Graetz leaves the same impression on the reader's mind. It gives, so far as relates to the last three or four hundred years of Jewish history, only the details of individuals.

Mr. Abrahams believes that ever since the fifteenth century "Judaism has worn the same family face all over Europe," but that in the Middle Ages this was not the case, for then Judaism became nationalized "by the fall of feudalism and the rise of the Ghettos." Our author deprecates the idea sometimes entertained in favor of creating a Jewish state "politically independent and perhaps religiously homogeneous." If the French Jew of 1896 were laughingly to remark that "Paris is good enough for him," then the contemporaneous American Jew might say with equal reason "that New-York fully suited his requirements." There never were wider differences than happen to-day among Jews, due to education and environment, and there is nothing singular in this. Mr. Abrahams dwells strongly on this point, that of "social exclusiveness," for he writes that this "pride of family was always a Jewish characteristic, and in judging the Jewish exclusiveness with regard to other races it must not be forgotten that a similar feeling prevailed within the racial circle between Jews of different degrees."

The predicted nationalizing of the Jews Mr. Abrahams believes to be impossible, and Jerusalem may never be their capital, because its roots have been so long torn out, and the fruits in the future might be scant or bitter. Strange to say, though the fact is unquestioned, "the idealized love of Zion which grew in the Middle Ages had no connection whatever with this process of nationalization through which Judaism passed." These past aspirations may be now marked by physical and mental suffering, but "the mediaeval longing for the Holy Land grew, not in persecution, but in the sunshine of literature." The Spanish Jew, at the height of his culture, was as a troubadour singing of his lady love, and so he told in melting verse of his "woe-begone damsel," Jerusalem.

The mediaeval life of the Jews had for its centre the synagogue, for naturally the Jewish quarter in a city would grow around the synagogue. Political emancipation at the close of the eighteenth century loosened the hold of the synagogue. Attached to the synagogue there was the temple, "the scene of some festal gatherings which were only in a second sense religious in character."

Jewish life was not so narrow, Mr. Abrahams tells us, in mediaeval times, "though its locale was limited." The Ghetto, as a legalized institution, was not known until the beginning of the sixteenth century. But there were influences always at work which tended to drive Jews out of their narrow quarters and seek the world, for prejudice against them was of the remotest date. Debarred from professional careers or honorable trades, ("though individual Jews contrived to overleap the harness,") they were forced to become usurers. Usury, banned by the Church "and despised by the men of honor in all ages," brought obloquy, and in time insensibility to those who practiced it.

The author's study of the Ghetto reveals many facts Jews and Christians do not know. The concentration of the Jews around their synagogues has already been cited. It was at first a voluntary congregation. As early as the thirteenth century, in Cologne, there was a Jews' quarter. In Prague (1473) there was a Judenstadt, and the Jews who lived outside came of their own free will into the special Jewish quarter. The Roman Ghetto and the Spanish Judieras differed, and for the worse. In both countries it was a compulsory massing of the Jews in one particular quarter. Pius IV. (1555) of distressing memory established the ill-omened Ghetto in Rome, on the left bank of the Tiber. At that time there were few Jews living there, while there were many Christian nobles. With the establishment of the Ghetto churches and palaces were removed or separated by high walls from such contamination as might arise from the Jews. In Spain at first the Ghetto was rather a privilege than a disability. In 1412 the ordinances of Valladolid were of a persecuting character. As to the closing of the gates of the Ghetto at night, this was a common feature of mediaeval life. At first the Ghetto may have been protective, but it ended in social ostracism. Sometimes Ghetto gates were closed, and so the Jews were saved from massacre, but at other times, when Jews were to be killed and robbed, bigots or murderers found their Jews as in a pen.

Mr. Abrahams's chapter on the Jewish women of mediaeval times has its touching side. If the woman was not considered as the equal of the man, neither in a religious nor legal sense, nevertheless the tenderness of the Jew for his mother, wife, daughter, or sister has always been his finest trait. There can be nothing more beautiful than these two, the most ancient of Jewish sayings: "When his wife dies, a man's world is darkened, his step is slow, his mind is heavy; she dies in him, he in her," and "A man must not make a woman weep, for God counts her tears." If in a measure the woman took no active participation in public worship, separated as she was from the man, it was not uncommon to use "her gold-embroidered cloak or silver-braided apron as a curtain for the ark, a mantle for the scroll of the law, or a cover for the reading desk."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BUSHY. By Cynthia M. Westover. 42mo. New-York: The Morse Company. $1.50.

THE X RAY; OR, PHOTOGRAPHY OF THE INVISIBLE. By William J. Morton, M. D. 12mo. New-York: American Technical Book Company. Paper, 50 cents.

AN ESSAY ON THE PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES. By Charles B. Spahr, Ph. D. 12mo. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

A DAUGHTER OF THE TENEMENTS. By Edward W. Townsend. 12mo. New-York: American Publishers' Corporation. Paper, 50 cents.

STUDIES IN THE CIVIL LAW. By William Wirt Howe. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

A BOOK OF MARTYRS. By Cornelia Atwood Pratt. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

AULD LICHT IDYLLS—BETTER DEAD. By J. M. Barrie. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

WHEN A MAN'S SINGLE. By J. M. Barrie. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

MRS. CLIFF'S YACHT. By Frank R. Stockton. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE ROGUE'S MARCH. By E. W. Hornung. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE SENSE OF BEAUTY. By George Santayana. 12mo. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART. By Andrew Lang. Large 8vo. New-York: John C. Nimmo. Two volumes. $12.50.

A DAILY THOUGHT FOR A DAILY ENDEAVOR. Compiled by Eleanor Amerman Sutphen and Kitta Polhamus Sutphen. 12mo. New-York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.25.

THE METHOD OF DARWIN. By Frank Cramer. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

SCIENCE SKETCHES. By David Starr Jordan. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

MUSA PISCATRIX. By John Buchan. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

ENGLISH EPITHALAMIES. By Robert H. Case. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.75.

GENIUS AND DEGENERATION. By Dr. William Hirsch. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

PIONEERS OF SCIENCE IN AMERICA. Edited and Revised by William Jay Youmans, M. D. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.

TRACINGS; OR, A REFLECTION OF NATURE. By H. Snell O'Connor. 32mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.

POEMS BY JOHANNA AMBROSIUS. Edited by Prof. Karl Johnettental. Translated by Mary J. Safford. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

IN A NORTH COUNTRY VILLAGE. By M. E. Francis. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE DEVIL'S POOL. By George Sand. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

FRANCOIS THE WAIF. By George Sand. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

AUTHORS AND BOOKS

A new novel by Frank R. Stockton will be published in Harper's Magazine next year.

John La Farge's "Artists' Letters from Japan," which were first printed in The Century Magazine, will be brought out in book form this Autumn by the Century Company with all the original illustrations.

Two new volumes in the minature Thumb Nail Series of the Century Company are "Break o' Day," by George Wharton Edwards, stories of the peculiar people of the Maine and Nova Scotia coasts, illustrated by the author, and "Tracings," a bock of apothegms, some of which have appeared in the back pages of The Century Magazine.

The following new novels are on the October list of the Century Company: "The Metropolitans," a satire of New-York society, by Jeanie Drake, author of "In Old St. Stephen's"; "The Wonderful Wheel," a romance of Louisiana, by Mary Tracy Earle, and a Dutch Indian novel, "Gold," by a new writer, Annie Linden.

Swift's prose works are to be added to Bohn's Standard Library, with a biographical and critical introduction by Mr. Lecky. There will probably be eight volumes, with a complete bibliography of Swift's writings, compiled by Temple Scott.

A paper will be published soon in The New Review on "The Original Weir of Hermiston," (Stevenson's latest hero.) The writer aims to give a complete account and estimate of Lord Braxfield, the Lord Justice Clerk of the story, one of the most interesting Edinburgh characters of the last century and the subject of numerous anecdotes.

Bret Harte has in press in London his new volume of stories called "Barker's Luck." It will be illustrated by A. Forestier, Paul Hardy, A. Morrow, and T. Jülich, and at a later date a volume of new poems by Bret Harte will be issued.

The Atlantic announces a series of "End of the Century Papers," the first, John Fiske's "Century of Science," having already appeared. Others will be "A Century of Exploration," "A Century of Social Betterment," "A Century of Religious Liberalization," "A Century's Development of American Nationality," all written by authorities on the various subjects treated.

Miss Katherine B. Wood, who has compiled the volume "Quotations for Occasions," had charge of the department of quotations of the Century Dictionary when that work was in preparation.

The late Edgar W. Nye's posthumous work "The Comic History of England," is in the Autumn list of the Messrs. Lippincott.

Two works by the late Richard Jefferies, hitherto unpublished, will be published by subscription in London. They are "Jefferies Land; the History of Swindon and Neighborhood," and "The Early Fiction of Richard Jefferies."

Volumes of verse by John Davidson and Theodore Watts-Dunton are announced by John Lane. Other books in preparation by Mr. Lane are new poems from Mr. A. C. Benson, and "Gabriel Setoun"; a book by Richard Le Gallienne entitled "The Quest of the Golden Girl," and Allan Fea's "full, true, and particular account" of the escape of King Charles after the battle of Worcester.

Father Gerard, who has written the book, "What Was the Gunpowder Plot?" says "the real history of the plot in all its pages we shall now probably never know. If, however, we cannot satisfy ourselves of the truth, it will be much to ascertain what is false." That indicates the note of the work, which is said to be founded on a study of all available material. The writer has had access to manuscripts in Lord Salisbury's historic library at Hatfield.

Mary E. Wilkins has written a new serial story of New-England life which will be published next year in Harper's Weekly.

The Messrs. Scribner expect to publish this month the first volume of their new uniform and complete edition of George Meredith's works. Mr. Meredith has revised his works for this edition, and, it is understood, has made a number of changes in the text. He has also included work not hitherto issued in book form.

During a single fortnight recently more than 3,000 copies of Harold Frederic's "Damnation of Theron Ware" were sold.

The following books are on the Harper list for publication before the end of October: "History of the German Struggle for Liberty," by Poultney Bigelow; "Gascoigne's Ghost," a novel, by G. B. Burgin; "Green Fire," a romance, by Fiona Macleod; "Impressions and Experiences," by W. D. Howells; "The Dwarf's Tailor, and Other Fairy Tales," collected by Zoe Dana Underhill; "Limitations," a novel, by E. F. Benson, and "A Rebellious Heroine," by John Kendrick Bangs.

Edward A. Rand, the writer of books for young persons, has a new volume, in which he takes up the history of New-York in the days of Peter Stuyvesant. It will be entitled "Behind Manhattan Gables."

Dr. George Hodges's Lowell lectures for 1896, under the title "Faith and Social Service," will be published early in October by Thomas Whittaker. Dr. Hodges takes up eight vital problems in Church and social life.

The Messrs. Holt announce that the Educational Review for October will contain the following articles: "The Attitude of Scientific Thought in Germany Toward the Doctrines of Herbart," by Christian Ufer; "The Social Mission of the Public School," by William De Witt Hyde; "Education of the Deaf and Dumb," by H. A. Aikins; "Are the Present College Entrance Requirements Too Great in Quantity?" by James C. Mackenzie; "Children's Ability to Reason," by John A. Hancock; and "Reading at Sight, in Elementary Latin Teaching," by Charles E. Bennett.

The books which Roberts Brothers will publish on Oct. 15 include the following: "Poems by Johanna Ambrosius," translated from the twenty-sixth German edition of Mary J. Safford; "Mother, Baby, and Nursery," by Dr. Genevieve Tucker, and "Modern French Literature," by Benjamin W. Wells, Ph. D.

Mr. George D. Sproul of 156 Fifth Avenue announces that he will bring out, in connection with Hutchinson & Co. of London, "The Book of Beauty," dealing with the late Victorian era, and containing portraits. It has been prepared in a careful manner, and will be issued in the most sumptuous style. It is expected that it will be ready about Nov. 1. There will be two volumes and the price $1 per copy. When four-fifths of the edition shall have been subscribed for the price will be advanced to $1.50.

At a sale of first editions in Boston a few days ago a copy of Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," uncut, went for $9.

It is announced that as a result of a recent serious accident C. Kegan Paul, the London publisher, will retire from the firm with which his name has so long been connected. It is not generally known that Mr. Paul was formerly an Anglican clergyman. He was an intimate friend of Charles Kingsley, but divested himself of "orders" many years ago, and became the "reader" of the late Henry S. King, the publisher. Mr. King's business finally passed to a firm of which Mr. Paul became the man of literary experience, and a son of Archbishop Trench the man of business.

Thomas Hardy is engaged on the new edition of his "Pursuit of the Well Beloved." It is divided into two parts, headed "A Young man of Twenty" and "A Young Man of Forty," and will be ready before Christmas.

Mr. Garner's volume on "Gorillas and Chimpanzees" will be ready this month. It is a result of the many years he has given to the study of the speech and habits of monkeys. "The aim in view," he says in his preface, "is to convey to the casual reader a more correct idea than now prevails concerning the physical, mental, and social habits of these apes. It is hoped that a more perfect knowledge may bring man into closer fellowship and deeper sympathy with nature, and cause him to realize that all creatures think and feel in some degree, however small."

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's New Irish Library will have for its next volume, "Bishop Doyle: a Biographical and Historical Study," by Michael MacDonagh. Doyle has been called the greatest Irish Roman Catholic prelate since the Reformation. He was remarkable not only in the Church, but as a politician and publicist. He was prominent in the Catholic Emancipation movement, rivaling Daniel O'Connell in popularity. Dr. Doyle created a sensation in 1824 by advocating the union of the Churches, which at that time were carrying on in Ireland a furious polemical campaign.

Late this season will be issued in London an English edition of "The Early Correspondence of Hans von Bülow," Miss Constance Bache being the translator.

Mr. Vandam, whose volumes of Parisian recollections have aroused much discussion not wholly creditable to his literary integrity, will publish this month another volume, with the title, "Undercurrents of the Second Empire."

At the public libraries, as elsewhere, the wheelmen are getting all that they want. In Brooklyn the librarian of the Public Library has expressed his willingness to check wheels for all persons using the library.

The Forum gives literary topics a larger representation this month than usual, what with "Edmond de Goncourt," by Henri Frantz, and "The Study of Folk-Lore," by L. J. Vance.

Of the new Thistle edition of Barrie's works the Messrs. Scribner printed 150 copies on Japan paper. Every copy was subscribed for before one was ready for delivery.

Mr. John Lane, well known for his publication of the "Bodley Head," London, where the Yellow Book was first issued, will enlarge his sphere of action. Mr. Lane has opened an office in New-York, 140 Fifth Avenue, and a branch house in Chicago. Such notoriety as Mr. Aubrey Beardsley possesses is due to the "Bodley Head" illustrations.

Mr. George Allen is the publisher of Prof. Knox Laughton's "Nelson." The volume will give in detail the story of the great Admiral's career. In addition to the plans of battles and photographs of portraits, there will be many fac similes of letters and autographs.

Walter Pater left behind him an unfinished romance, "Gaston de Latour." The period is the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the scene is laid in France. This last work of Pater's is to be prepared for the press by Mr. C. L. Shadwell, and will be published some time this month by the Messrs. Macmillan.

By the consent of the Messrs. Macmillan, the Appletons, and the Century Company Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have arranged for the publication of a collected edition of Rudyard Kipling's entire works. There are to be a few copies printed on Japan paper, which are to bear Mr. Kipling's autograph.

Mr. H. D. Traill's "Social England" will be published toward the close of the year. It covers the period from Waterloo to 1885. The contributors are Prof. Bonney, Dr. Sandys, the Hon. T. C. Farrar, Prof. Montague, and Mr. Laird Clowes. Irish and Scotch matters are exhaustively treated.

A new six-shilling edition of Charles Dickens, in octavo, in thirty volumes, is now almost ready, the publishers being Chapman & Hall. The original illustrations, as they came from the press, from the sketches of Cruikshank, Hablot K. Browne, and Seymour, will be used, as the publishers have the old prints. Mr. Lang will contribute a literary and biographical introduction, and there will be a critical preface to each volume.

The late Sir Henry Parkes wrote a series of letters, and these, under the title of "An Emigrant's Home Letters," are to be issued in Sydney and in London by Melville, Mullen & Slade. Sir Henry Parkes went to Sydney as an emigrant, and rose to be Prime Minister, and in his letters he gives his many experiences.

Mr. William Simpson, who was war artist in the Crimea, India, Afghanistan, and during the Franco-Prussian War, has written his many adventures, and his volume will be published by the Messrs. Macmillan. These publishers have ready Mary Kingsley's West African exploits, and the book is called "Log of a Naturalist."

The ethical doctrine of humanity toward animals is the topic which Frederick Harrison, the Rev. Mr. Lilley, Mr. Kenworth, Mr. Oldham, and Mr. H. S. Salt discuss in a volume entitled "Men's Rights and Animals' Rights." Mr. Lilley raises this question: "Did the Church originally teach mankind humanity to animals?" The Neapolitan is supposedly merciless to horses, and he says "They are not Christians."

Before his death, Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton was at work upon his autobiography. He had only gone as far as his twenty-fifth year when death came to him in the maturity of his powers. It was in his twenty-fifth year that he married, and Mrs. Hamerton is now completing her husband's task. The work is now ended, and will be published in one volume by Messrs. Seeley & Co., the publishers of The Portfolio.

"A History of the English Navy" will be sure to have many American readers. Mr. Laird Clowes has been for many a year collecting the data for this important work. It is now brought down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the first volume of it will be ready for publication the coming Spring. In the preparation of this volume Mr. Laird Clowes has had the assistance of Sir Clement Markham, Capt. Mahan, Mr. H. W. Wilson, and that of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt.

In connection with Chapman & Hall of London, Messrs. Scribner's Sons will publish the new edition of Thomas Carlyle's works, to be known as the Centenary Edition. There will be included in the volumes, essays, minor writings, never before found in a collected form, and there will be new portraits. The first volume will appear this month.

M. Rochefort wrote his biography, and this is now being translated under the supervision of the author. It will appear in English in two volumes, and Edward Arnold will be the publisher.

In St. Nicholas will appear as a leading serial Mr. John Bennett's story, entitled "Master Skylark." It will have to do with events of the time of Shakespeare. Another serial will be Mr. W. H. Shelton's "The Last Three Soldiers." Both stories begin in the November number of St. Nicholas.

"English Schools, 1540-1548," by Mr. A. F. Leach, will be published by Archibald Constable. It has been generally believed that education in England was fostered by Edward VI. Mr. Leach shows that Edward rather opposed than advanced general English education.

Björnsterne Björnsen will pass the coming Winter in Italy in search of quiet. The work he has in hand is the arranging and editing of lyrical poems, the major part of which are peasant songs.

NEW-ENGLAND IN 1680.

The new British "Calendar of State Papers," giving papers relating to America and the West Indies from 1677 to 1680, contain some interesting facts about the condition of the New-England colonies at that time. In an article in The London Times appears the following summary:

"From New-Plymouth, Gov. Josiah Winslow writes that they have 1,200 listed men, from sixteen to sixty, mostly foot, but a trained band in every town; no trade beyond the seas; fourteen small towns, in most of them good preachers and comely churches, and the sacraments administered to persons of various persuasions; very few slaves, except Indian women and boys taken in the late war; no blacks brought thither; 800 children born and 450 marriages in seven years; most men freeholders and few tenants; incomes of £2,000 are rare; no vessels but scallops and fishing ketches; most of the seriously religious are Congregational men, some Baptists, and some Quakers, to all of whom equal respect is paid except the Quakers, and they are not disturbed except they disturb the peace; they have no beggars and suffer no idle vagabonds.

"With regard to Rhode Island, Gov. Peleg Sanford says that the militia consists of ten companies of foot; that there are nine towns or divisions; about 500 planters and 500 men besides; about 200 whites and blacks born in a year, and about 50 marriages a year. Baptists and Quakers are the most that publicly congregate together, but there are others who all enjoy their liberties; he knows of no Papist among them, no beggars and vagabonds. They have no merchants, but most of the colony live comfortably by improving the wilderness.

"From Massachusetts, Gov. Bradstreet writes more fully. He describes the trade of the colony, and complains of restrictive laws; two or three merchants may be worth about £18,000, but a man worth £1,000 or £1,500 is accounted rich. In each of the forty towns there is a foot company of listed soldiers, trained six times a year, and in Boston eight, and in Salem six companies, also six or seven troops of horse. Three large churches in Boston, and four ministers, in other towns generally one minister, and sometimes two. Few immigrants for the last seven years, the lands near the coast being now appropriated, and Carolina and places less inhabited being now preferred. No company of blacks has been brought there for fifty years from the beginning of the plantation, but one small vessel arrived two years since, after a twenty months' voyage from Madagascar, with 40 or 50 negroes, mostly women or children, who sold for £10, £15, or £20. About 120 blacks altogether. Not above five or six blacks born in a year, none baptized; about 400 or 500 whites born in a year; most baptized, except those who do not desire it; about 200 or 300 marriages a year. Religious discipline Congregational, except for about 80 or 100 Anabaptists, generally of the meaner sort, and 'near so many Quakers, whom they account not among the number of Christians.' No beggars, and few idle vagabonds, except now and then some few Quakers from Rhode Island.

"From Connecticut, William Leete, Governor, and John Allyn, Secretary, report 2,507 trained soldiers in the four counties, (the whole adult male population;) 26 towns, and 21 churches, mostly Congregational. There are four or five "Seven-day men" and about as many Quakers. Trade slack; about 20 native merchants, but few foreign. Few immigrants from the British Isles for the last seven years; say, one or two a year. Value of exports cannot be computed; the imports are put at £8,000 or £9,000 a year. The colony suffers from want of capital and expense of labor. In the letter covering this report, Leete and Allyn explain that the colony has lost much money, about £30,000, in the last Indian war; and that, in consequence of mildew and peaworm, 'which doth much damnify them,' they are likely to remain a poor but loyal people."

TOPICS OUT OF MAGAZINES

George W. Cable's New Venture.

Mr. George W. Cable, the novelist of Louisiana life, has issued from his home, in Northampton, Mass., the first number of a new periodical which he calls The Symposium. From his announcement concerning the aims and purposes of the magazine the following is taken:

"The Symposium does not propose to address itself to a certain type of home, either urban, suburban, or rural, only; not to the poor man's home alone, nor alone to the rich man's; not to the sumptuous, the refined, the uncultured, or the naked and barren home only, but to the home of any and every sort, and to do this in such a way as at the same moment to be entertaining to the untrained without being rude or illiterate, and interesting to the learned without being academical.

"The Symposium is for all the refinements and enlargements, artistic, scientific, literary, social, or religious on their inexpensive side. It is for making them inexpensive. And especially is it for them as they broaden and strengthen the spirit of neighborship in the kindest, widest, biggest sense of the term. Furthermore, wherever readers are seeking, either solitarily, in family groups, or in social clubs, by reading systematically in standard and classic books as well as in the literature of the day and hour, to make reading for entertainment as profitable and reading for profit as entertaining as they may, The Symposium proposes to make itself a feast of reason, a guide to ordered thought.

"The Symposium is of and for the home. Yet not for the home shut, but for the open, the wide-open home; for the home of the open door, the home which is itself a good neighbor; and for the home of the open window, the window which looks out with keen and healthy interest upon the whole world with all its activities and strifes, errors, and achievements; a world worth while, and which counts itself worth while only as it is a world of homes."

Napoleon's Last Hours.

Prof. Sloane in the October number of The Century brings his extended biography of Napoleon to a close, and announcements are already to be seen in London, as well as here, of its eventual publication in book form. The interesting paragraph in which Prof. Sloane finishes his narrative is as follows:

"In the Autumn of 1820 he realized his condition, and throughout the Winter he was feeble and depressed. In February, 1821, he began to fall rapidly, and the symptoms of his disease, cancer in the stomach, multiplied; but in spite of feebleness he faced death with courage. On May 3 two English physicians, recently arrived, came in for consultation; they could only recommend palliatives, and, under the influence of that treatment, the imperial patient kept an uncertain hold on his faculties. Two days later a violent storm of wind and rain set in. A spreading willow under which Napoleon had spent many hours was overturned, the trees planted by his hands were uprooted, and a whirlwind devastated the garden in which he had worked for exercise. The death of the sufferer was coincident and scarcely less violent. The last words uttered were caught by listening ears as the sun rose; they were "Tête * * * Armée." Mme. Bertrand and her children were present; at the sight of their suffering friend the boy fainted, and the little girls broke into loud lamentation. At 11 in the morning the supreme agonies began; a little before 6 in the evening the heart put forth its last convulsive effort and ceased to beat. The mournful band of watchers within bowed their heads. Without the door another watch was set—that of the orderly. During the first outburst of grief among those at the bedside two officers entered silently, felt the cold limbs, marked the absence of life, and left without a word. England's prisoner had escaped.

Rarest of Gautier's Writings.

About a year ago THE TIMES reprinted from The Bookman a drawing by Du Maurier which was declared to be the most widely circulated of all the drawings he had ever made—the label found on bottles of Apollinaris. The Bookman in its current number records a similar incident in the literary life of Théophile Gautier:

"The author of "Mademoiselle de Maupin" was invited once to visit the library of a celebrated bibliophile, Monsieur de L., one of his most enthusiastic admirers. Monsieur de L. prided himself on having collected absolutely everything that his guest had published and astonished him by showing him at least one copy of even the most insignificant of his writings. Still Théophile Gautier, while admiring the collection, failed at first to admit that it was absolutely complete. 'There is one thing,' he said, 'which I am sure you do not possess.' 'What is it?' the host asked. 'Well,' the poet went on, 'years ago, when I was young and often in need of money, I once wrote a prospectus for a Société Emophile'—(a kind of wine syndicate)—'and I am sure you do not possess that.' One may well imagine his surprise when a drawer was opened in which he saw not one, but a large number, of copies of the prospectus. Of course he wanted to know how such a bibliophile as Monsieur de L. happened to have in his collection such a supply of wine trade circulars; and the story told him was no less singular than the fact itself of the possession of the circulars by Monsieur de L.

Monsieur de L., in hunting for all that Gautier had written, had somehow or other discovered the existence of the wine prospectus, and for a long while vainly tried to get hold of a copy of the same. He had, to tell the truth, very little hope in succeeding. Still, before he considered himself decidedly baffled in his search, Monsieur de L. put in a trade paper an advertisement requesting any holder of Gautier's introuvable production to communicate with him. It need hardly be said that Gautier's name was not mentioned in the advertisement.

Monsieur de L.'s surprise in receiving an answer to his advertisement may well be imagined. He was informed that if he would communicate with a business firm, the name and address of which were given, his curiosity would be satisfied. He hastened to the place, and there found the load of circulars which he afterward had the satisfaction of showing to Gautier. It happened that the father of one of the members of the firm had, when the circular was issued, seen his name on it in the list of Directors. As he had not been consulted about it, he insisted that all the circulars on which his name appeared should be surrendered to him. The circulars had since been used as wrapping paper by his family, and all that remained so unused were then handed to Monsieur de L., who thus had, and still has, the gratification of having the only complete collection of "Gautieriana."

THE COMING BOOK SEASON.

Further Announcements for What Promises to be a Very Active Season.

Last week were printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES lists of announcement of books which leading publishers either had ready or had in preparation for the coming season. The publishers represented last week were D. Appleton & Co., The Century Company, Charles Scribner's Sons, and Dodd, Mead & Co. These lists are continued to-day in the following columns. Others will follow. The lists will afford readers the opportunity to become acquainted with the titles of the best of the new publications.

If there was dullness during the Summer which had somewhat lessened the demand for books, within the last two weeks prospects have very much improved. In juveniles there are fewer announcements than in former years, but there is a plentiful supply of books by well-known writers which will meet the demand of young readers. The lists announced comprise many valuable books in all the domains of literature. Not only are these the contributions of recent authors, but there are many volumes which are classics. These latter books which, though old, are ever young, appear this season with a great wealth of illustration and editions de luxe are many.

The Macmillan Company's Offerings.

"The Law of Civilization and Decay; An Essay on History," by Brooks Adams, 8vo., $2; "A System of Medicine," in 7 vols., edited by Thomas Clifford Allbutt, $5 and $6; "The Choir Invisible," by James Lane Allen; "The Nursery Book," by L. H. Bailey, 16mo., $1; "An Elementary Botany for High Schools," by L. H. Bailey; "The Survival of the Unlike," by Prof. L. H. Bailey; "Principles of Mental Development," by J. Mark Baldwin, 8vo.; "The Novels of Honoré de Balzac," edited by George Saintsbury; "A New and Complete Concordance," by John Bartlett, A. M.; "William Shakespeare," a critical study, by Georg Brandes, in 2 vols., 8vo.; "English Literature," by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke; "The Complete Works of Robert Browning," notes by Mr. Augustine Birrell, 2 vols.; "The American Commonwealth," a new edition, in 1 vol., by James Bryce; "A History of Elementary Mathematics," by Florian Cajori; Cambridge Historical Series, by G. W. Prothero—"The Foundation of the German Empire, 1815-1817, by J. W. Headlam, 12mo.; "Elements of Grammar," by George R. Carpenter; "Selections from Chaucer for High School Use," edited by Prof. Hiram Corson, 16mo.; "The Child and the Bible," by Dean Farrar, Dean Fremantle, and Dr. Lyman Abbott; "Theoretical Physics," by Prof. C. Christiansen; "Clausius on Heat," by C. H. Bierbaum and R. C. Carpenter; "Cleland and McKay, Anatomy of the Human Body," by Dr. John Cleland; "Columbia University Biological Series," by Henry Fairfield Osborne; "The Cell in Development and Inheritance," by Edmund B. Wilson, "Cases from Roman Law; Obligation," by Munroe Smith; "Quotations from the Bible by Old English Writers," by Albert S. Cook; "Taquisara," by F. Marion Crawford, 2 vols., 12mo.; "The Illustrated Novels of Alphonse Daudet," a new edition in English, $1 each volume; "Outlines of Economic Theory," by Herbert J. Davenport; "The Norfolk Broads," by Mrs. Anna Bowman Dodd, in press; "Music Study in German," new edition; "At the Gate of the Fold," by J. S. Fletcher, 12mo.; Text-Book of Physiology," by Michael Foster; "Physiology for Beginners," by M. Foster and Lewis E. Shore, 16mo., 75 cents; "Undine," by Delamotte Fouqué; "Elementary Trigonometry," by Dr. F. L. Sevenoak; "The Education of the Central Nervous System," by Reuben Post Halleck; "Hampshire Vignettes;" "Handbooks of Archaeology and Antiquities"; "Handbook of Courses Open to Women," Bryn Mawr College; "Handbooks of English Literature," edited by J. W. Hales; "Victorian Influences," by Frederick Harrison; "Stained Glass," by Henry Holiday, 8vo.; "The Elements of Jurisprudence," by Thomas Erskine Holland, D. C. L., sixth edition, 8vo.; "The Year After the Armada," by Martin A. S. Hume; "The Alhambra," by Washington Irving; "Alternating Currents and Alternating Current Machinery," by Dugald C. Jackson; "The Other House," by Henry James; "Jewish Library," by Israel Abraham, Dr. S. Schechter, Rev. S. Singer, Lucien Wolf, Joseph Jacobs, Rev. Maurice Joseph; "The Critique of Pure Reason," Kant, by F. Max Müller, Ph. D.; "Soldiers' Stories," by Rudyard Kipling; "African Travels," by Miss Kingsley; "New Essays Concerning the Human Understanding," Leibnitz, by Alfred Gideon Langley; "Trigonometry for Beginners," by J. B. Lock, 16mo., 75 cents; "Old English Ballads," by Hamilton Mabie; "The Castles of England," by Sir James D. Mackenzie; "A Text-Book on the English Constitution," by Jesse Macy; "A Collection of Problems and Examples in Physics," by C. P. Matthews and J. S. Shearer, 8vo.; "History, Prophecy, and the Monuments," by Prof. James Frederick McCurdy; "Gutter Snipes," by Phil. May; "Rocks, Rock-weathering and Soils," by George P. Merrill; "The Oriel Window," by Mrs. Molesworth, 16mo.; "The Modern Reader's Bible," by Richard G. Moulton; "The History of Modern Painting," by Richard Muther; "Selections," Nepos, (Cornelius,) by J. Edmund Barss; the Works of Friedrich Nietzsche, edited by Alexander Tille; "The Elements of Physics," a book by Edward L. Nichols and William S. Franklin; "Old English Ballads," with an introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie; "Differential Equations," by J. M. Page; the Diary of Samuel Pepys, transcribed by the late Rev. Mynors Bright, with Lord Braybrooke's notes, edited, with additions, by Henry B. Wheatley, F. S. A., in 9 volumes; "Periods of European History," general editor, Arthur Hassall, M. A.; "A System of Gynaecology," edited by Dr. W. S. Playfair; "An Introduction to Public Finance," by Carl C. Plehn; "Prophets of the Christian Faith," a series of essays; "History of Mankind," by Prof. Friedrich Ratzel; "The Rural Science Series," 12 volumes; "The Waverley Novels," by Sir Walter Scott, the new Standard Edition, 25 volumes, $22.50; the Works of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, edited by Mowbray Morris, 2 volumes, 12mo.; "A Puritan Bohemian," by Margaret Sherwood; "A Political History of England," by Goldwin Smith, D. C. L.; "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence," by Goldwin Smith; "Infinitesimal Analysis," by William B. Smith; "European Architecture: A Historical Study," by Russell Sturgis; "Elementary Geology," by Ralph S. Tarr; "Elementary Solid Geometry," by Henry Dallas Thompson; "An Outline of Psychology," by Prof. E. B. Tichener; "Sketches from the United States of North America," translated from the Russian of A. P. Tverskoy; "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt," by Henry Van Dyke, D. D.; "Sir George Tressady," by Mrs. Humphry Ward, 2 volumes, 16mo.; "The Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism," by Prof. Arthur G. Webster; "The Hope of Immortality," by the Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, 12mo.; "The Wheels of Chance," a novel, by H. G. Wells; "Gray Days and Gold," by William Winter, 12mo.; "On Blue Waters," by Fred B. Williams; Wordsworth—The Complete Edition, edited by Prof. Knight, 16 volumes, $1.50 per volume; "Tommy-Anne; or, the Three Hearts," by Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright; "A Text-Book of Special Pathological Anatomy," by Ernst Ziegler.

Messrs. Harpers' Announcement.

"George Washington," by Woodrow Wilson, 8vo.; "Naval Actions of the War of 1812," by James Barnes, 8vo; "The Ship's Company, and Other Sea People," by J. D. Jerrold Kelley, illustrated, 8vo; "History of the German Struggle for Liberty," by Poultney Bigelow, 8vo., 2 vols., $5; "Mark Twain's Joan of Arc," personal recollections of Joan of Arc, 8vo., $2.50; W. Hamilton Gibson's Works, illustrated by the author; "Hypatia," by Charles Kingsley, 8vo, $7; "Italian Gardens," by Charles A. Platt, 4to., $5; The Abbey Shakespear," the comedies of William Shakespeare, 4 vols., 8vo., $30 per set; "Alone in China, and Other Stories," by Julian Ralph, 8vo; "Notes in Japan," written and illustrated by Alfred Parsons, crown, 8vo, $3; "The Dwarfs' Tailor," and other fairy tales, collected by Zoe Dana Underhill, post 8vo, $1.75; "Harper's Round Table" for 1896, vol. XVII.; "A Short History of the English People," by John Richard Green, illustrated edition, in 4 vols., 8vo, $5 per vol.; "The Cloister and the Hearth," by Charles Reade, 2 vols., 8vo, $8; "Prue and I," by George William Curtis, 8vo., $3.50; "The Quiet Life," 4to., $7.50; "Old Songs," 4to, $7.50; "She Stoops to Conquer," folio, $20; "Herrick's Poems," gilt, $7.50; Books by Mark Twain, new and uniform library editions, 8vo; "On Snowshoes to the Barren Grounds," by Caspar Whitney, 8vo., $3.50; "A Few Memories," by Mary Anderson, (Mme. de Navarro,) with 6 portraits, $2.50; "The Raven," by Edgar Allan Poe, illustrated by Gustave Doré; "The Ancient Mariner," by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, illustrated by Gustave Doré; "Daisy Miller and an International Episode," by Henry James, 8vo, $15; "Masters and Masterpieces of Engraving," by Willis O. Chapin, $10; "Reminiscences of an Octogenarian of the City of New-York," (1816-1860,) by Chas. H. Haswell, $2.50; "Stops of Various Quills," poems, by W. D. Howells; Charles Carleton Coffin's Works; by George du Maurier, "Trilby," $1.75; "Peter Ibbetsen," $1.50; "A Souvenir of 'Trilby;'" by Lew Wallace, "Ben-Hur," "The Boyhood of Christ," "The Prince of India," "From the Black Sea, Through Persia and India," written and illustrated by Edwin Lord Weeks; "Memoirs of Barras, Member of the Directorate," 8vo; "The Old Infant, and Similar Stories," by Will Carleton, $1.25; "Wayside Poems," by Wallace Bruce, illustrated, 8vo, cloth, $2; "Old Homestead Poems," by Wallace Bruce, illustrated, 8vo, cloth, $2; "Literary Landmarks of Venice," by Laurence Hutton, illustrated, post 8vo, cloth, ornamental, $1; "A Rebellious Heroine," a story, by John Kendrick Bangs, 16mo, cloth; "History of the United States," from the Compromise of 1850, by James Ford Rhodes, 3 vols., $2.50 per vol.; "The Land and the Book," by William M. Thompson, D. D., 3 vols., $7.50 per set; "Boswell's Life of Johnson," including Boswell's journal of a tour to the Hebrides, and Johnson's diary of a journey into North Wales, edited by George Birkbeck Hill, D. C. L., 6 vols., 8vo, cloth, uncut edges and gilt tops, $10; "Letters of Samuel Johnson, LL. D.," collected and edited by George Birkbeck Hill, D. C. L., 2 vols., 8vo, $7.50; "Pony Tracks," written and illustrated by Frederic Remington, 8vo, $3; "Harper's American Essayists," 16mo, $1 per vol.; "The Puritan in Holland, England, and America," by Douglas Campbell, 2 vols., 8vo, $5.

"The Odd Number Series," 16mo, cloth, ornamental; "Library Editions of Standard Authors"; "Constitutional History of the United States, from Their Declaration of Independence to the Close of Their Civil War," by George Ticknor Curtis, 2 vols., 8vo, $3 each; "Madelon," a novel, by Mary E. Wilkins, 16mo, $1.25; "Extraordinary Cases," by Henry Lauren Clinton, 8vo, $2.50; "The Quananiche, and Its Canadian Environment," by E. T. D. Chambers, 8vo, $2; "Tales of Fantasy and Fact," by Brander Matthews, post 8vo, ornamental, $1.25; "Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities," edited by Harry Thurston Peck, 8vo, $6; "The Evolution of Woman," 44 drawings, by Harry Whitney McVickar, 8vo, $2; "The Fairy Books"; "Cyrus W. Field; His Life and Work," (1819-1892,) edited by Isabella Field Judson, 8vo, $2; "Three Gringoes in Venezuela and Central America," by Richard Harding Davis, illustrated, $1.50; "The Gray Man," a novel, by S. R. Crockett, 8vo; "Rick Dale," by Kirk Monroe, 8vo, $1.25; "Snow-Shoes and Sledges," by Kirk Munroe, 8vo, $1.25; "The Fur Seal's Tooth," by Kirk Munroe, 8vo, $1.25; "A Virginia Cavalier," by Molly Elliot Seawell, post 8vo; "Solomon Crow's Christmas Pockets, and Other Tales," by Ruth McEnery Stuart, 8vo; "Bound in Shallows," a novel, by Eva Wilder Brodhead, 8vo; "A Study of Death," by Henry Mills Alden, 8vo, $1.50; "God in His World: An Interpretation," by Henry Mills Alden, 8vo, $1.25, holiday edition, $2; "The Journal of Sir Walter Scott, 1825-1832," $7.50, $12; "The Under Side of Things," by Lilian Bell; Mrs. Gerald," a novel, by Maria Louise Pool, 8vo, $1.50; "For King or Country: A Story of the American Revolution," by James Barnes, post 8vo, $1.50; "In the Old Herrick House, and Other Stories," by Ellen Douglas Deland, 8vo, cloth; "Tommy Toddles," by Albert Lee, 16mo, $1.25; "Love in the Backwoods," by Langdon Elwyn Mitchell, 8vo; "A Story of the Heavenly Camp Fires," by One with a New Name, $1.25; "Honor Ormthwaite," a novel, $1; "Brisela," a novel, by William Black, $1.75; "Limitations," a novel, by E. F. Benson post 8vo, (in press;) "Iras: A Mystery," by Theodore Douglas, 8vo, (in press;) "A Gentleman's Gentleman," by Max Pemberton, 8vo, $1.25; "Whist Laws and Whist Decisions," by Major Gen. A. W. Drayson, 16mo, $1; "Venezuela: A Land Where It's Always Summer," by William Elleroy Curtis, 8vo, $1.25; "Tomalyn's Quest," by George B. Burgin, a novel, post 8vo; "Gascoigne's Ghost," by G. B. Burgin, a novel, post 8vo, cloth; "The X Jewell," by the Honorable Frederick Moncrieff, 8vo, 1.25; "In Search of Quiet," a novel, by Walter Frith, 8vo, $1.25; "The Pith of Astronomy," by Samuel G. Bayne, 16mo, $1; "Clarissa Furiosa," a novel, by W. E. Norris, 8vo; "An Elephant's Track, and Other Stories," by M. E. M. Davis, 8vo; "The Mystery of Sleep," by John Bigelow, 8vo; "Green Fire: a Romance," by Fiona Macleod, 8vo; "Amyas Egerton, Cavalier," a novel, by Maurice H. Hervey, 8vo; "Love Is a Spirit," a novel, by Julian Hawthorne, 8vo, $1.25; "The Cavaliers," by S. R. Keightley, illustrated, post 8vo, $1.50; "A Kentucky Cardinal," by James Lane Allen, illustrated, $1; Novels by Thomas Hardy, uniform edition, crown 8vo; "The Square of Sevens: An Authoritative System of Cartomancy," by E. Irenaeus Stevenson, 8vo; "Jerry the Dreamer," a novel, by Will Payne, 8vo, $1.25; "Mark Heffron," a novel, by Alice Ward Bailey, 8vo, $1.25; "Out of Town," by Rosina Emmet Sherwood, 8vo, $1.25; "The Apotheosis of Mr. Tyrawley," a novel, by E. Livingston Prescott, 8vo, $1.25; "James Inwick, Ploughman and Elder," a novel, by P. Hay Hunter, 8vo, $1; "Susannah," a novel, by Mary E. Mann, 8vo, $1.25; "The Silk of the Kine," a novel, by L. McManus, 8vo, $1.

Henry Holt & Co.'s Offerings.

"The Island of Cuba," by Prof. M. M. Ramsay and Lieut. A. S. Rowan, United States Army; "Telepathy and the Subliminal Self," by Dr. Osgood Mason; "Music and Musicians," by Albert Lavignac; "A Diplomat in London," by Charles Gavard, (1871-77); "The Fern Collector's Handbook and Herbarium," by Miss Sadie F. Price; third volume of Ten Brink on "English Literature"; Edward T. Mason's selections from Browning's "Lyrical and Dramatic Poems"; "The Outlines of Electricity and Magnetism," by Prof. Charles A. Perkins; "The Grasses of North America," by Prof. W. J. Beal, in two volumes; new edition of Cairns's "Quantative Chemical Analysis," revised and enlarged by Dr. E. Waller; "Selections from Burke," edited by Prof. Bliss Perry; "A French Grammar," by Prof. Louis Bevier of Rutgers; "French Pronunciation," by Prof. John E. Matzke; Balzac's "Curé de Tours," edited by Prof. F. M. Warren; "Tales from Coppée and de Maupassant," edited by Prof. Arnold Guyot Cameron; Sand's "Le Mare and Diable," edited by Prof. E. S. Joynes; selections from Goethe's "Dichtung und Wahrheit," by Prof. H. C. G. von Jagemann; Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen," edited by Prof. Frank P. Goodrich; "A Reader in Scientific German," by Profs. H. C. G. Brandt and W. C. Day; "Deutsche Sprachlehre," by Prof. Carla Wenckebach; "Amiel's Cuore," abridged and edited by Prof. Oscar Kuhns.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.'s List.

"The Girlhood of Maria Josepha Holroyd," (Lady Stanley of Alderley;) "The Memoirs of Gen. Lejeune, 1780-1814," translated by Mrs. Arthur Bell, (N. D'Anvers,) in preparation; "The Life of Ford Madox Brown," by Ford Madox Hueffer, in the press; "Fridtjof Nansen, 1861-1893," by W. C. Brögger and Nordahl Rolfsen, in the press; "Pickle the Spy," by Andrew Lang, in preparation; "Fairy Tale Plays, and How to Act Them," by Mrs. Hugh Bell, in press; "The Animal Story Book," edited by Andrew Lang, in the press; "The Violet: A Novel," by Julia Magruder, in the press; "Dorcas Hobday: A Novel," by Charles Rokeby, in the press; "The Golliwogg's Bicycle Club," pictures by Florence K. Upton, words by Bertha Upton, in the press; "The Bible: What It Is, and What It Is Not," by Frederic W. Farrar, D. D., in the press; "Gathering Clouds: A Tale of the Days of St. Chrysostom," by Frederic W. Farrar; "Education and Modern Secularism," by the Rev. F. W. Formby, in the press; "Christ Church Sermons," by the Rev. E. F. Sampson, in the press; "Elijah the Prophet, and Other Sacred Poems," by George Washington Moon; "Lectures on Religion," by the Rev. Leighton Pullan, in the press; "The Principle of the Incarnation," by the Rev. H. C. Powell, in the press; "A History of Sculpture," by Profs. Allan Marquand and A. L. Frothingham, in the press; "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States of America, 1638-1870," by W. E. B. Du Bois, Ph. D., in the press; "The Contest Over the Ratification of the Federal Constitution in Massachusetts," by S. B. Harding, in the press; "A Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina," by D. F. Houston, in the press; "Lectures on Religion," by the Rev. Leighton Pullan, 8vo., $2; "Catholic Faith and Practice," by the Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, 8vo; "The Well at the World's End," by William Morris, 2 vols.; "Financial History of the United States," by Davis R. Dewey; "American Foreign Policy: Diplomacy and International Law," by John B. Moore; "History of Political Parties in the United States," by Anson D. Morse; "Elements of Political Economy, with Special Reference to American Conditions," by Edwin R. A. Seligman; "Outline of Practical Sociology, with Special Reference to American Conditions," by Carroll D. Wright; "Actual Government, as Applied Under American Conditions," by Albert Bushnell Hart.

Science Has Neglected Eggs.

From The London Standard.

There is nothing in an egg to prevent freshness being maintained; it is, therefore, a question of treatment, and the domestic treatment of eggs has not progressed or cheapened in 100 years, and practically poultry keepers are only as far advanced to-day as in 1788, when the Dutch process of lime pickling was first introduced into England, and those who do not know what has transpired since are no wiser than their forefathers.

There is ample evidence to prove, though the facts are not generally known, that eggs can be delivered fresh from the most distant countries, even at less cost than the present stale ones. This, of course, seems improbable, but at one time it was deemed absolutely impossible that foreign sheep, lambs, and beef could compete with home grown, or that steam could displace labor, or that steel could be produced at a cheaper rate than iron and supersede iron.

As there is nothing in an egg to prevent freshness being maintained, it is, therefore, a question of scientific treatment, and opposition comes only from those who fear old-established interests being extinguished. However, this satisfactory phase of the egg problem seems one that might be advantageously taken up by those interested in developing poultry and eggs as a domestic industry.

Unpublished Calhoun Letters.

A kinsman of John C. Calhoun, who has recently visited the old homestead in South Carolina, says he found there nearly 3,000 unpublished letters of the South Carolina statesman. He quotes one written to Mrs. Clemson, his daughter, March 7, 1848, she being in Belgium at the time in which Calhoun wrote: "I hold the duties of life to be greater than life itself, and in performing them manfully and against hope, our labor is not lost, but will be productive of good long after time. Indeed, I regard this life very much as a struggle against evil, and that to him who acts on proper principle the reward is in the struggle more than in the victory itself, although that greatly enhances it. So strong is my faith in this belief, my dear daughter, that no appreciation either by the present or after time is necessary to sustain me in struggling to do my duty in resisting wrong, especially where my country is concerned, although I put high value on renown."

Bronxville a Literary Centre.

New-York Letter to The Boston Literary World.

Mr. E. C. Stedman, who moved to Lawrence Park, Bronxville, in the Spring, is delightfully situated there in a beautiful Colonial mansion filled with the treasures of literature and art that he has for many years been accumulating. Lawrence Park, by the way, is fast becoming known as a literary and artistic colony. Mrs. Alice Wellington Rollins has for several years occupied one of the prettiest of the houses there, and Mr. Will H. Low has just bought and taken possession of a residence near hers, to which he is adding a studio. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer is at present building a house close by Mr. Stedman's, and several other well-known writers and artists of New-York are thinking of doing likewise.

ART AND ARTISTS

—In Mr. George Du Maurier's romance, "The Martian," as it is appearing in Harper's Magazine, the first chapters, published with the October number, the author and artist refers to his young hero as capable of drawing "caricatures that we boys thought immature, much funnier than Cham's, or Bertall's, or Gavarni's." Why did Mr. Du Maurier leave out Daumier, who was famous as a caricaturist just at the time described, which was in 1848-50? Perhaps of all the contributors to Philipon's albums, and to the Charivari, Cham's work was the most amusing. Queerly enough, the reason why this caricaturist took the name of "Cham" was because he was the Count Amadée de Noé, and the sons of the aquatic caricaturist were Ham and Japhet—and Cham is the French for the first. Gavarni—or, rather, Paul Chevalier—can hardly be called a caricaturist. His work occupied a higher plane. There was a certain elegance in Gavarni's work which gave it its peculiar charm. He could draw, too, the beggar of Paris just as strikingly as did, a century or more before him, Jacques Callot. French caricature has retrograded during the last forty years, and is generally coarse and nasty. There never were more impressive pictures, serio-comic, than those which accompanied the adventures of Robert Macaire.

—In the recent report of the Trustees of the English National Portrait Gallery, after Lord Leighton died, who was the President, his announced successor was Sir John Millais, and now Millais, too, has passed away. In 1895 Mr. Gladstone, who had been one of the Trustees ever since 1880, sent in his resignation. He had been appointed to replace Macaulay. This year Mr. William Henry Alexander, to whose munificence England owes the building, on account of his infirm health resigned his Trusteeship. Mr. Leslie Stephen and Mr. G. F. Watts are the new Trustees. The officers of the National Gallery call attention to the fact that all the possible space is now occupied with the portraits, and that more room is necessary. It may be some years before the question of an American National Gallery comes to the front, but there is the want for just such a collection as England possesses.

—Mr. George D. Peterson has sent to the Chicago Art Institute a portrait bust of Alphonse Daudet. That shaggy mane the author of "Tartarin" delights in would alone render such a bust remarkable. Mr. Peterson has the advantages of having worked hard in Paris under intelligent masters, and most conspicuous for strength and vigor is his bust of Mr. McKinley.

—The Academy of the Fine Arts of Philadelphia will be opened on the 19th of December. In the collection will be shown the Carnegie Art Gallery of Pittsburg, with the leading pictures coming from the St. Louis Exposition and the Chicago Art Institute.

—Mr. E. D. Jordan will show at his gallery in Boston, to be opened on the 5th of October, many examples of the French school. There will be pictures by Puvis de Chavannes, Dupré, Vollon, Tiema, Labère, Bouguereau, Girardet, Buland, Grandjean, Mme. Guyot, Madeline Lemaire, Perrier, Vauthier, Contouriere, Jacque, Rault, Binet, Belloum, and others.

—There is a story, wanting somewhat in definiteness just at present, that a grandly illustrated Bible is to be forthcoming, to which Burne-Jones, Tissot, Morot, Alma Tadema, Gérome, Walter Crane, Benjamin Constant, Laurens, Joseph Israels, Sargent, E. A. Abbey, and Munkacsy are to contribute. Among these picture makers all creeds are represented; so, if to Munkacsy some of the New Testament illustrations were given, to Joseph Israels would be allotted the episodes from the Old. The idea is a grandiose one, for it would represent, illustratively, what is European and American art at the close of the nineteenth century.

—Miss Amalia Kussner, whose work as a miniature painter was commenced in Chicago, has met with much success in London. It is all nonsense to think that miniature painting was a lost art. It was not practiced, since there was little, if any, demand for it, and photography apparently killed it. Though to-day there may be many who paint miniatures, the real experts are but few. The taste for miniatures has, however, revived.

—The Cleveland Art School is now at work under the charge of Messrs. Edmonson, Rohrheimer, and De Klys. Mr. Rohrheimer's reputation as an originator of interior decorations is among the best. To Mr. Edmonson was awarded the Topman prize in Philadelphia, and with it the means of study in Europe.

—Ideas of illuminating picture galleries must be crude when arc lights are used. Such a tremendous light ruins the eyes, and the pictures, and now in California it has been found out that such glaring lights have spoiled the pictures exposed in the Sacramento Gallery. Then coal stoves were used for heating, with the necessary accompanying fumes of sulphuretta hydrogen, and so the frescoes were all blackened, for given a pigment having lead in it, and with sulphurous gas present, the result is smudge.

—Mr. Fritz Triebel has just sent to Peoria from Rome a sketch of one of the groups which will form a part of the memorial to be erected in Peoria commemorative of those men who sacriced their lives in battle. The monument is to be 60 feet high, surmounted by a globe and eagle in bronze. At the base of the monument will be three groups of figures in bronze. The clay models of one of Mr. Triebel's groups represents the defense of the standard, and from the sketch shown in The Chicago Chronicle it is conceived in a most spirited manner.

—We may [illegible] of Cromwell and his Ironsides, [illegible] Cromwell [illegible] Puritan's [illegible] Cromwell [illegible] having enlisted longer than any other English sovereign. But there are other and better reasons why her Majesty is deserving of a lasting remembrance.

—The John Witt Randall collection deposited in the Museum of Fine Arts of Harvard College is an interesting one. It contains not less than 16,710 line engravings and etchings, and the total objects are 21,911. Among the etchings are many valuable examples.

—Ettore Cercone, who occupied a conspicuous position in art, died at Sorrento on the 19th of September. Cercone had been a Captain in the Italian Navy, and his sketches of foreign countries, and particularly of the Orient, were many. His best known works are "The Pyramids" "The Dance," and "Arab Prayer." Cercone's pictures were much admired by German critics, and his best work, "Prayer on Board," was at the recent exhibition in Berlin.

—"Place au dames," but when she is a lady of quality, a conspicuous place must be given her. The Guelphs are musical, the Calory crom gave that, but they also cheer with brush and pencil. Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, an amateur artist of considerable ability, has several drawings and water colors at the exhibition of the Society of Scottish Artists in Edinburg. The Princess's work was given a place of honor by the Hanging Committee. If the Princess would only send over here some of her examples the gallery containing them would be packed.

—A bust of Mozart is to be the principal prize awarded to the singing society of a city at the forthcoming competition of the National Saengerfest, to be held in June next in Philadelphia. The competition for the bust is open to all, and the artist whose work is approved is to receive $300. Messrs. Henry Manger and August Mueller of Philadelphia have charge of this award.

—The critic of The Boston Globe, in describing the pictures shown at the Jordan Art Gallery, calls attention to this collection, which consists of over 200 works of art, and representative of the Paris Salon of this year. Among the noted pictures are Joseph Bail's "Dog Fight," Henri Gervex's "First Steps," Vollon's "Vase and Fruits," Henner's "Woman's Head," Tiems's "A Scene of Venice," Pavis de Chavannes's "Spring," Lafon's "Bastilles, 1870," and Billotte's two pictures—"A Rainbow, Nanterre," and "Evening at the Mill of Samois."

—The Pittsburg Art Exhibition, to be held at the Carnegie Gallery, will be a notable event. The opening is to take place on Nov. 2. Our native art will be represented by Alexander, Brush, Blum, Winslow, Homer, Church, Hassam, La Farge, Vedder, Murphy, Picknell, Reid, Tarbell, Shirlaw, Thayer, Tyron, Twachtman, Dannat, Gay, Harison, MacEwen, Cox, Weeks, Melchers, Whistler, Broughton, Mowbray, Mosler, Clarke, Duveneck, Currier, and many others. French art of to-day will be handsomely represented, and there will be the works of the past, as shown by pictures of Meissonier and Neuville. The English section will include the paintings of Watts, Fildes, Lorimer, Orchardson, Swan, Tuke, and Burne-Jones. There will be many German pictures, and what is fairly new to us in the United States, good examples of the rising Scotch school, as represented by Park, Stevenson, Thomas, McGregor, Spence, Hornel, Paterson, Crawhill, Henry Kennedy, Hamilton, and Melville.

—The art school of Hartford will be open on the 12th of October. The Director of the painting class is Mr. Charles C. Curran.

The revival of miniature painting has been noted, and the miniature is a protest against the photograph. If the features of the man, with its accentuations, "take well" by means of the camera, the more delicate and finer traits of the woman do not, and, as far as photography is concerned, a really handsome woman never can be well satisfied with her "exact" likeness. Then, again, how impossible it is to mount a mere bit of cardboard in gold, beset with gems! Perhaps, as far as miniature work goes, Petitot and Cosway were such masters of the art that after them there were no successors. In the chatter of to-day, indulged in by those who actually practice art, there is a tendency to enlarge on the theme of the present "grand and broad manner," just as if we had outstripped the ancients. The prattle is, that a miniature is finicky, insignificant, because "it must be stippled," and to stipple is to be mechanical. The great artists in miniatures did stipple, for you may not be broad or slashing within a minute space, say 3 to 4 inches long by 2½ to 3 inches in width, but the miniature painters of the last century knew by art alone how to get outside of their narrow limitations. In England there is a flourishing society of miniature painters, and it is under the auspices of the Royal Academy, and at its present exhibition it shows over 100 pictures. Why should Charles Dickens have made fun of the nice Miss La Creevy?

—The San Francisco Call gives an interesting sketch of Josef Israels, with an account of a visit paid the artist at The Hague. There has been long entertained an idea that a Jewish painter was either a physical or a mental impossibility. Notwithstanding Wagner, it has been generally conceded that there had been some Jewish musicians. In order to prove the case that Jews never could be painters, the argument was used that, with their Orientalism, it was not permissible for the Jew to enter any of God's creatures, it being considered a sin even to dare to imitate the work of the Creator. Psychologically, however, in most men's brains music and art live as twin sisters. The writer in The San Francisco Call tells of Josef Israels's origin, of his privations, the many obstacles in his path, and how he made his way to the front by sheer talent and that genius which is the taking of "infinite pains." It is the appeal to one's finer sentiments, entirely apart from his wonderful technical work, which is Josef Israels's salient quality. He is the painter of sentiment, and of the most delicate sentiment, and that is not exactly Dutch—and so Israels belongs to all the world, and his individuality is not pent-up within dikes. Josef Israels must now be nearing his seventieth year, and is still indefatigable, though he is so conscientious that a picture remains a long time on his easel.

—John C. Merine, an artist, who died at Kansas City last month, was a portrait painter, and has left behind him a life-sized portrait of Henry Clay, of Attorney General Harlan, and of the Rev. Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Campbellite Church. Mr. Merine is believed to have painted not less than 2,500 portraits in his time. Coming to Kansas City in 1869, The Kansas City World writes that he took great interest in the fortunes of the then nascent city, and that "Merine Avenue" was named in his honor.

—The Philadelphia Ledger gives a print of Gilbert Stuart's studio, at Germantown. It is situated opposite St. Stephen's Church. Originally the building was a barn, and Stuart lived in a house near it. Jane Stuart, in an article to be found in Scribner's Monthly, (July, 1876,) tells how her father, having been annoyed by too many visitors when at work in Philadelphia, sought his "country home in Germantown," where he transformed a barn into a painting room. Here Washington sat for the portrait now at the Athenæum, Boston. It is a legend that when the Father of his Country became tired of his sittings—for Stuart was a slow and methodical worker—the General would saunter into the garden which surrounded the studio, pick apples and eat them, and, strange to relate, that identical apple tree still blossoms.

—A picture purporting to be a Millais has been recently put in place in the Louvre Gallery. This picture, one of the late M. Millet's relatives declares, is a forgery, and a very bad one at that. For the Louvre experts to be deceived is a rather remarkable occurrence. As to Millet's works, the relatives of the artist know every picture he ever made. As to the paintings of Corot, Courbet, and more particularly Dias, their histories are not so well known; hence there are some forgeries.

—The criticism passed on Sir John Millais in 1857, then plain John Millais, shows how appreciation grows. Sir John had then just painted a strange picture, "Sir Isumbras," and somebody in The Illustrated Times attacked it with oyster-knife criticism; "That aspiring youth is gasping barefoot like a stranded Hop o' My Thumb! This picture makes you doubt whether to charge the artist with imbecility or impertinence. • • • It would be thought bad on a public-house sign." It might as well be mentioned, however, that Ruskin had no great liking for this "Sir Isumbras," and the reason was that it was a departure from the pre-Raphaelite standards.

—There is to be an architectural exhibition, arranged by the Baltimore Architectural Club. All the leading Boston and New-York architects will send drawings, and the hope is entertained that some of the best of the French artists will also forward their designs.

THE WORK OF MR. A. B. DAVIES.

In the early Spring of this year there was shown at Mr. William Macbeth's gallery, on Fifth Avenue, forty-two pictures, all the work of Mr. Arthur B. Davies. Notwithstanding the variety of the subjects treated, and the number of the canvases, the effect produced was remarkable. The difficulty seemed to be on the part of the public to class the artist. There were, with prodigality of ideas in the selection of topics, the happiest effects of color and a technique. There are now on exhibition at Mr. Macbeth's five of Mr. Davies's pictures which will find a place in the Carnegie Gallery at the coming show in Pittsburg. The titles are, "The Vision of Glory," "In the Old Rath," "The Two Step," "Arethusa," and "Night."

Taking a small work, 10 by 15 inches, "The Vision of Glory" shows a young knight clad in armor leaning against one of the trees in a forest. The picture, small as it is, abounds with a wealth of color, which runs into the russet browns, but is warmed with a sunglow. It has that precise, poetic feeling which is Tennysonian. It is the youth of a Sir Galahad. In "The Two Step" the impression is strange but not startling, for it is not in the province of good art to startle. Two little girls in white are dancing under a tree, and back of them a female figure holds aloft a naked child. You might think it were old Italian, from the composition and the coloring. It is wonderfully suave, and the application of the colors is very much more old in method than belongs to to-day. The charm of this work is wonderful. Here is an artist who has convictions, who is original without being bizarre, and who follows no beaten track. The "Arethusa" shows the girl seated by the seaside, gazing at strange fish disporting in the water. By her side are two children satyrs. Here, again, are the boldest of effects. The sky shows a bank of white cloud, with the blue above it. The drawing of the girl is purity itself, and she has as bright hair as Tintoretto would have dared to paint. To show Mr. Davies's facility, there is a night scene, where the harvest moon shines through the clouds, and there are glints of light reflected from a cabin window.

Mr. Davies is of Welsh descent, and was born in this State. With the exception of a short trip made by him this Summer to Europe, he has not studied abroad. To such European galleries as he went all he did was to look, for he had no inclination to enter any Paris atelier. It may be questionable whether Mr. Davies ever can paint to please the multitude. His work so far rather appeals to those who have seen many pictures and are capable of making comparisons. As to the artists themselves, whose dicta are not to be ignored, Mr. Davies is to them a painter of wonderful merit—a man who belongs to no academy, say one who versifies with pencil and brush all within the bounds of perfect decorum. What an admirer of this artist's work would wish would be that Mr. Davies should devote his talents to a purely religious subject, for in "The Two Step" the method of it, the handling, with its singular sweetness, is suggestive of the childhood of the Saviour.

ABOUT THE ANCIENTS.

Mr. Solomon Reinach, in a paper recently read before the French Academy of Inscriptions, rather takes away from the grandeur of the Homeric helmet. The headpieces worn by the demi-gods, he believes, were made of wickerwork and ornamented with nails and disks of metal. The basis for M. Reinach's argument is derived from what remains of the Mycenæan and the Illyrian helmet. If we only could date what was the Homeric period we could better determine what were metallurgic conditions. A helmet would be precisely that kind of an object requiring the greatest skill on the part of the artificer, because strength of material, with lightness and convenience, would have to be considered. In the history of defense, the first protection for the body was devised from bringing together rushes, reeds, and plant sticks. It is, then, by no means impossible that basketry was of early use for a helmet. In cudgel play such a wickerwork protection for the head serves its purpose to-day.

***

The perpetual stupidity was revived when the announcement was made that the Populistic candidate who took the leading place at the Chicago Convention owed his nomination to the fact that he carried a rabbit's foot. Exactly in the same way the little boy escapes cramps while bathing, providing he has tied an eel's skin around his leg. For certain kinds of cramps, being a knitting together of the muscular ganglia, cures are many. Prominent is a ring, which must be made out of coffin screws. The wearer of such a ring never can have a stomach ache. If there is anything reliable in history, former Kings of England hallowed such rings, and by touching them made them more efficacious. The use of "magnetic bracelets," comprised of two metals, was a popular return to these absurd beliefs. Some forty years ago rings of two metals, as a variation from the original "cramp ring" were much in use.

***

Mr. Joseph D. McGuire, in the last number of The American Anthropologist, again agitates the vexed question of how the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods are to be considered. He explains what are the difficulties when an attempt is made to study them chronologically. If the difference is one of a mechanical character, are there sufficient evidences to sustain this theory? Mr. McGuire writes that the matter has been discussed, with but little reference to the technological view. What Mr. McGuire has done is to fashion tools of stones, imitative of most of the forms in use by primitive races, and in so making up arrowheads, knives, axes, &c., he has not used modern tools, as of iron or steel, but kept rigorously to the old ways, cutting stone with stone, or in drilling by the means employed by the aborigines. If we can understand Mr. McGuire, confusion arises between what are classed as paleolithic and neolithic, when the characters of the prime material, the stones, are not understood. If man of the very earliest period had found the stone which the later man sought for, the tools of the earlier period would have been just as well finished as those of the later times. He confesses that the task of discriminating between the two periods by the tools alone is a difficult one, and decisions must rest rather on geological conditions. Major Powell thoroughly comprehended the subject when he wrote: "The mind of man is everywhere the same, the differences of its products are evidences of differences of growth or different conditions of environment."

***

To-day is as nothing when compared with the limitless time which has gone before it, considering only the world on which man has existed. Civilization, as we see it to-day, must be, then, the most modern of inventions, and occupies, as a writer in The National Review expresses it, "but a very small portion of the history of the human race." Man's original range may have been limited geographically, and he subsisted as he could, but mainly on the products of the chase. In a certain restricted manner he had to cover the ground, however, as the game moved in accordance with the seasons. The nomadic habit became then a part of his nature. He did not have any idea that change benefited his health. He moved for subsistence sake alone. That habit of change of place "would be likely to leave a lasting impress on every cell and fibre of his body." But primitive man could not always change his base. Sometimes he was restricted in his movements—when, for instance, he lived on an island of no great size, or at other times was hemmed in by his enemies. Anthropologists, with biologists, think, then, that the fixation of certain people or diminution accounts for the death of certain native races who do not bear transplanting. There are two conditions, both of which tend to the disintegration of the savage races. One is when the nomad dies because penned up, and the other the savage who, fixed to one locality, is forced to migrate

NOVELISTS' STOCK PHRASES

The reading room at the club had a "well selected" library—that is, one selected by the publisher. It was also as quiet, capacious, and cool as Count Fosco, say, and hence a general favorite. One could loaf there without thought of the ant, for the essence of wisdom was in the very air. There was, moreover, a sidelong view of the avenue through the deep, vine-festooned bay window.

One afternoon my friend Smith and I were enjoying the prospect, two easy chairs and a succession of cigars—nicotine gems in links of smoke—without any of the hiatuses of articular speech, when Little Dobbs came from a recess and filled the gap.

"Heigh-ho," yawned Little Dobbs, "reading is slow work at best. It took me two shandy-gaffs to finish that novel."

"Slow!" I exclaimed. "Why, you must have fairly swallowed it whole."

"When one knows the stepping-stones, one can skip lightly o'er the brook," retorted Little Dobbs, oracularly.

I must have looked as puzzled as I felt, for Smith took on an explanatory expression and worked his jaws as if they were befringed with pedagogic whiskers.

"I twig the metaphor, and I approve it," he began. "Dobbs means that the modern novel is more of a crazy quilt than an embroidery. One can't turn over without recognizing a snip from some ancient gown. He appreciates that the early novelist was a creator from the dust of the ground, while the later one is but the contriver of a Frankenstein from odds and ends, not altogether savory. He realizes that the first writer of fiction was a pioneer hewing his way at will through the primeval forest of originality, while the most recent one, pruning-knife in hand, hesitates as to which one of innumerable paths he shall mince along. Why, when I read the latest novel I feel as if I were at a class reunion of all the imaginary friends of my boyhood. Every page or so I drop my book and cry: 'Hello, old fellow! I'm glad to see you're still able to be about.'"

"That's it," rejoined Little Dobbs. "The latest novel should be labeled, 'Familiar quotations.'"

"Modern writers," continued Smith, "follow the latest wrinkle in architecture. They use a framework of steal."

"To say nothing of Addison," said Little Dobbs.

"Oh, well," I objected, "you are too pragmatic, Smith. Like all critics, you speak by the board."

"To the bored, you mean," suggested Little Dobbs.

"There's no lack of illustration close at hand," replied my friend Smith, with a comprising glance at the well-filled shelves; "take Fielding, for instance, to go at once to the fountain head—"

"But," I interrupted, "I thought Richardson was the father of English fiction?"

"Dear, no," said Little Dobbs. "He was the spinster-aunt; fecund only of an interminable blue stocking, in the whole texture of which there is not one apt phrase. I recommend Richardson as a homeopathic cure for anæmia."

"Take Fielding," continued Smith, unheeding; "I'll open 'Tom Jones' at a venture, and I wager I'll light on some of the stock in trade of composition. What's this? Here's 'the eternal fitness of things' at the very first crack. A little beyond is a 'distinction without a difference,' and on the very next page that perennial courtier, an 'amiable weakness.' Why, the old novels are veritable textbooks in the art of—"

"Decomposition," broke in Little Dobbs.

"Then here's Sterne," Smith went on; "why, that 'shorn lamb' of his has been pulled hither and thither enough to be the toughest jerked mutton in the world."

"Yes, and by writers who imagined that they were filching him from Biblical pastures," added Little Dobbs.

"How about Scott?" I asked; "I'll admit, of course, that he's responsible for 'Gadsooks' and 'Gramercy' and 'By'r Lady'; but such phrases are as special and necessary as a slashed doublet and a rapier. But I don't imagine that he contributed anything to the general utility store."

"Oh, no, he didn't," sneered Smith; "what's the matter with 'Widowed wife and wedded maid,' from 'The Betrothed'?"

"Shade of Mrs. Alphabet Southworth," moaned Little Dobbs.

"And here we get 'Fat, fair, and forty' from no less unpromising source than 'St. Ronan's Well.' But what's the use of seeking? Think of the recurrence of his 'Venison pasty,' and of the long line of villains stigmatised under his favorite euphemism of 'Her Betrayer!'"

"Speaking of villains," said Little Dobbs; "here's a bit with a familiar twang, from Dickens: 'Villain, dead and buried as all men supposed, through your infernal arts, but reserved by Heaven for this.' One would think Haredale at the Bowery with one eye on the gallery. Why, 'infernal arts' dates back to the fall of man!"

"There seems to be no way of rescuing the melodramatic from the commonplace," observed Smith. "Its vocabulary is so limited that master and pupil keep on much the same level. For example, listen to the following and then try to name the author: 'Dark, murderous man,' exclaimed he, 'your course has not been unwatched; the guests of this mansion are not unknown. For two centuries back they have been better known to them who dwell afar off than to those resident within the mansion. The foot that made the Bloody Footstep has returned from its long wanderings, and it passes on, straight as destiny, sure as an avenging Providence to the punishment and destruction of those who incur retribution.' Now, who do you say wrote that?"

"Mrs. Radcliffe," I suggested.

"Laura Jean Libby," guessed Little Dobbs.

"Perhaps it was Walpole," I ventured.

"Or 'Old Sleuth,'" added Little Dobbs.

"You are both wrong," said Smith, "for no other reason than that you are not right. Hawthorne penned those lines, and doubtless thought them very effective. Recurring to Dickens, I would remark that old Martin Chuzzlewit can find no more striking epithet to apply to Pecksniff than 'Base Soul.' Now, Dickens sinned through convention and not through ignorance."

"Characters in fiction all look and dress so much alike" asserted Little Dobbs, "that one would think they belonged to one family of an economic turn, where cloth was bought by the piece. Think of the bales of 'soft, clinging stuff' that have been consumed."

"There is a similarity in the appearance of heroines," reflected Smith, "because the ideals of Caucasian beauty are so few. Light hair or dark, soft blue eyes or flashing black ones; what else can you have? Now, when humanity becomes denationalised, there may be an improvement."

"I hope, then, that novelists will taboo the kitten," said Little Dobbs. "One expects the beast to skip and purr through The Duchess's works, for instance; but here is so good a man as Thomas Hardy stirring up the 'felines' after this time-honored fashion: 'Elfrida's presence was no more persuasive than that of a kitten.' I do wish I knew the tune by which that old cat would die."

"Here is a fair example of the paucity of which I was speaking," continued Smith. "Madcap Violet is described by Black as having 'abundant masses of black hair, dark eyes, under darker eyelids, and proud and well-cut lips.' Now, how many sisters do you suppose she has?"

"About as many as the girl in 'Adam Bede' who had 'pale auburn hair and gray eyes,'" replied Little Dobbs.

"Speaking of George Eliot," said Smith; "did you ever notice the conventional way in which she opens 'Middlemarch'? Just listen: 'Miss Brooke had that kind of beauty that seems to be thrown into relief by poor dress.' One might reasonably expect that the trials of a shopgirl in a great city would follow."

"You may find convention in the ending of 'Middlemarch' also," agreed Little Dobbs. "How is this: 'Mr. Brooke lived to a good old age'? I swear that must be the golden age for novelists, they are so fond of it."

"You must think appearances deceitful," I ventured. "You are getting so far away from them."

"So we are," replied Smith. "Let us return to our muttons. Have you ever noticed that most villains are swarthy and slight? I think this comes from the old childish fear of the night; the superstition that gave over its realms to the infernal gods."

"The devil is not so black as he is painted," suggested Little Dobbs.

"That's it, and I presume the villain's 'shifty' and 'restless' eyes come from the same diabolic source. By the way, how often do you think that eyelids in fiction 'droop with a calm disdain'?"

"Oh, about as often as they fall 'with a dull thud,'" answered Little Dobbs.

"Hair has been tied up with the same metaphors from times immemorial," continued Smith.

"Tide, hey?" said Little Dobbs. "That's why hair is likened so much to water, I suppose. It ripples, it is full of waves, it resembles seaweed."

"Yes," agreed Smith, "seaweed is in close proximity to hair in the average novel. The distressful ocean seems always to have just returned from bathing. And the comparison is doubly useful, for it is reversible. Listen to this description from Howells's 'Foregone Conclusion': 'The lagoon was of a perfect shining smoothness, broken by shallows, over which the ebbing tide had left the seaweed like long dishevelled hair.'"

"How about teeth?" I asked.

"Oh, I think Dickens was responsible for dental fiction," replied Little Dobbs. "The average novel was toothless before the days of Carker; but since then the villain 'glitters' and 'sparkles' whenever his 'thin lips' disclose."

"You wouldn't expect to find a 'radiant smile' in 'John Inglesant,' would you?" said Smith, triumphantly. "Yet here it is as fresh as if 'Amelia' hadn't owned it two hundred years ago. Truly, loveliness, like love, is immortal."

"As the eternal hills, hey?" queried Little Dobbs. "By the way, that reminds me, was a cliff ever known in fiction that wasn't 'beetling'?"

"Your question opens up another phase of the subject," said Smith, "and that is the pervading lack of originality in dealing with nature. Think of sunrise, sunset, the sea, the mountains, and what words and ideas recur—'reveals,' 'lower,' 'the blush of the east,' 'the dying glories of the west,' 'tumultuous,' 'maned horses,' 'stern battlements of fate,' and 'cloud-tipped tops.' Did you ever read Caroline Lee Hentz? She had quite a vogue thirty years ago. Well, her works are a perfect thesaurus for all stock attributes of nature. When the sentimental school comes in again I should advise budding novelists to purchase them."

"But why should a school come in or go out?" I asked. "Why doesn't it remain constant?"

"Have you ever come across such a word as 'clog' in your imaginative reading?" asked Smith, in return. "It is not uncommon in descriptions of sensual enjoyment. Well, occasionally the poor, patient public becomes clogged with phrases and demands a change until it can forget. When Scott's 'tall young barbadier,' and James's 'two horsemen' become nuisances, then the milk-and-water 'sensibility' of Miss Austin seems a grateful dessert. After a course of the 'passionate insolence of 'The Hearts,' only Irving, it takes kindly to the 'pleasant ways and 'rustic' expressions of Charlotte Brooks. Thus through the force of a 'damnable iteration,' the public is driven from the shirt-front literature of Crawford to the indirect discourse of Barrie, James."

"Speaking of 'piquante' and 'rustic' reminds me," said Little Dobbs, "that there certainly is no copyright on the foreign terms and phrases in popular use. I sigh for a literary censor who would put an injunction on 'not farewell, but au revoir'; and as for 'coûte que coûte dire,' I do wish that would go without being said."

"I have only mentioned a few instances out of many," said Smith, resuming his pedagogic mien, "of the effect of stock phrases on imaginative literature. For instance, I have not touched at all on the babble of fashionable society; the day is too enervating for that. Nor have I gone into the jargon of the True and the Beautiful, always capitalized, mind you—for which Bulwer, who knew as little of the one as he did of the other, was responsible. I have omitted all reference to death-bed scenes, although I stand ready to prove that they all are reducible to two sources—the 'adieum' of Cyl. Newcomb and 'the voices of the sea' of Paul Dombey. I have put away, too, consideration of the gigantic branch of approximations. By this I mean the skill with which one novelist learns to approach to the phrases of another. A little examination would show that often originality is a wolf in sheep's clothing. But I think I have said sufficient to prove that the evolution of fiction is mainly mechanical, and that when Little Dobbs spoke of skipping lightly over familiar stepping stones, he symbolized a melancholy truth."

"I symbolized a more melancholy one when I spoke of those two shandygaffs," said Little Dobbs.

"What, then, will be the result of this development?" I asked, addressing my friend Smith and ignoring Little Dobbs's wistful eyes.

"Frankly, I don't know. I can see a crisis threatening the craft of writers, dependent only on my views, as I have explained them, coming into the possession of the unscrupulous. Suppose, for example, that a school of instruction for embryonic authors should be started on the lines of my observation. What skillful craftsmen would soon be turned out! Why, journeymen would complete a novel from an outline, even as now they chisel a statue from the sculptor's model."

"I like that idea of yours about a school," interrupted Little Dobbs. "There would be first class in orthodox situations and second form in Scotch dialect. Think what fun it would be to trace the adventure with a bull back to Lucy Ashton and to delve in the dark ages to discover the origin of 'don't greet, puir bairn.' Then there might be post-graduate courses which would produce experts who could evolve a three-volume novel from a single phrase, just as it is easy now to determine the insipidity of a joke from its being described as 'delicious.' Oh, I can see a great deal of interest in your idea, Smith."

"I can see a great deal of danger," retorted Smith gravely. "Now, the craze for authorship comes with the first long dress and the first high hat, representing, if you will, the way the aspirations of the sexes reach out; but, with fiction added to the rudiments, cacoethes scribendi would become an infantile disease, and babes, like Pope, would 'lisp in numbers' of a continued story. But with increased competition there is always a demand for mechanical appliances. It would be a simple matter in such case for some genius to invent a typewriter the characters of which should be not letters but phrases—it wouldn't require a very large keyboard either. And then a studious child might rap out a novel by staying in from play during recess."

"Science would go still further," prophesied Little Dobbs, grasping, as was his wont, at every quaint thought. "In my mind's eye I can see a hopper, no larger than a coffee mill, into which the grist of stock ideas could be carelessly thrust, to come forth in the pure flower of literature. Of course, different brands would be put up for home use. One day you might try the sensational, the next the psychological, and the third the realistic. Thus novel-making would become what novel-reading now is—a 'demolition grind,' to quote from the immortal Mantalini."

"Well," I asked, "what would be the remedy for such overproduction?"

"We can only discern through analogy," replied Smith. "I think authors would have to organize and form a trade union. Rules could be adopted and enforced by walking delegates limiting the output and forbidding the employment of minors."

"There would be no end of 'scabs,'" interrupted Little Dobbs. "Cacoethes scribendi is a scorbutic disease."

"Prices would be regulated," continued Smith, "and those who were reckless with new ideas disciplined. Should some genius appear, another Dickens, for instance, he would be put out of the way as dangerous to the commonweal."

"Another Dickens would be conspicuously out of the way without being put," said Little Dobbs.

"How about the imagination?" I asked.

"A boycott to the death would be the fate of any one daring to use that incendiary faculty," explained Smith; "but, from present indications, such a contingency would be unlikely to arise. Even now it requires more imagination not to write a novel than to write one."

"Yes," said Little Dobbs, "when one digs fiction with a spade à la Hamlin Garland, one has little use for wings."

"I find comfort in that thought," reflected Smith; "perhaps the danger of which I spoke is not so imminent; perhaps there will be no need for a trade union. I don't think the funeral directors have one. After all, why dam a dribble?—unless you terminate your dam with an 'n.' If the present system of sound without sense prevails, if phrases are merely arranged as children play with blocks, to suit the eye, and a bald description of the dull, the ordinary, and the commonplace continues to be considered artistic, why then the influence of fiction will become purely intrinsic."

"Yes," said Little Dobbs, "and when senility strikes it, it is always fatal."

"I think we must allow for the universal tendency of things to correct themselves," continued Smith; "you remember, 'don't you, what became of learning just before the Renaissance? It frittered itself away in scholasticism. Mere verbiage, the form rather than the substance. They sought through quaint and subtle repetitions to compensate for the lack of ideas. They showed acumen, industry, ingenuity; but their endeavors were about as fecund of inspiration and interest as if they planted palms in the Sahara. After a while all the dry-as-dusts blew away, and on the mountain top appeared another form looking to the other, not to the earth. Can't you see a similarity in conditions, and from it may we not hope that from the old there shall arise the new?"

"Oh, dear!" moaned Little Dobbs, "if he rises in the phœnix, I shall expire."

"Scholasticism is a rather dry subject, Smith, for so hot a day," I said deprecatingly.

"Dry," repeated Little Dobbs, "I can only compare it to sawdust."

"But I should like to go on and show that in the revival there will be no advertisement," said Smith.

"Business before pleasure," I said quickly; "it has been a long time between drinks, you know, and with a spice of compensation for Little Dobbs, I dismiss the soft."

NOTORIETY BY NEGATION.

An English Critic Pays High Tribute to Marie Corelli's Ingenuity.

"It might be argued that Miss Marie Corelli is not quite a fit topic for discussion in a literary journal."

In this highly characteristic manner The Saturday Review, whose motto seems to be "Anything to give pain," begins what is, perhaps, as savagely contemptuous an article about this and other authors in what it believes to be in the same class with her, as ever appeared even in that hard-hitting journal.

"Time was," continues The Review man, "when this lady came to us regularly, in all her radiance, and we waved her courteously aside. Now she comes to us no longer. She is even as a coy mountain, and we go not to her. Indeed, to review books that one cannot read were both foolish and unfair.

"At the same time, only the veriest pedant could pretend not to be interested in the existence of one whose books, more popular than any in the market, do both soothe our cotters' evenings and grace the beside tables of our Princes. 'Who Is Connie Gilchrist?' was well enough in the disingenuous atmosphere of a law court. But such trifling is not for us. We know who Marie Corelli is, and we are not ashamed of our knowledge.

"She represents very perfectly a new and interesting type. She is the prime product of the 'Democracy of Letters.' We are not quite sure what those three words exactly signify, but we take them as referring to certain new conditions imposed on literature by the spread of popular education.

"Formerly, the illiterate could not read. But lately we (a national 'we') have taught them to do so. In our simplicity we had thought that English literature would be enough for them to go on with, and with English literature we stocked our public libraries. We were quite astonished when recent statistics showed us that the thing was a failure, for we had supposed that ability to spell out pages of type must surely create good taste. 'What, then,' we cried, 'do the illiterate read?' Other statistics make answer. In the sale lists of the booksellers we read the names of Hocking, Caine, du Maurier, Maclaren, Crockett, and Corelli; after each name certain appalling numerals. As we read them, we bow our heads.

"The owners of all these names are good types of the 'Democracy of Letters,' but none may be mentioned in the same breath as Miss Corelli. None of them but she has quite forsworn allegiance to the old oligarchy of criticism. They still like their books to be reviewed. Not so she! She knows that the public needs no exhortation to read her. But she knows, also, that great masses are fickle to their favorites.

"She knows it to be essential that she should be always there in person before their eyes, whenever their eyes are not intent upon her printed pages. She rushes into their midst, a hunted thing, the uncowed quarry of pressmen. She turns and faces her invisible pursuers. In wild accents she denounces them. With strong, small hands she rends them, and spurns them with an arched foot. Thus and otherwise does she keep her memory green.

"How crude in comparison are the other authors' bids for continued notoriety! Consider Mr. Hall Caine! He, foolish fellow, must needs fare over the ocean and stump the States, sit for his photograph and profane the pulpits. His facial resemblance to Shakespeare (or Mr. Swinburne, is it?) he cultivates with touching care, and there is not an interviewer but finds him chatty. Mr. Maclaren, we are not surprised to hear, is also bound for America, and we suppose that Mr. Crockett, too, not to be beaten, will soon take his little sweetheart there.

"Now, we should have thought, seeing how very eulogistic and how very many are the reviews these gentlemen are fortunate enough to get, both here and in America, for their books, that the rôle of travelling cheap jack was superfluous to their joyous being. We scarcely like to think of the fatigue and the expense that their ubiquity must entail. Of course the Demagogues of Letters are the best judges of their own interests, but it were well perhaps if Mr. Hall Caine and his rivals would take a well-earned rest now and again. If they must rant in public, they really need not go so far afield. Hyde Park is open to them, and tubs are quite cheap.

"Quick feminine intuition has helped Miss Corelli to avoid the mistakes made by these male demagogues. With far less exertion she can accomplish quite as much as, and even more than, they. Her effects in public life are gained with an economy of means that is astounding in so prolific a writer. She does not get herself reviewed. She does not lecture. She has never been a minister of the Presbyterian Church. And yet she is the subject of more paragraphs than any other living writer.

"By one simple and superb stroke of business she did more to advertise her books than she could have done by the diffusion of thousands of copies 'for review.' What man, woman, or child does not know that his royal Highness the Prince of Wales (future President, no doubt, of the Republic of Letters) 'anticipated reading' one of Miss Corelli's books 'with great pleasure'? When poor Mr. Caine and his kind are not on the stump, their houses are positively infested with interviewers. 'My door,' says Miss Corelli in a letter to The Westminster Gazette, 'is rigorously closed to the paragraphist and the interviewer.' A few words of scorn hissed through the keyhole are as much as these men are to expect.

"The very privacy of Miss Corelli's home becomes better copy than all the well-known details of Mr. Crockett's den. Mr. Crockett may perspire through all Scotland on his machine and yet cause no more paragraphs than the young authoress who does 'not ride a bicycle' and has 'not invented a bicycle costume.' In the infinite publicity of her seclusion, the very negativeness of Miss Corelli's tastes becomes stimulating to the world.

"She does 'not shoot,' nor has she 'rented Killiecrankie cottage for the shooting,' as there is none to speak of. It is a beautiful and idyllic little place, with exquisite grounds in which to rest or ramble, and where the birds have so little cause to be alarmed that the very robbins fly in and out of the windows to be fed from my hand.'

"Robins flying in and out of the windows and journalists battering vainly at the doors! What a lesson to the other demagogues! We expect daily to hear from them that 'they have no robins flying in and out of their windows.' Indeed, we would recommend those gentlemen to adopt the negative form of advertisement suggested by Miss Corelli. It has infinite possibilities. Direct statement would give some trouble.

"Miss Corelli concludes her letter with the usual hit at her critics and with another at Mr. Max Beerbohm, who, also intent on advertisement, replied to her in the next issue. So to the ball kept rolling. Meanwhile Miss Corelli is 'still mistaken enough to prefer "Poet's Ideals" to Musical Comedies vulgarities.' And so are we."

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Sunday Magazine Supplement.

Fine Half-Tone Illustrations.

The Issue of To-morrow, Oct. 11,

Will contain among others these features:

A Public Benefactor

Col. George E. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, (with a full-page half-tone portrait.)

Painting Since Hogarth.

A review of a recent book by Prof. Richard Muther.

Hippopotamus in Central Park.

Something about the offspring of Caliph and Fatima.

The Largest Tree in New-York.

The fine old poplar in West Fourteenth Street.

Bears in the Catskills.

An interesting story of a recent adventure.

Queen Victoria and Her Long Reign.

With portraits of the Queen and Princess Beatrice.

The Magazine Supplement will contain half-tone portraits of Col. Geo. E. Waring, Prof. E. A. MacDowell, Walter Damrosch, Sothern as the Huguenot, Miss Georgia Caine, Miss Georgia Cayvan, Frank R. Lawrence, Mrs. C. H. Stone. An interesting Picture of Queen Victoria and the widowed Princess Beatrice in their private apartments; a scene from "Lost, Strayed or Stolen," Act III.; a short story by James Payn, "Simpson of Bussora;" a review of "The History of Modern Painting."

Gossip of theatrical and musical matters and of the clubs. Pages devoted to timely topics for women and the little folks.

The New-York Sunday Times and Magazine Supplement sent to any address, postpaid, for $2 per annum.

The Saturday issue of The New-York Times with Book Review Supplement sent to any address, postpaid, for $1 per annum.